Reference Sources in Modern Indian Languages

PITAMBARA PADHI

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Reference Sources in Modern Indian Languages

(A Study on Oriya Language)

Pitambara Padhi, M.A., LL.B., MLIS, Ph.D. (LIS)
Post-Graduate Department of Library and Information Science
Utkal University, Bhubaneswar

GAYATRIDEVI PUBLICATIONS
1994

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

GAYATRIDEVI PUBLICATIONS
HIG-161, Phase VII
Sailasree Vihar
Bhubaneswar 751 016

Reference Sources in Modern Indian Languages

©1994, P. Padhi (1946-)

ISBN

Printed at

SHOVAN
Bhubaneswar 751 013

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Dedicated

to my

Beloved Parents

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Padmashree Dr. D. P. Pattanayak
Director, Indian Institute of Applied Language Sciences
Retd. Director, Central Institute of
Indian Languages and formerly,
Jawaharlal Nehru Fellow

FOREWORD

Reference tools are an important limb of acquisition of knowledge. People turn to these for aid, information or knowledge. When one has exhausted all sources of direct apprehension of knowledge, one falls back on these tools to open new sluices of knowledge.

The preparation of reference tools in Indian languages is uneven. The external allegiance and internal betrayal to making Indian languages, languages of administration, education and mass communication is by and large responsible for the sorry state of affairs. Dr. Padhi in this comprehensive monograph dealing with emergence of reference literature in modern Indian languages in general and Oriya in particular has made a significant contribution to the field.

The varieties of reference works in Oriya including dictionaries, biographical sources of information, geographical sources of information, handbooks and manuals, encyclopaedias, almanacs and yearbooks, bibliographies, catalogues and indexes and directories are a testimony of growing awareness of the expanding role of Indian Languages in general and Oriya in particular.

This is not exhaustive. One may for example make a listing of grammars, women's studies. Sub-discipline listings, such as, socio-linguistics and Psycholinguistics or local, regional, national and international, historical events and records.

A study of the use of reference material by specific discipline would yield valuable information. For example, a study in Assam shows that very few teachers and students in schools use a dictionary. A study made by Ms. Sharada, the librarian of the Southern Regional Language Centre of the CIIL, Mysore, shows that in linguistics, Indian scholars refer to Western scholars rather than referring to their counterparts in India. I hope that similar studies would be undertaken by discipline based scholars.

Dr. Padhi has brought together reference books which are not accessible easily. I hope, libraries would take note and collect the bibliographic sources. I also hope that individual researchers will find in this a profitable introduction. If individual scholars and institutions find this monograph a valuable tool for further research then the author would feel rewarded. If this generates the pressure for curricular changes in Library and Information Services, then the discipline would have been enriched.

Debi Prasanna Pattanayak

(D. P. Pattanayak)

Bhubaneswar
28th March, 1994

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Preface

Reference literature is a necessary ingredient of every language and literature. It is an index of the health of the language. The Indian languages which have a very chequered course of development due to alien intervention make them worth investigating. Of these modern Indian languages, Oriya shares the same lineage as Hindi and Bengali, yet it did not develop as they developed. It is because, the pace with which the control mechanism could be developed through the creation of reference literature in these languages, was much faster than the creation of reference material in Oriya language. When one compares this pace with that of languages like Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada and Telugu, one finds, the Oriya language falling far behind. Oriya at present being a language of 31.5 million people can hardly afford to neglect the creation of reference sources without adversely affecting the development of the community.

It is with this objective that the author undertook a systematic study of the origin, development and role of reference literature in Oriya language followed by an exhaustive evaluation and an analysis.

This book is a result of that study.

Thus, this study is primarily concerned with the Oriya language, but to enable the readers to get an overview of the reference literature in other Indian languages, the first chapter of the book is devoted to the discussion on the emergence of reference sources in Indian languages. Further, the author believes that the methodology followed in this book can be useful to them who wish to undertake the similar studies in other languages.

This book covers the reference tools produced over a period of 180 years from 1811 to 1990 enlisting 522 reference books. The bibliography, thus provided, would be useful for undertaking comparative study amongst the Indian Languages.

The author humbly submits that this is the first book written in English on the subject of reference literature developed in a regional language. This may encourage the researchers in this line to publish similar work in English so that in not too distant future, we can expect the library science syllabus to include the study of 'Reference and Information Sources' in regional language. Hope the book will receive due appreciation in the hands of readers.

The author personally records his deep sense of gratitude to his teachers, Prof. K. Siva Reddy and Dr. C. R. Karisiddappa, whose boundless patronage, personal

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

encouragement and untiring inspiration instilled him to undertake this publication. The author also likes to express his sincere thanks to Dr. Birendra Kumar Nayak, PG Department of Mathematics, Utkal University, for having taken pain in examining the manuscript ungrudgingly with necessary suggestions, modification and improvement. Similarly, the author is very much beholden to Dr. P.K. Rath and Mr. G. Kumarappa for having supplied all sorts of literature for the purpose respectfully without which, the work would not have seen the light of the day. The author is equally grateful to Smt. Jyotsnarani Devi and Dr. Bhaskar Padhi for the preparation of bibliography and drawing the graphs respectively. Dr. B.D. Panda who came forward in preparing the index, also deserves heartful thanks.

Last but not the least, the author would like to thank SHOVAN for their painstaking efforts in providing a quality publication within stipulated time. Inspite of the best efforts, some errors might have escaped the attention of the author, for which the author sincerely apologizes to the world of readers.

Bhubaneswar
Dated the 10th March, 1994

P. Padhi

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CONTENTS

Foreword

Preface

Chapter - I	Emergence of Reference Literature in Modern Indian Languages	1
Chapter - II	Nature and Characteristics of Reference Tools	29
Chapter - III	Dictionaries	33
Chapter - IV	Encyclopaedias	91
Chapter - V	Biographical Sources of Information	116
Chapter - VI	Geographical Sources of Information	144
Chapter - VII	Bibliographies, Catalogues and Indexes	164
Chapter - VIII	Almanacs and Yearbooks	190
Chapter - IX	Handbooks and Manuals	203
Chapter - X	Directories	228
Chapter - XI	Critical Analysis, Findings and Suggestions	234
	Appendix	267
	Bibliographies	281
	List of Abbreviations	283
	List of Tables	283
	Index	284

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER-I

EMERGENCE OF REFERENCE LITERATURE IN MODERN INDIAN LANGUAGES

Language is the medium of communication. Communication is influenced by the material necessities; it has the potential for growth. As the necessity grows, the demand on Communication grows and language stretches itself to accommodate the demand. Language carries the literature and in the literature the culture of the people finds expression. It is through the language that people establish a common bond and assert their identity as different from other language speaking people.

The spread of population, speaking one language, determines the territory which in the process of asserting the identity on the basis of language, ultimately becomes soil of the language. Involvement of a population with its language reflects its commitment to its culture and loyalty to the soil besides indicating a strong survival instinct as a linguist group. It also inspires the people of the population to strengthen the language and makes it more effective medium of communication, while enriching it with all the aspects of human knowledge available within and without.

This is indeed an ideal situation for every language and modern Indian languages which record the Indian literature in different forms of exposition is no exception to it.

Genesis of Indian Language and Literature

There was a time, when Indian Literature just meant literature in Sanskrit. With the advent of Pali, Prakrit and Apabhransha as the languages, the Indian literature widened. On the eve of Indian independence while Shiply was planning his Encyclopaedia of Literature, the meaning changed. However, Indian literature today means literature produced in 18 major Indian languages, recognised by the Constitution of India, spoken in 25 states and the Union Territories. Hence, all the materials that are produced in Indian languages, whether ancient, medieval or modern, constitute Indian Literature, the writings produced in English within and outside India are kept apart from Indian literature.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Every language which records its literature in its various forms is expected to be a repository of knowledge up to the contemporary period available on any part of the globe. Needless to say that this implies a vast knowledge base. If it is aimed that every member of a language group should have access to each and every knowledge through one's own language, it certainly appears impossible unless there is something to guide to the required item of knowledge. Reference literature in a language thus serves this purpose. In the context of modern Indian language, reference literature plays a dominant role in the humanities research.

Reference Sources in Indian Language

India is a multilingual sub-continent, it is therefore, not surprising that major languages which are 18 in number have been in the process of development since their inception to assert their respective identities. The pace of the process of development, however, had never been uniform. Instead, it was dependent on the respective material conditions in which each language was growing.

In colonial India the language group which came in close contact with the foreign administration saw their languages in active interaction with the languages of colonial masters. Later, with the formation of British Presidencies at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, people speaking Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi and Kannada had got ample opportunities to come in immediate close contact with the Britishers, which resulted in production of a corpus of reference literature. With the influence of British administration spreading to the peripheries of the Presidencies the newer vistas of knowledge unfolded before the native elite realised the necessity of such knowledge to be disseminated to the native people in their languages as medium of instructions. Thus, necessitated the augmentation of the vernacular language with newer ideas, concepts and words to embrace the contemporary knowledge within the fold of their mother tongue. Hence, publication of grammar books, dictionaries, manuals, guides and encyclopaedias was undertaken and they grew in numbers in the course of their development. Thus, literature produced in these areas of interest led to the standardisation of spelling in Indian languages and on translation of English dictionaries into bilingual dictionaries many new scientific words came into existence in Bengali, Tamil, Marathi, Malayalam and Kannada because of their close proximity to Britishers.

Further, pedagogical motives induced many school teachers to compile a number of vocabularies so that students could spell and understand the words correctly.

After the attainment of Indian independence and the reorganisation of the states on the basis of languages in 1956, reference literature, particularly, in regional languages assumed much importance in view of implementation of social welfare legislation in a modern state. Under such systems, the Government has to make a periodical survey of its achievements in different departments to enlighten

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

the people regarding the benefits achieved and targets obtained by means of publishing year books, directories, hand books, manuals and statistical notes, so that public will be well informed of the activities of the Government.

With the improvement of road, rail and other communication facilities, tourism industries began to grow and develop in a better shape demanding for publication of literature like guide books, maps, atlases, time table and distance guides for the convenience of the tourists across the country. Gazetteers which were compiled by the Britishers much ahead of independence were rewritten and translated into regional languages with liberal grants from the Central Government. This situation is perhaps responsible for the proliferation of geographical and tourist information sources in different Indian languages.

Establishment of Department of Language and Literature Studies in most of the Indian Universities and particularly, the emergence of language Universities in the Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Hindi is further responsible for the growth of various categories of reference literature in regional languages. The Central Institute of Indian Languages with its regional centres at each region of India has also made a significant contribution in developing reference literature, particularly of dictionaries, bibliographies and indexes.

Emergence of Central Sahitya Akademi alongwith the establishment of State Sahitya Akademies, Sangeet and Natak Akademies and Science Akademies in the respective states, provided further scope for compiling state bibliographies, encyclopaedias, dictionaries of literary biographies, directories of learned societies and some manuals and handbooks in their respective languages. Compilation of Bibliography of Indian Literature in a series, taking stock of the literature in Indian languages of a particular period by the Central Sahitya Akademi is an example of this sort. Encyclopaedia of Indian literature published in 4 Volumes recently, by the Central Sahitya Akademi is an additional literary output in this direction. History of Indian Literature; depicting western impact and Indian response, covering the period 1800-1910 is an evident of another example of a most important reference sources on modern Indian languages.

Formation of learned societies and research institutes under the patronage of different state governments in the sphere of modern Indian languages, paved the way of rapid production of reference literature, especially at the beginning and late 20th Century. This aspect is prominently visible when we look into the activities of Central Reference Library in bringing out the Indian National Bibliography and its fascicules in the respective languages. Other research institutes and learned societies which took active parts in producing reference literature in regional languages are National Encyclopaedia Centre, Bhubaneswar; Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi; Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Rastra

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Bhasha Prachar Samities, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Viswakosha Parishad, Calcutta; Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore; Malayalam Sahitya Pravartaka Co-operative Society, the State Institute of Encyclopaedia publications, Government of Kerala; Bharatiya Sanskriti Kosha Mandal of Maharastra, Gujarat Viswakosha Trust, Gujarat Sahitya Parishad, Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Utkal Pathak Sansad, Cuttack; Kannada Research Institute, Tamil Akademi, Telugu Bhasha Samiti, Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras; Assam Parishad, Rajasthan Prachyavidya Pratisthan, Jodhpur; Nepalibhasha Prakashini Samiti, Bharatiya Jnanapitha, Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute, Pune; Sindhu Khojina Kendra, Pune; Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune and the Vishweshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

Adoption of state language as the official language in the respective states and also the introduction of regional language as the medium of instruction at under-graduate level in each state Universities, necessitated the writings of standard text books for Colleges and Universities in Science, Technology, Social Sciences, Humanities etc.. This compelling reasons warranted and made it obligatory for each state government for the formation of text book boards at the Universities of each state including the Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production under the aegis of the government language departments, resulting in compilation of glossaries and manuals for text book writings through well constituted expert bodies.

Institution of scholarship and endowments by the private individuals and various national and state organisations in each state, patronized the number of research projects, which ultimately proved beneficial in producing reference literature in the respective languages.

Formation of Asiatic Society of Bengal at Calcutta and also in other parts of the Country, proved as a boon in consolidating the literature of the country by means of publishing the catalogue of manuscripts in respective languages. Establishment of state museums and archives at the National and State levels also, helped in bringing out the catalogue of official records, that ultimately helped in undertaking archival and historical research in the regional languages.

All these factors, brought a sea change in the literary environment of the language of the people, proliferating enormous reference literature. This ultimately proved helpful in furtherance of research in regional languages. However, the reference literature though strived hard to compete with their western counterparts for their presentation and organization of information, they failed to do so because of some inherent problems. These problems are discussed below for the knowledge of all concerned engaged in the production of reference literature in regional languages.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Problems and inadequacies

Though a variety of reference books have been published in different Indian languages, they have their own problems and peculiarities. First, they are not developed and undergone a process of evolution like the English language with their hoary past. The reason being that the English language is a world language spoken and used by majority of world population. This situation naturally provides a wide scope for marketing of information products with unlimited customers. Reference literature in English, therefore, attracts reputed publishers having established printing presses. When we look into the reference literature in Indian languages, it presents a gloomy picture. Very few publishers worth the name come forward for such an endeavour. Reference books which are published under the patronage of universities, research institutes and academies maintain a tolerable standard so far as their organisation of information and quality of production are concerned. Commercial publishers with a motive to gain high profit, make compromise in regard to their quality and physical make up.

A dictionary of Hindostani language, English - Hindostani and Hindostani English by J. Ferguson (1773) in Roman Characters, is the first dictionary among the reference books in modern Indian languages barring traditional 'Kosa'. Since that date thousands of dictionaries have been compiled at different parts of India, but none of them could able to compete with their English counter part, like Oxford, Webster and Random House. Prof. Patanaik opines that "Lack of cultural and linguistic context is as much a problem in unilingual dictionaries as it is in bilingual dictionaries in India. Bilingual dictionaries from one Indian language to another Indian language are least conscious of the need of bilingual and bicultural competence on the part of the lexicographer.

Questions like what is semantically primary word? How is the semantic field constituted and categorised in a specific language are yet to be realised in their full import. Whether to list base stems or derived stems, how to deal homonyms and synonyms, how to deal with compounds and whether to list function words, how to mark pronunciation and what aids are needed for correct spelling are questions which require considerable amount of linguistic sophistication and insight. The Individual aspirants to authorship of dictionaries in India unfortunately, often lack elementary training in linguistics. As a result, inspite of our past glory in this area, precious little has been achieved in recent times."

From the Bibliographies of dictionaries and encyclopaedias published by the National Library of India (1964) and the chronology of Encyclopaedias in Modern Indian Languages, listed in 'Encyclopaedist', 1993, it is revealed that almost all the Indian languages have different types of encyclopaedias to their credit. This

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

fact is also made evident from a survey made by the Central Sahitya Akademi in its prestigious publication namely, Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature Vol. I and II. On an impartial observation, one finds that majority of these encyclopaedias do not confirm to the prescribed norms and standard practice of compilation as followed in English language encyclopaedias. A very few encyclopaedias do have an editorial board to supervise their preparation. Lack of bibliographies at the end of each article in most of the Indian language encyclopaedias poses doubt about the authenticity and reliability of information. In respect of coverage, almost all the encyclopaedias are biased a little towards their respective languages and literature. Subjects in science and technology are poorly represented. Contemporary topics are rarely found. Practice of updating the encyclopaedias and dictionaries by issuing supplements and year books is a dream. Most of them do not follow a definite and consistent revision policy. Dictionary and encyclopaedia projects are undergoing financial hardship. Patronage of governments, Sahitya Akademies and universities are hardly found and where there are such invisible attempts,these are not so much helpful. Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias on science and technology are very much meagre. Same is the case with subject encyclopaedias and dictionaries.

Though a representative collection of handbooks and Manuals are prepared in each Indian language, most of them donot follow a standard methodology in presenting the information. Each publication has its own way of treating the subject matter without respecting to the norms of usability, precision of facts and uniform standards.

Index to periodical literature in most of the Indian languages are a few in number. A few of them are regularly published. Bibliographical citation pattern adopted in these publications varies from one language to other according to the convenience of the compilers. This is due to the absence of an uniform and agreed Style manual for the Indian languages. The basic problem of bibliographic control of periodical literature in Indian languages is the language itself. Periodicals are published in all the 18 languages, thus making it difficult to any one institution or organization to hold a proper control over these periodicals.

Lack of comprehensive bibliographical coverage is a point to be considered seriously. Indian National Bibliography, may not be covering about 20 per cent of the books published in Indian languages. Similarly Index Indiana, an index to Indian language periodical literature in a single volume, may curtail its utility. Use of Roman Scripts or any other Scripts for all the languages once again makes the use more cumbersome. It is thus, difficult to publish them by the individuals or private organisations without the patronage of the Government organizations or universities. Further, the Indian National Bibliographies suffer from time lag in the publication of its issues, though recently there is an attempt to reduce it.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

In India, book trade is not so well organized. With the growth of library movement and establishment of a good number of libraries, particularly after independence, the bibliographical work has been taken up by some individuals and organizations. But, Indian trade bibliography is lagging behind in the race. Because of multilingual character of the Indian literature, a comprehensive, and compact volume of Books in Print fulfilling title, subject and author approaches has not been successfully attempted in the line of British and American Books in Print. Though a few attempts have been made, they are irregular. Most of the Indian languages also lack current bibliographies.

In respect of compilation of bibliographies in regional languages it is revealed that while Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Telugu and Tamil have good number of language bibliographies to their credit, the rest of the Indian languages comparatively produce less literature in this area.

Though India is known as the tourist's paradise, it does not provide guide books in the regional languages. Whatever tourist guides are available, most of them are in English. As a result, majority of tourists knowing the state languages find it difficult to get guidance in the absence of such publications. Publication of distance guide and tourists map in regional language is a dream. One has to heavily depend on English Sources. But when a tourist does not know English, he lands in difficulty. Foreigners get easily accessible information in English on Indian tourist places than Indian in their own languages.

Similar is the state of affairs in the publication of State Gazetteers, maps and atlases. Though the State Gazetteer is very much helpful to know the history, culture, geographical, socio-economic and religious aspects of the state, the Governments in respective states, do not seem to be very much keen in bringing out these series for the majority of the population who speak regional languages. Publications, such as, agriculture, economics, statistical and mineral atlases in regional languages, play a great role in socio-economic planning of the state. Absence of such publications keep away majority of the population in taking active participation in the process.

In respect of publication of maps and atlases, there is a negligible production of such materials under the patronage of state government in respective languages. Whatever materials are available, they are being brought out by the commercial publishers like Oxford and Ajanta Publications. These publications may not provide authentic and reliable information because of their profit making motive as expected from the Governmental agencies.

Serial publications like Year Books in regional languages are very much meagre, Except *Malayalam Manorama,* though other languages have a few publications to their credit, they do not seem to be regular, up-to-date and more

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

informative. Each state still strives hard to bring out a Year Book under the patronage of the State Government. This has happened due to lack of co-ordination and interest of the officials of the state in consolidating information from various departments. Though Astronomical Year Books are published in huge quantities under the title "Panchangas" most of them do not display correct and uniform information.

In spite of establishment of number of industries and corporations in each state, the states are yet to realise the successful production of directories in the regional languages. Till now government officials do not realise the need of such publications.

In respect of physical get up of the reference materials like quality of paper, printing, binding, typography, etc., there is a good deal of variation depending on the place, region and on the auspices of publication (Government, Universities, Institutes and Commercial Publications).

The following observations are worth mentioning.

i) Pictures, diagrams and other visual aids are virtually unknown; if present at all, they tend to be of poor quality.

ii) Variation is marked at times within the same editions of the publications brought out by commercial houses. Copies circulated for approval, are better printed and bound and the subsequent copies are poorly printed and bound.

iii) The devices of cross-reference entries are either unknown or exploited in a limited and haphazard manner to avoid repetition of entries.

iv) Typographical devices, such as, use of different type faces, spacing and layout are in the process of improving.

v) Most of the title page and verso of the reference tools, do not provide adequate bibliographical information because of lack of uniform standardisation.

vi) Introduction of DTP and Word Processing Softwares ensure improvement in formating of text, page, layout and uses of fonts. Many of the publishers of text book have started using this new process and techniques which led to the improvement of the printing. It is hoped that this process will have an impact on production of reference tools.

Despite the various problems and inadequacies found in the production of reference literature in regional languages, they emerged in their own way in volumes and varieties which are ultimately used for the advancement and promotion of knowledge. For this reason, it becomes a herculean task to collect and collate them in one compact volume. As such, it is felt desirable to enumerate a select list of a few reference tools in major Indian languages for the purpose of academic discussion.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

SELECT REFERENCE BOOKS IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

ASSAMESE

I. Dictionaries

1. Assamese-English lexicon (1867) by M. Bronson.
2. Hemkosh : Assamese-English dictionary (1900) by Hema Chandra Barua. Now in 7th edition in 1989.
3. Chandrakant Abhidhan (1933) by Assam Sahitya Sabha. The third edition in 1987 is published by Gauhati University.
4. Adhunik Asamiya abhidhan (1977) by Maheswar Neog, Rajanikanta Devsarma and Navakanta Barua. Assam prakashan parisuad. Now in third edition in 1990.
5. Jyoti Dvivashik abhidhan (1990) by Pranavjyoti Deka.
6. Prasanga Kosha.
7. Bharatamanisha.

II. Encyclopaedias

1. Asamiya Viswakosh (1980) by Kanak Chandra Mahant. 5 Vols. out of 8 Vols. proposed.
2. Asamiya Viswakosh (1987) by Rajanikanto Debsoni. Assam Parishad.

BENGALI

I. Dictionaries

1. Portuguese-Bengali Vocabulary (1743) by Monoel da Assump.
2. Banga bhasha abhidhan (1817) by Rama Chandra Vidyabagish.
3. Shabdartha Ratnakar (1882) by Beharilal Nandi.
4. Bangala bhashar abhidhan (1916) by Jnanendramohan Das.
5. Bangla Shabdakosh (1905-45) by Haricharan Bandyopadhyay.
6. Chalantika (1930) by Rajsekhar Basu.
7. Anchalik bhashar abhidhan (1965-68) by Bengla Academy of Dacca.
8. Foreign words in Bengali (1968) by Gobindalal Bandopadhyay.
9. Bangiya Shabdakosh (1966), 2 Vols. by Haricharan Bandopadhyay. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
10. Samsad Bangala Abhidhan (1971), 3rd ed. by Sailendriya Biswas, Sahitya Sansad, Calcutta.

II. Encyclopaedias

1. Bharatkosh (1883-93) by Rajakrishna Roy and Sarat Chandra Deb, 3 Parts.
2. Viswakosh (1891-1911) by Rangalal Mukhopadhyay, Trailokyanath Mukhopadhyaya and Nagendra Nath Basu. 22 Vols.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

3. Bharat-Darpan (1894) by Radhikaraman Chhattopadhyay.
4. Bharat Parichaya (1927) by Prabhat Kumar Mukhopadhyay.
5. Shishu Bharati (1932-63) by Jogendra Kumar Gupta. 11 Vols.
6. Bangiya Mahakosh (1935) by Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan. 4 Vols.
7. Janibar Katha (1954) by Debiprasad Chattopadhyay. 10 Vols.
8. Navajnana Bharati (1958) by Prabhat Mukhopadhyay. 2 Vols.
9. Bharatkosh (1964-73) by Shushil Kumar De. 5 Vols. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta.
10. Bangala Viswakosh (1972-76) by Abdul Hakim. 4 Vols.
11. Viswakosh (1977-89), 20 Vols. published by Paschimbanga Niraskharata Durikaran Samiti and Viswakos Parishad, Calcutta.
12. Chhotader Viswakosh (1967) by Kshitindra Narayam Bhattacharya and Purna Chandra Chakravarti. 5 Vols.
13. Adhunik Viswakosh (1978) by Sudhangshusekhar Chakravarti and Nanigopal Aich. 4 Vols.

III. Biographical Dictionaries

1. Charitabhidhana (1911) by Upendranath Mukhopadhyay.
2. Brihat Srivaisnava Charitabhidhan (1925) by Amulyadhana Roy Bhatta.
3. Jibanikosa-Bharatiya Pauranika (1931-32) by Sashibhusana Vidyalankar. 2 Vols.
4. Bangiya Mahakosh (1935) by Amulyacharan Vidyabhusan and Jatindramohan Bagchi. 4 Vols.
5. Jibanikosh Aitihasika (1936-40) by Sashibhusan Vidyalankar. 5 Vols.
6. Sansad Bengali Charitabhidhan (1976) by Subodhchandra Sengupta and Anjali Basu.

IV. Bibliographies

1. Nirbachita Bangala Granthar Talika (1962) by Bengal Library Association.
2. A bibliography of Bengali language and literature : Early Period. (1964) by National Library, Calcutta.
3. Satabdir Sishusahitya, 2 Vols. (1818-1960) by Vidyodaya Library, Calcutta. A bibliography on Rabindranath (1964) by National Library, Calcutta.
4. Sahitya Kosh (1967-69), 4 Vols. by Alok Roy, Calcutta.
5. Rabindra rachana kosh (1968) by Chittaranjan Deb and Basudev Maity Visvabharati Research Publications.
6. Rabindra Sahitya Abhidhan (1969) by Hirendranath Ghoshal, Calcutta.
7. Rabindra abhidhan by Somendranath Bose. Bookland, Calcutta.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

GUJARATI

I. Dictionaries

1. Gujarati-English dictionary (1846) by Mirza Mohammed Kasim and Naoroji Faredoonji.
2. Angreji-Gujarati kosh (1857) by Ardeshar Faramji Khuru and Nanabhai Rustamji Ranina.
3. A pocket dictionary : Gujarati-English (1862) by Karsandas Mulji.
4. Gujarati-ane-Angreji kosh (1863) by Shahpurji Edalji.
5. Gujarati koshavali (1865) by Harachand Kanji Kavi.
6. A collection of English phrases, with their idiomatic Gujarati equivalents (1867) by H. Green.
7. Narma-kosh (1873) by Narmad 4 Parts.
8. Gujaratino Gujarati-ane-Angreji Shabda-kosh (1885) by Kalidas Braijbhukhandas and Balkishandas.
9. Gujarati Shabdarth kosh (1886) by Motilal Mansukhlal Shah.
10. Rudhiprayog kosh (1898) by Bhogilal Bhikhabhai Gandhi.
11. Prantik Shabdasangrah (1900) by Govindji Hathibhai Desai.
12. Gujarati Shabdakosh (1908) by Lallubhai Gokaldas.
13. Gujarati Shabdakosh (1923) by Vernacular Society.
14. Gujarati-Hindi Shabdakosh (1924) by Ganeshdatt Sharma.
15. Gujarati Shabdarth Chintamani (1925) by Jivanlal Amarshi Mehta.
16. Sarth Jodni kosh (1929) by Gujarat Vidyapitha.
17. Shri Sayaji Shasan Shabdakalpataru (1931) by Ministry of Law, Baroda.
18. Gujarati Shabdakosh (1940) by Dolarrai Mankad.
19. Bhagwad Gomandal Brihad Shabdakosh (1944-1955). 9 Parts.
20. Gujarati Angrejikos (1974) by P.G. Despande.

II. Encyclopaedia

1. Sarvavidya (1891) by Manekaj Edalaji Vachha and A. Pharamji Solan.
2. Jnanchakra (1899) by Ratnaji R. Sethna 9 Vols.
3. Purnik Kathakosh (1929) by Dahyabhai Pitambare Darasari. 3 Vols.
4. Gujrati Jnankosh (1929-31) by Sridhara Venkatesh Ketkar. 4 Vols.
5. Jnangangotri (1967) by Sardar Patel University. (20 Volumes Published out of 30).
6. Jnankosh (1976) by Gujarat University First Volume released.
7. Encyclopaedia of Science and Technology (1977) by Gujarat University. Vol. I released (Ayurvijnan).
8. Gujarati Viswakosh by Viswakosh Trust.
9. Gujarati Sahitya kosh by Gujarati Sahitya Parishad.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

III. Bibliographies

1. Gujarati : A select bibliography (1976) by Satyaprakash. Indian Documentation Services, New Delhi.
2. Bibliography of theses in the subject of Gujarati language and literature up to 1970 (1975) by Nipun I. Pandya. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
3. Athhazar Gujarati Pustakano Vargikrutnamavali. 2 Vols. by Pustakalaya Sahayak Sahakari Mandal. 1929, Baroda.

HINDI

I. Dictionaries

1. Hindi bhasha kosha (1829) by Rev. T. Adam.
2. Hindi Kosha (1856).
3. Sabdakosha (1873).
4. Kosh ratnakar (1876).
5. Mangalkosh (1877).
6. Devkosh (1883).
7. Madhsudan nighantu (1887).
8. Vivekakosh (1892).
9. Bhashakosh (1898).
10. Gauri Nagarikosh (1901).
11. Hindi Shabdarthparijat (1914).
12. Hindi Shabdasagar (1922-29) and its enlarged set.
13. Shabda Kalpadrum (1925) by Rama Naresh Tripathi.
14. Sankshipta Shabdasagar (1933) by Ramachandra Verma.
15. Bhasha Shabdakosh (1936) by R.S. Shukla.
16. Bhargava adarsh Hindi Shabdakosh (1950) by R.C. Pathak.
17. Bharatiya Hindi kosh (1956) by Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha.
18. Hindi Shabdakosh (1957) by Balaram Singh.
19. Rajasthani Sabdkos (1962-1970) 3 Vols.
20. Hindi Sahityakar Kosh (1963).
21. Hindi Sahityakosh (1958).

II. Encyclopaedias

1. Anekartha Sangraha (1896) by Ramalal.
2. Hindi Vishva Kosh (1916-25) ed. by Nagendra Nath Basu. 25 Vols. Reprinted in 1986.
3. Antarastriya Jnanakosh (1943) ed. by Mangaladeva Sharma and Ramanaryan Yadavendu.
4. Hindi Vishvabharati Jnana Vijnanka Pramanika kosh (1950) ed. by Krishna Vallabh Dwivedi. 5 Vols.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

5. Jnana Sarovara (1958) by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi.
6. Hindi Viswa-kosa (1960) by Dhirendra Varma and others. 10 Vols. Nagaripracharini Sabha, Varanasi.
7. Samajshastriya Vishwakos (1960) by Shambhuratna Tripathi.
8. Vishwajnan Sagar (1962) by Shukdeva Prasad Baranval.
9. Sahitya Vishwakosh (1967) published by Rajpal and Sons., New Delhi. 10 Vols.
10. Bharatiya Cricket Jnanakosh (1970) by L.N. Mathur.

III. Bibliographies

1. Hindi men Uchchattar Sahitya (1957-58) by Mangalnath Singh and Rajbali Pandey, Nagaripracharini Sabha.
2. Granth Soochi (1957-58 to 1963-64) by Language Dept., Govt. of Bihar, 1965.
3. Lok Sahitya; Kaar Sahitya Soochi (1959) by Nalinvilochan Sharma.
4. Dayanand Jivani Sahitya (1961) by Viswanath Shastri.
5. Hindi Ke Svikrit Sodh Prabandh (1960) by Udayabhanu Singh.
7. Hindi ke Svikrit Prabandh (1964) by Krishnacharya.
8. Hindi Grantha Soochi (1965) by Yashpal Mahajan and Krishna Mahajan. Bharatiya Grantha Niketan, Delhi.
9. Hindi ke adi mudrit Grantha (1965) by Krishnacharya. Bharatiya Jnanpeeth.
10. Hindi natya Sahitya Granthputi, (1863-1965) by Krishnacharya. 1966.
11. Uttar Pradesh men Prakashit Pustakon aur patrikaon ki Soochi (1968) by the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

IV. Index

1. Hindi Sandarbh - 1969 edited by Umesh Chandra Tandon. Rajasthan University Library (Annual Index of 30 current Hindi Periodical).

V. Year Books and Almanac

1. Bharat Varshik Sandarbh Grantha. 1954_______. by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India.
2. Bharat Jnankosh (Varshiki) by Hindi Pocket Books, Delhi.
3. Bharatiya Abdakosh (1961-62 ______) by Bihar Rastrabhasha Parishad, Patna.
4. Hindi Varshiki (1960 _______) by Dr. Nagendra.

Almanac

1. Rashtriya Panchang published from Varanasi.
2. Daver Panchang by S.K. Verman from Calcutta.
3. Chintaharan Jantari, published from Varanasi.
4. Lagna Paravar by Kashiram Sharma, published from Ambala.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

VI. Directories

1. Bihar Raiya Pustakalaya Nirdeshika (1970).
2. Rajasthan Pustak Udyog Nirdeshika (1991).

KANNADA

I. Dictionaries

1. Dictionary of Canarese-English (1858) by W. Reve. Wesleyan, Bangalore.
2. Karnatak Sabdakalpadrum (1885) by H. Honnappa.
3. Kannada-English-Kannada Dictionary (1894) by F. Kittel. 4 Vols.
4. Sabdagala Kalpadrum (1919) by T.S. Soobraya. Krishnayya Setty, Bangalore.
5. English-Kannada (1938) by D.K. Bhardwaj. P.C. Shybadimath, Gadg.
6. Sirigannada Arthakosh (1941) by K. Shivaram Karanth. 8th reprint in 1990.
7. Kannada Nighantu (1951) by Sankar Narayan Machinale. Mangalore Trading Association.
8. Kannada-Kannada-Hindi kosh (1957) by G.M. Joshi.
9. Sachitra-Kannada-Kannada Kasturikosh (1965) by C.A. Kavli. Ramashraya Book Depot. Dharwad.
10. Kannada-Nighantu, 4 Vols. (1968) by Kannad Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.
11. English-Kannada dictionary (1965) Prasaranga; Mysore University.
12. Kannada-Kannada Sabda kosh (1965). 2nd ed. in 1971 by Gurunath Joshi and B. Aswarth Narayana.
13. Sankshipta Kannada Nighantu (1975) by Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.
14. Kannada-Kannada English Nighantu (1981) by G.J. Venkata Subbayya and others. IBH.

II. Encyclopaedias

1. Balaprapanch (1936) by K. Shivaram Karanth. 3 Vols.
2. Vijnana Prapanch (1959-64) by K. Shivaram Karanth. 4 Vols.
3. Vichitra Viswa (1959) by H.R. Kidiyar.
4. Kannada Viswakosh (1969) by Deva Gowda and Javare Gowda. 14 Vols. Mysore Institute of Kannada Studies, Mysore University.
5. Jnana Gangotri (1970-74) by S. Niranjana. 7 Vols (For Children).
6. Karnatakada Kalegalu (1981) by Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore. 10 Vols.
7. Idunama Bharata (1977-78) by Swarana Khandapur, translated by N. Prahalad.
8. Kannada Vishaya Viswakosh (1979) by Mysore University. 30 Vols. (only one volume released).
9. Kannada Folk-Lore Encyclopaedia (1981) by Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.
10. Encyclopaedia of Folk Medicine by Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.
11. Kala kosh (1985) by N. Marishamachar and N. Viswarupa.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

III. Bibliographies

1. Kannada-hastapra tigala Vernanatamala Suchi (1962) by H. Devirappa.
2. Granth Soochi, 1817-1968 by Prasaranga, University of Mysore. 7 Vols. 1971.
3. Annual Supplement to Granth Soochi (1969-71; 1972-73; 1974-76; 1977-80). 4 Vols. by Prasaranga, University of Mysore.
4. Gokaka Granthavali and Mastiyavara Pusthakagalu by H.M. Nayak.
5. Bibliography of the works of K. Shivarama Karanth by S.K. Havanur and Shekhar Idya.
6. A descriptive bibliography of works of Dr. C.P. Krishna Kumar 1982 by C.P.K. Nuru.
7. A descriptive bibliography of books on and by Sri Basaveswar (1967) by S.R. Gunjal (Basava Sahitya Darpan).
8. Varshika Granthavali (1980-) by Granthaloka.

IV. Year Books and Almanacs

1. Bharat Varshika (1981) by K.T. Veerappa.
2. Sahitya Varshika (1971-81) by Publication and Extension Division, Bangalore University.
3. Kalagamanc Mattu Panchanga (1958) by U. Raghavendra Acharya.

V. Gazetteers

1. Karnataka Rajya Gazetteer. 3 Vols.
2. Gazetteer of Karnataka (1892) translated by Venkata R. Katti.
3. Bharatada Gazetteer. 4 Vols. by Kannada and Culture Directorate, Government of Karnataka.

KASHMIRI

1. A dictionary of Kashmiri language (1916-32) by George Abraham Grierson and M.A. Mukunda Rana Sastri.
2. Hindi-Kashmiri Common Vocabulary (1975) by Javaharlal Handu and Lalit Handu. Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore.

MALAYALAM

I. Dictionaries

1. A dictionary of High and Colloquial Malayalam and English (1846) by B. Bailey. CMC Press, Kottayam.
2. English-Malayalam Dictionary (1846) by Benjamin Baily. CMC Press, Kottayam.
3. Malayalam Nikhantu (1867) by Richard Collins. Church Mission, Kottayam.
4. Malayalam-English Nikhantu (1872) by Herman Gundert. Basal Mission, Mangalore.
5. English-Malayalam Nikhantu (1872) by Herman Gundert. Basal Mission, Mangalore.
6. Sabdatharvali (1923) by G. Padmanabhan Pillai. SPCS, Kottayam.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

7. Bhasha Nikhantu (1939) by T. Karunakar Panicker. ARP Press, Kunnamkulam.
8. Abhinava Bhasha Nikhantu (1977) by D.C. Books, Kottayam.
9. English-Malayalam Nikhantu (1981) by T. Ramalingam Pillai, D.C. Books, Kottayam.
10. Malayalam Lexicon : A comparative Malayalam-English Dictionary on Historical and Philosophical Principles. University of Kerala, Trivandrum.
11. Sailec Nikhantu (1984) : A dictionary of idioms by C.G. Jayapal. Jass Publications Alweye.
12. Sahityakara Sarwasvum (1987) by C.N. Potti, Kerala Sahitya Academy, Trichur.

II. Encyclopaedias

1. Vijnanam (1955-63) by L.A. Raviverma and Mathew Kuzhiveli. Balan publications, Trivandrum.
2. Sarvavijnanakosam, 20 Vols (1961) Encycopaedia Department.
3. Viswavijnanakosham (1970-72) in 10 Vols. Sahitya Pravartak Co-operative Society.
4. Akhilavijnanakosam (1988) in 4 Vols. by D.C, Books, Kottayam.
5. Vidyarthimitram (1967).
6. Vijnanarthamitram (1956).

III. Bibliographies

1. Malayala Granth Soochi, 1973-90 in 5 Vols.
2. Asan Grantha Soochika (1975) National Book Stall, Kottayam.
3. Vloor Grantha Soochi (1977) Camp. by M. Parameswaran and M.C.K. Veeran, University of Calicut.

IV. Yearbooks and Almanacs

1. Manorama Year-book.
2. Sathavarsha Panjangam (1061-1165), 3 Vols. Pellissery publications, 1988.

V. Directories

1. Kerala Granthasala Directory by Kerala Granthasala Sangham, Trivandrum.
2. Malayalam Cinema Directory (1970) Commercial Art Centre, Kottayam.

VI. Gazetteers

1. Logan's Manual (1989) translated in Malayalam by Mathrubhumi, Calicut.
2. Kerala Sthalanama kosam by V. Rajendran. Kerala Bhasha Institute, Trivandrum.

MANIPURI

I. Dictionaries

1. Dictionary in English-Bengali and Manipuri(1837) by George Gordom. Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.
2. Hindi-Manipuri Shabdakosh (1958) by Radhamohan Sharma and Narayan Sharma. Authors, Imphal.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

3. Anglo-Manipuri Dictionary (1960) by Dwijamani Deva Sharma. Sekhar Brothers, Imphal.
4. Manipuri-Hindi Shabdakosh (1963) by Narayan Sharma. Author, Imphal.
5. Manipuri-Manipuri and English dictionary (1964) by N.K. Singh. Author, Imphal.
6. English-Manipuri dictionary (1967) by Rajkumar S. Singh. Friends' Union Press, Imphal.
7. Ariba longei (Dictionary of old Manipuri) (1978) by N.K. Singh. Manipur State Kala Akademi, Imphal.
8. English-Manipuri Dictionary by L. Ibhungobal Singh.

II. Bibliographies

1. Catalogue of Manipuri books, 1801-1969. (1970) by Manipuri Sahitya Parishad.

MARATHI

I. Dictionaries

1. Dictionary of Marahatta language (1810) by William Carey. Serampore Mission Press, Serampore.
2. Dictionary of Maratha language (1829) by Vans Kennedy. 2 Parts.
3. Maharashtra bhashecha kosh (1829) by Jagannath Karmavant and others. 2 parts.
4. Dictionary of English Marathi (1847) by T. Candy.
5. English Marathi (1861) by S.R. Talekar.
6. Ratnakosh (1869) by B.M. Bidkar.
7. A comprehensive dictionary : English and Marathi (1870) by Baba Padamji.
8. Marathi-English dictionary (1871) by B.V. Athale and others.
9. Hanskosh (1883) by R.G. Godbole.
10. Marathi-Shabda ratnakar (1922) by V.G. Apte.
11. Marathi bhashecha Saraswati kosh (1930) by V.V. Bhide.
12. Maharashtra Shabdakosh (1932-38) by Y.R. Date and others.
13. Sugam Marathi Shabdakosh (1968) by Bhau Dharmadhikari and S.N. Banahatti.
14. Adarsh Marathi Shabdakosh (1970) by P.N. Joshi.
15. Twentieth Century English Marathi dictionary (1903-1916) by N.B. Ranad.
16. Farshi-Marathi Kosh (1925) by M.T. Patwardhan.
17. Bengali-Marathi kosh (1925) by V.G. Apte.
18. Urdu Marathi kosh (1968) by N.M. Gotekar.
19. Brihat Marathi-Hindi kosh (1971) by G.P. Nane and S. Joshi.
20. Kannada-Marathi Shabdakosh (1969) by Pundalik G. Katagade.
21. Gujarati-Marathi Shabdakosh (1971) by S.G. Dharmadhikari.
22. Konkani Shabdakosh by Shripad Raghunath Desai.
23. Dictionary of Loksahitya (1972) by Sarojini Babar.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

24. Jnaneshwari Padakosh (1980) by S.N. Bhave.

II. Encyclopaedias

1. Maharashtriya Jnanakosh (1920-27) by Sridhar Venkatesh Ketkar 23 Vols.
2. Vyavaharik Jnanakosh (1935-40) by G.R. Bhide. 5 Vols.
3. Vyayama Jnanakosh (1920-49) by D.C. Majumdar. 2 Vols.
4. Balakosh (1941) by G.R. Bhide.
5. Sulabha Viswakosa (1949-51) by Y.R. Date and C.G. Karve. 6 Vols.
6. Maharashtra Parichaya (1954) by C.G. Karve and S. Atmaram Jogelkara.
7. Abhinava Marathi Jnanakosh (1963-71) by G.R. Bhide. 6 Vols.
8. Marathi Viswakosh (1965-82) by Lakshman Shastri Joshi. 12 Vols.
9. Bharatiya Samskriti kosh (1962-79) by Mahadeoshastri Joshi. 10 Vols.
10. Marathi-tattvajnana Mahakosh (1975) by D.D. Vadekar.
11. Samketkosh (1958) by S.S. Hammante.
12. Devi kosh (1960-68) by R.K. Prabhudesai.
13. Dharmakosha by Prajna Pathasala.
14. Shroutakosha by Vaidic Samshodhan Mandal.

III. Bibliographies

1. Marathi Grantha Suchi, 1800-1937 by S.G. Date. 1943.
2. Marathi Granth Suchi, 1938-1959 by S.G. Date. 1961.
3. Marathi Dolamudrite (1961).
4. Maharashtratil Granthalanchi Suchi (1963) by S.G. Mahajan.

IV. Biographical Sources

1. Bharatvarsiya Prachina Arithasikakosh (1876) by Raghunath Bhaskaran Godabole.
2. Charitra kosh (1931-45) by Sriddeshwar Shastri.
3. Arvachin-Vangmay-Sevak (1932-67) by G. Dhanolkar.

V. Geographical Sources

1. Bharatkhanda ka Arvachina kosh (1881) by Raghunath Bhaskaran Godabole.
2. Maharashtra-rajya-manchita Samgraha and Maharashtra-rajya gramasuchi by N.G. Apte. Tilak Maharastra Vidyapith.
3. Prachin-Bharatiya-Sthalakosh (1969) by S.S. Chitrav.

NEPALI

Dictionaries

1. A book of Nepali Vocabulary (1811) by Colonel Kirkpodrick.
2. English - Nepali dictionary (1922) by G.P. Pradhan.
3. Nepali-English dictionary (1922) by G.P. Pradhan.
4. A comparative etymological dictionary of the Nepali language (1931) by Ralph

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Turner.

5. Angrej-Nepali Kosh (1936) by Purukar Samsuer JBR. Nepali Bhasha Prakashini Samiti. 2 vols.
6. Students' Standard dictionary: English-Nepali (1948) by Parasmani Pradhan and Nagendramani Pradhan. Sanyal and Co.
7. Nepali-Nepali dictionary (1946) by Harshanath Sharma.
8. Students' Pocket dictionary : English-Nepali (1951) by P. Pradhan and N. Pradhan.
9. New Standard dictionary (1970) by P. Pradhan and N. Pradhan.
10. Gurukhali dictionary (1951) by Captain Meerindank.
11. Nepali-English dictionary (1968) by Gabriel Rana. Shyam Brothers, Darjeeling.
12. Ajanta Comprehensive dictionary: English-English-Nepali by K.L. Karmacharya and P.R. Vaidya.
13. Nepali Sanchhipt Kosh by Royal Nepal Akademi.
14. Thulo Nepali-Nepali-English (1972) by P. Pradhan and N. Pradhan.
15. Brihat Nepali Shabdakosh (1961) by Balchandra Sharma. Royal Nepal Akademy.
16. Sanchhipt Nepali Kosh (1964) by Ramachandra Dhungana. Ratna Bhandar.
17. Nepali Shabdakosh by Mahananda Sapkota. Januka Pustak Bhandar, Biratnagar.
18. Angreji-Nepali Sajha Sanchhipt Kosh by A.D. Narendramani.
19. Nepali-Hindi-Angreji Shabdakosh by Krishna Kumar.

PUNJABI

I. Dictionaries

1. A dictionary: English and Punjabi (1849) by S.C. Starkey.
2. A dictionary of punjabi language (1854) by N. Newton, J. Porter and L. Janvier.
3. Guru Girarath Kosh (1895) by Tara Singh Narotam.
4. Punjabi dictionary (1895) by Bhai Maya Singh.
5. Anglo-Gurmukhi dictionary (1897) by Lala Sailigram Bajaj.
6. Kosh Adi Sri Guru Granth Sahibji (1898) by Bishan Das Udasi 2 vols.
7. Punjabi Sabad Bhandar (1922) by Bhai Bishandas Puri. Punjabi Text Book Committee, Lahore.
8. English-Punjabi dictionary (1929) by W.P. Hares.
9. Punjabi Kosh (1948-83) 6 vols. by Language Department, Punjab at Patiala.
10. Standard English-Punjabi dictionary (1953) by Tej Singh and Harnam Singh.
11. Hindi-Punjabi Kosh (1953) by Sant Inder Singh Chakravarti.
12. Punjabi-Angreji Shabadkosh (1954) by Saran Singh and others.
13. Anglo-Punjabi dictionary (1955) by Tej Singh.
14. Urdu-Punjabi-Hindi Kosu (1968) by W.R. Rishi.
15. Punjabi Paryaye ate Viparyaye(1968) by Gulwant Singh and others. Punjabi

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

University, Patiala.

16. English-Punjabi dictionary (1968) by Department of Punjabi Literary Studies. Punjabi University, Patiala.
17. Sri Guru Granth Sahi (1972) by Balbir Singh. Punjabi University, Patiala. (2 vols. published out of 9 vols.)
18. Punjabi-Hindi Kosh (1974) by W.R. Rishi.
19. Romani-Punjabi-Angreji-dictionary (1981) by W.R. Rishi.
20. English-Punjabi dictionary (1982) by Punjab State University, Textbook Board.

II. Encyclopaedia

1. Gurushababa Ratnakara Mahan-kosu (1930-34) 4 vols.
2. Punjabi Vishwakosh (1983) by Bhasha Vibhag, Punjab, Patiala. (7 vols. published out of 25 vols planned)

SANSKRIT

Dictionaries

1. Nighantu: the oldest Indian treatise on etymology, philology and semantics by Yaska, tr. and ed. by Laksmansvarup. Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi.
2. Kalpadrukos. 2 vols. (1928-32), ed. by Ramavatar Sarma and Srikant Sarma. Governnent of Boroda, Baroda.
3. Anekarthasangratha of Hemacandra (1929), ed. by Jagannathasastri Hosinga. Chowkhamba, Banaras.
4. Kathakosa (1942), ed. by Jagadisalal Sastri. The editor, Lahore.
5. Sastriya Paribhasakosa (1948) comp. by Y.R. Date and C.G. Karve. Maharashtra Kosh Mandal. Poona.
6. Pali-Text Society's Pali-English dictionary (1959), Comp. by T.W. Rhy Davids. Leyac, London.
7. Practical Sanskrit English dictionary (1957-59) 3 vols. comp. by Vaman Sivaram Apte. prasad prakashan, Poona.
8. Dictionary: English-Sanskrit and Sanskrit-English (1956-1963). 2 vols. comp. by William Monier. Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi.
9. Vacaspatyam. 6 vols. (1962) comp. by Tara Bhattacarya.
10. Nirukta. tr. and ed. by Laxsmans-Varup (1962) Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi.
11. Concise etymological sanskrit dictionary (1963) 2 vols. comp. by Hanfred Mayrhofer Heidelberg.
12. Vedic Kosa (1963) by Suryakanta. Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.
13. Tri-lingual dictionary (1966) by Gopikamohan Bhattacharya. Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
14. Sabdakalpadrum, 5 vols. ( ) by Radhakantadev. Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi.
15. Comparative dictionary of Indo-Aryan languages. by R.L. Turner. Oxford, London.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1[illegible]. Sabdaratnavali (1970) by Mathuresa. The Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

II. Encyclopaedias

1. Sritatvanidhi (1901) by Krsnaraja Odeyar III
2. Tantraloka: 12 vols. (1938) by Abhinavagupta. Government of Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Abhilasitarthacintamani or Manasollasa (1939) 2 vols. ed. by G.K. Srigondekar. Government of Baroda, Baroda.

III. Bibliographies

1. A bibliography of Ramayana. (1943) Comp. by A.N. Gore. The compiler, Poona.
2. Vedic bibliography, 1931-61. Comp. by R.N. Dandekar. Poona University, Poona.
3. Rastriyagranthasuchi, 1958-62. (1963). Central Referance Library, Calcutta.
4. An annotated Mahabharata bibliography (1971). Comp. by Purusottam Lal. Writer's Workshop, Calcutta.
5. National Bibliography of Indian Literature, 1901-1953. Vol.3 ed. by B.S. Kesavan. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
6. Bibliography of Sanskrit Works on astronomy and mathematics (1966) National Institute of Sciences of India, New Delhi.
7. Bibliography on Kalidas (1967) by Vikram University Library, Ujjain.

IV. Indexes

1. Bilingual index of Nyayabindu (1917) Comp. by Satiscandra. Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta.
2. Critical Word-index to Bhagavadgita (1946) Comp. by C. Prahalad Divanji. The Compiler, Bombay.
3. The Purana index (1951) by V.R. Ramachandra Dikshitar Madras University, Madras.
4. Vedic index of names and subjects (1958) 2 vols. by A.A. Macdonald and A.B. Keith. Motilal Banarasidas, Delhi.
5. Index translationum Indicarum (1963) comp. by D.L. Banerjee. National Library, Calcutta.

SINDHI

Dictionaries

1. English-Sindhi and Sindhi-English (1849) by Captain Stack.
2. Shirt and Udharam Thanvarda's Sindhi-English dictionary (1879).
3. Khilnani's English-Sindhi dictionary (1904).
4. Sindhi-English dictionary (1910) by Parmanand Mewaram.
5. English-Sindhi dictionary (1933) by paramanand Mewaram.
6. Naeen Urdu-Sindhi Lughat (1950) by Ibin-Alyas.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

7. Sindhi English dictionary (1957) by Ghulam Rasulshah.
8. Hindi-English-Sindhi dictionary (1962) by Dipchand and others.
9. Comprehensive Sindhi English dictionary (1962) by Deccan College.

TAMIL

I. Dictionaries

1. Chatur Akarati (1710) by Viramamunivar
2. Fabricius's Tamil English dictionary (1779) by German Lutheran Missionaries.
3. Chaturagarati (1824) by Constantinel Gioseppe Beschi.
4. Jaffna dictionary (1842) by Chandrase-Kara.
5. Tamil English dictionary (1851) by G.V. Pope.
6. Winslow's Tamil and English dictionary (1862).
7. Tamil Pocket Dictionary (1883) by Vijayaranga Mudaliyar.
8. Classical Tamil dictionary (1885) by Viswanath Pillai.
9. Tamil dictionary (1903) by C.W.K. Pillai.
10. Madurai Tamizh Sangha Akarati (1910-20)
11. Kayataram (1939) by S. Vaiyapuri Pillai, Madras University, Madras.
12. Tamil lexicon (1926-36), 6 vols. by Madras Unversity.
13. Lifco dictionaries: English-Tamil and Tamil-English.
14. English-Tamil dictionary (1963-65) by A. Chidambaranatha Chettiar, University of Madras.
15. Kazhaka Tamizh akharati (1964) Saivasiddhanta Works Publishing Society.
16. Adukku Mozhi akarati (1965) by M. Sadasivam.
17. Srimagal Tamizh akarati (1966) by E. Sabhapati Mudaliar.
18. Tokaiyakarati (1969) by S.A. Ramaswami.
19. Sattachol akarati (1968) by State Official Language Commission, Madras.
20. Kalaiccorakal-Bharyikaviyal (1968) by G.R. Damodaran.
21. Antippulvar: Aciriya nikantu (1975) by V. Cokkalingam. Thanjavur Saraswati Mahal Library.

II. Encyclopaedias

1. Abhidhanchintamani (1910) by Singaravelu Mudaliar.
2. Vijnana-Kalaikkalanjiyam (1910) by C. Curmarasami Naidu and Sons.
3. Tamizarinar Akarati (1939) by Krishnaswami Pillai.
4. Kuzaviullam (1950) by E.T. Rajeswari.
5. Tamizpulavar akarati (1952) by N.C. Kantayya Pillai.
6. Kalaikkalanjiyam (1954-69) 10 vols. by Tamiz Valarceikkazhagam, Madras.
7. Pulvarakarati (1957) by P.V. Gopalan.
8. Tamil Valarchik Kazakam (1968-76) by Kuzhantaikal Kalaikkalanchivam, Madras. 10 vols.
9. Islamia Kalaikkalanjiyam (1976-79) 3 vols. by Abdul Rahim.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

III. Bibliographies

1. The Madras State Bibliography, 1951. Directorate of Public Libraries, Madras.
2. Indiya desiya mool Vivarappattiyal (Tamill Fascicule of the INB, 1958-63).
3. Commemoration bibliography of the first 1008 books (1961) by S.R. Ranganathan and R Muthukumaraswami. South Indian Saivasiddhanta Works Publishing Society, Madras.
4. Nal, Kizhamai, Tinkal Ithazh Vilakka Varisai (1961) by S.A. Ramaswami.
5. Tamizhnattukkuzhatai noorrokai (1965) by V. Tillainayagam. Directorate of Public Libraries, Madras.
6. Tamil Nattu noorrokai (1964-). Connemara Public Library, Madras.
7. Tamizhnattukkuzhantai (1964-) by Connemara Public Library, Madras.
8. Tamizh nool vivaraatta vani (1961-) by Shanmgham Pillai. Tamil Development Research Council.
9. Saivasiddhanta Sirunoolkal, Ciaraiccik-kurippu by M. Arunachalam. Saivasiddhanta Mahasamajam, Madras.
10. Cilappatikara ayvatakal (1973) by University of Kerala, Trivandrum.
11. Dissetations on Tamilologv (1977) by Madras International Institute of Tamil Studies.

IV. Indices and Concordances

1. Tirukkural Solladaivu (1952) by Swami Velayudhan. Mazhiyarasu Padippagam, Madras.
2. Sangha ilakkiya Sorkalanjiyam (1965) by S. Dandapani Desikar.
3. Tevari Oli neri (1963) by V.S.C. Pillai. 3 vols.
4. Tiruvacaga oli neri by V.S.C. Pillai.
5. Tirukkural Sorporul akaravarisai (1969) by V.M. Chettiar and S.A. Ramaswami.
6. Indexdes mots dela literature Tamoule ancienne (1967) by Institute of Francais D' Indologie. Vol.I.
7. Pre-pallavan Tamil Index (1966) by N. Subrahmanyan. Madras University.

V. Directories and Yearbooks

1. Intiya: Takaval Kalanjiyam (1966) by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Delhi.
2. Sennai India Tamizh directory (1967) by T.K. Nandikeswaran. Export India Journal, Madras.

VI. Gazetteers and Guide Books

1. Oorum Perum (1946) by S.P. Setu Pillai. Razhamiappa Brothers, Madras.
2. S.M. Lakshmana Chettiar's
   - (i) Cenkarpattu mavattam, 1963
   - (ii) Coimbatore mavattam, 1961

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

(iii) Salem mavattam, 1961
(iv) Thanjavour Mavattam, 1961
(v) Then Arcot mavattam, 1963
(vi) Tiruneliveli mavattam, 1965
(vii) Vata Arcot mavattam, 1961
(viii) Tirochirappali Mavattam
(ix) Ramnad mavattam
(x) Madurai mavattam.

TELUGU

I. Dictionaries

1. Andhra deepika (1816) by Mamidada Venkaih.
2. Telugu-English dictionary (1818) by William Brown.
3. Telugu-English dictionary (1821) by A.C. Campbell.
4. Telugu-English dictionary (1835) by Morres.
5. Andhra Sabdaratnakarmu (1886) by P. Devrajuperumallu.
6. Telugu-English dictionary (1891) by Samkara Narayana.
8. English nighantu (1953) by C.P. Brown.
9. Modern English Telugu dictionary (1911) by Kalapati Rao.
10. Suryarayandhra nighantuvu (1936-44) 4 vols. by J.R. Pantulu.
11. Sabdakaumudi (1915) by S. Venkataraghavacharyulu.
12. Vidyarthi Kalpataruvu (1939) M. Venkatasastri.
13. Telugu English Dictionary (1958) by P. Sankarananayana.
14. Standard dictionary (1956) by K.V.R. Sastri.
15. Little Lifco dictionary (1955) by Parasuramaih.
16. Sabdaratnakaramu (1969) by B. Ramarao.
17. Sabdartha Chandrika (1969) by M. Subbarayudu.
18. Andhra Vacaspatyamu (1953) by K. Syamalakamasastri.
19. Shabdarth Sarvaswam by P Venkata Rangacharya.
20. Telugu Hindi Kosh (1960) by A.C. Kamakashirao.
21. Andhra Hindi nighantu (1954) by K. Satakopam.
22. Hindi Telugu Kosh (1957) by Dakhinabharata Hindi Prachara Sabha, Madras.
23. Telugu-Urdu nighantu (1960) by K. Krishnarao.
24. Nanarthratnamala (1950) by Erugapadandanatha.
25. Andhra Sanskruta niguntuva (1949)
26. Vavilla naghantuvu, 4 vols. by S. Lakshmipathi Sastry and others.
27. Andhra Shabda ratnakaram by C. Rangcharyulu. 3 vols.

II. Encyclopaedia

1. Andhra Vijnana Sarvasvamu (1912-17) by K.V. Lakshman Rao. 3 vols.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

2. Andhra-Vijnanamu (1938-41) 7 vols. by I. K. Balasuryaprasadaravu.
3. Andhra Sarvasvamu (1942) by Maganti Bapinidu
4. Telgu Talli (1950) by Maganti Bapinidu.
5. Purvagathalahari (1952) by B. Srinivas Rao.
6. Telugu Vignan Sarvasvamu (1954-) by Telugubhasha Samiti. 16 vols. (each volume covers a subject)
7. Balavijnan Sarvasvamu (1956) by Quasim Khan.
8. Sangraha Andhra Vijnankoshmu (1958-71) by M. Venkatarangayya. 8 vols.
9. Prapancha Rajya Sarvasvamu (1977) 8 vols. by D. Ramanujan Rao.
10. Balalo Vijnana Sarvasvamu (1990) by Burddiwa Subbaraya.

III. Bibliographies and indexes

1. Andhra Nataka Namavali (1910-16) by P.S. Sastry and K. Venkataramaiah.
2. Andhra Vangmaya Suchika (1927) by K. Nageswararao.
3. Andhra Vangmaya Sangraha Suchika (1962) by V. Venkatappaiah
4. Telugu Nudidandalu (1953) by M. Rama Chandra Sastry.
5. Andhra Natak Darsini (1963) by Srinivas Chakravarty.
6. Sastriya Vangmaya Sangraha Suchika (1967) by V. Venkatappaiah.
7. Ravindra Granth Suchi (1961) by V. Venkatappaiah.
8. Mahilodayamam (1989) by V. Krishnarao.
9. Butchibabu Vangmaya Jeevita Suchika (1983) by Katyayani Vidmahe.
10. Kodavatiganti Jeevita Vangmaya Suchi (1986) by Katyayani Vidmahe.
11. Nammava Pada Prayoga Koshamu (1960) by A. Ramakrishna Rao.
12. Vyasa Rachanalasuchi (1977) by N.S. Krishnamurthy.
13. Golkonda Patrika Loni Mukhya Rachanala Suchi, 1926-53 by the ICSSR Regional Centre, 1980.

IV. Directories and Yearbooks

1. Prapancha darshini
2. Granthalaya darshini (1968-)
3. Andhra Pradeshlo Prajapratinidhulu by S. Satyanarayana.

URDU

I. Dictionaries

1. English-Hindustani; Hindustani-English (1773) by J. Ferguson.
2. A dictionary; English and Hindustani (1783-94) by John Gilchrist.
3. Urdu-English dictionary (1817) by John Shakespeare.
4. English-Bengal-Hindustani dictionary (1837) by D.O. Rosario.
5. Hindustani-English dictionary (1847) by William Yates.
6. A dictionary of urdu, Classical Hindi and English (1884) by John Platts.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

7. Nafaisul Lughat (1884) by Auhaduddin Bilgrami.
8. Farhang-e-Asifiya (1895-98) by Saiyyid Ahmad Dehlavi. 4 vols.
9. Lughatum Nisa (1917) by S.A. Dehlavi.
10. Standard English-Urdu dictionary (1937) by Maulavi Abdul Haq.
11. Farhang-e-istilahat-e-peshavaran (1939-44) by Maulvi Abdul Haq.
12. Nurul Lughat (1924-31) by Nurul Hassan. 4 vols.
13. Standard Urdu dictionary (1957) by Agha Mohd. Baauin. Deccan, Aurangabad.
14. Muhazzabul Lughat (1958-1982) by Muhazzak Lakhnavi. 13 vols.
15. The vast urdu lughat-tariqqi usulpar (1977) by Taraqqi-e-Urdu Board of Pakistan.

II. **Encyclopaedias**

1. Encyclopaedia of Islam (1954) from Urdu by the department of Urdu Encyclopaedia of Islam, Punjab University, Lahore.

Basis of the Present Work

A cursory look at the proliferation of reference literature in Indian languages reveals that efforts are being made to publish different types of reference works in almost all the major Indian languages. While the languages namely Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Hindi displayed the evidences of producing a representative collection of a variety of reference tools in their respective languages, others did not able to compete with them. Whatever be the degree of efforts they made, it was not up to the mark.

In the present day context of information explosion, multi-dimensional growth of knowledge, rapid changing of social attitude and decrease in buying capacity of money, reference literature occupies an unique place in the sphere of academic pursuit for higher learning and research. The truth behind this contention is very well evidenced from the following publications.

1. A Bibliography of Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias (1964) by National Library, Calcutta.
2. Bibliography of Indian Literature, 1901-53. Sahitya Academi, New Delhi. 1962-74 in 4 Vols.
3. Encyclopaedias of India (1986) by Henry Scholberg. Promila and Company, New Delhi.
4. Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature (1987____) in 4 Vols. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.

Publication of the above bibliographical tools in making the survey of reference

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

literature, gave impetus to a number of scholars in different parts of the country to present their concerted views in the seminars and symposia, by contributing scholarly articles, highlighting the problems and perspective of production of reference literature. Scholars have also made attempts in making doctoral works on this aspect of study. The first such endeavour was initiated by Dr. V.V. Kulkarni, when he submitted his thesis on *"Reference Literature in Marathi"* in 1951 for the award of Ph.D. degree by the Nagpur University, Central Instituteof IndianLanguages Mysore, took the initiative in organizing a National Seminar on 'Dictionary making in Indian Languages' in 1970, where leading linguists and the library scientists participated in discussing the problems of compilation of lexicons in Indian languages as the principal reference literature. In 1972 IASLIC had also organised a national conference at Calcutta, wherein the reference materials in Indian languages was one of the themes of the seminar having contributed 8 papers on different languages. Perhaps these works provided inspiration to different scholars in producing similar literature on other languages. As such, Dr. Nathuram Kalbhor, became the second person to submit a thesis on *'Hindi Kosh, Sahitya : Samiksatmak Adhyayan"* in 1980 for the award of Ph.D. from Agra University. Similarly, in 1983, Dr. C.R. Karisiddappa, one of the leading scholars of Kannada reference literature submitted a scholarly work on the topic *"Reference tools in Kannada published since 1800 A.D : a technical study"* for the award of Ph.D. degree by the Gulbarga University Dr. A.K. Sharma also made an attempt in submitting his thesis on *'Origin and Development of Reference Literature in Hindi : Critical Study'* in 1988 for his Ph.D. degree from Jiwaji University, Gwalior. Recently, A.Y. Asundi brought out Kannadadall : Sandarbha Granthagalu (1992) which has listed about 774 reference books in Kannada literature.

All these attempts have provided sufficient direction to the author of the present work to evolve a methodology to study and investigate into the genesis, growth and development of reference sources in modern Indian languages with particular reference to Oriya language, highlighting their problems and perspectives. The result of the investigation is culminated in the form of this treatise. Since it is beyond the purview of discussing all the major Indian languages in a compact volume due to its vast and volumeness literature, the author has selected few reference literature of other Indian languages for the purpose of analysing their problems with a detailed study on Oriya language.

Oriya Language and Literature

'Oriya' has been recognised as one of the modern Indian Languages under the provision of the Indian constitution. It has its root in the family of the *Eastern Magadhi Apabhramsha.* The territory, at present known as Orissa, claims 'Oriya' as its Lingua-France. It is the language of about 31.5 million people living in an area

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

of 1,55,707 square kilometres on the Eastern sea-board of India. Oriya a language which came in contact with British Administration as late as 1803, had a slow pace of development. Though the language was almost 700 years of old by the time the Britishers came to Orissa and had 400 years of literary tradition, the influence of English language reached to its people much later than it reached other language groups. Printing technology came to Orissa much later. Oriya language tracks were with different presidencies where decision and control was with the language groups at the centre of the presidencies besides the English speaking ruling Britons. Despite these impediments, the reference literature in Oriya language grew due to individual efforts and state patronage only after 1936, i.e. the formation of the separate state. One finds in the subsequent chapters the extent of the growth of reference literature in various forms and varieties.

REFERENCES

1. CHAKRABARTI (Sabyasachi), Chronology of Encyclopaedias in Modern Indian Languages. *Encyclopaedist.* 2, 2; 1993. p.39-46.
2. Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature, Vol. I & II. 1987-88. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
3. PATANAIK (D.P.). Welcome address. *In* Proceedings of the Seminar Papers on Lexicography in India, Ed. by B.G. Mishra. 1980. Central Institute of Indian Languages; Mysore, p.249.
4. RAMAIAH (LS) and KANAKACHARY (M), Eds. Documentation and Bibliographic Control of Humanities in India. 1992. Aditya Prakashani; New Delhi.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER-II

NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERENCE TOOLS

Samuel Johnson once remarked that "Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find the information upon it". It is in this context, the present study is basically based on the latter part of the quotation where information is found in the form of published literature. Not only has there been millions of micro or macro level documents in different disciplines, there has also been a large number of secondary and tertiary publications to which Dr. Ranganathan has named as "Approach Materials". These materials, though do not contain original information, indicate about the availability of these sources. These are consulted before undertaking any research project in order to have an over view of the subject. It is thus, these materials have prior value. They serve as the mirror of information and gateway of knowledge.

For the purpose of the proposed study, these sources are otherwise called as reference tools/reference materials/reference sources/information sources and reference works are inter-changeably used in this thesis. Thus, reference tool in ordinary sense, is a piece of work, which directs the user to a source of information when needed.

Reference Books - Definition

Before discussing the nature, structure and purpose of reference books, it is worthwhile and interesting to know the fundamental difference between an ordinary book and a reference book, so that a clear cut idea could be formed.

On the basis of the use, books are generally divided into two broad groups such as ordinary books and reference books. Prior to defining reference books, it would be very much clear, if an understanding is made about the ordinary book. The books which are meant for information, education and entertainment are called ordinary books. They generally cover a fairly broad subject area, designed with a view to impart education. The whole range of subjects are structured either on the basis of a prescribed syllabus of an academic institution or keeping in view a general outline of the subject. The chapterisation and paragraphs are conveniently arranged from

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

broader aspect to specific one. The user usually reads such type of books from cover to cover to gain basic knowledge on the subject. These type of materials are generally issued out of the library premises for home reading.

Whereas to quote Ranganathan, "...it (a reference book) is characterised internally by an ensemble of disjointed entries of short, through varying, lengths. The sequence of entries is not determined, strictly by intimate thought sequence. It is determined by the scheme of arrangement chosen. It is often alphabetical in the main. It is occasionally systematic. Even the connection between the consecutive entries is not as compelling and continuous or as free from jerks as between the paragraphs in an ordinary book, or, a reference book may consist mostly of formulae, statistics, diagrams, tables, maps or lists including lists of documents with or without abstracts, annotations, and other features".[1]

Gates says that "the word 'reference' comes from the verb, refer, which means to turn to for aid or information. Thus, any person or thing referred to for these purposes is a reference. A book which is consulted for aid or information on a topic, a theme, an event, a person, a date, a place or a word is a reference book".[2]

Further, he defines that "the term 'reference book' has come to mean a specific kind of publication which has been planned and written to be consulted for items of information, rather than to read throughout. It contains facts that have been brought together from many sources and organised for quick and easy use, either in an alphabetical or chronological arrangement or by use of detailed indexes and numerous cross references".[3]

Types and Classes of Reference Book

All the reference books are classed into two broad groups, namely, General and Special. Those which contain the needed information, such as dictionaries, encyclopaedias, handbooks, biographical sources, atlases and gazetteers are referred to as general reference books and those which tell the user where the information can be found, such as indexes, abstracts, bibliographies and directories are specialised or subject reference material.

While general reference books are broad in scope, not limited to any single subject but useful for all, subject reference books are devoted to specific subject areas such as literature, art, history, etc.

Restricted Use

The use of these materials is restricted to the library. Answers to the questions may be found completely from these sources in the reference collection. Further, a given source may sometimes only indicate other books and materials from where, the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

seeker may get the full answer to his question if it is consulted. Though theoretically a given reference source does the specific function, it is planned to do better than any other reference book can do. Thus, it should be consulted first for the kind of information it covers even though other reference sources may include source of the same information.

Varieties of Reference Books, their purpose and function

On the basis of the questions put by the users or inquirers, and the answers found in different categories of reference sources, reference books may be designed into different varieties as given below :

Table - 1

Varieties of Reference Books with their Informative Value

Varieties	Class of question	Function and usefulness
1. Dictionary	Language	Definition, spelling, pronunciation, usage, etymology and parts of speech, etc.
2. Encyclopaedia	Background	Over-view of the subject and self education
3. Biographical dictionary	People	Notables, specialists and life sketch of individuals
4. Bibliography/ Catalogue/index	Subject literature	Reviews, best books and articles in periodicals
5. Gazetteers, maps, atlases and guide books	Places	Locations, description, distances
6. Directory	Organisation	Address and products
7. Handbooks and manuals	Facts and activities	Curiosities, statistics, events, formulae, how to do, how to make, etc.
8. Yearbook and Almanacs	Trend	Current events, past years' developments, recent happenings

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Role of Reference Tools in Library Service

Keeping the objectives and services in view, every library has designed a number of tools based on well-thought-out techniques for providing help and assistance to users. In this respect Ranganathan's five laws of Library Science give directional guidance in organising and offering reference service. Library and Information Science, in the context of reference service is an empirical field. It studies the relation between the knowledge seeking behaviour of the individual and the knowledge content in the document. Here user's information need are matched with the information embodied in the document. Books are for use as enunciated by its first law implies the function of bringing together documents and the expressed thoughts embodied in them and users. Further, the term, 'use' is interpreted to mean intellectual use for productive purpose. In the context of the other laws, the term 'use' is defined to spell out reference service from the angle of users. Every category of users has to serve with equal attention and their information needs have to be met according to their levels and standard. The reference staff must be well-versed with knowledge of the world of books and documents and the information needs of users to match the two. All the reference tools used in the library are primarily time-saving devices. Fifth Law of Library Science reminds us that documents, readers and library service grow not in number and volume but show the response to the multi-dimensional growth of reference literature, so need their evaluation.

Having discussed the nature and characteristic of reference tools and the norms and ideals, inherent in them, it is proposed to apply the same in Oriya Reference Sources which constitute the nucleus of this study. The subsequent chapters will indicate as to how different categories of reference tools in Oriya have emerged fulfilling the different needs of the users.

REFERENCES

1. RANGANATHAN (S R). Reference Service. 1961. Asia Publishing House; Bombay, p.257.

2. GATES (J K). Guide to the use of Books and Libraries. 1962. McGraw Hill Book Company; New York, p.63.

3. Ibid. p.64.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER - III

DICTIONARIES

Language is the systematised set of vocal habits by means of which the members of human society interact in terms of their culture. It is a human method of communication through a system of voluntary produced symbols based on some grammatical principles. Language has significance for the individual. Others judge us by our language. It is an index of intelligence, culture and personality. We use language to learn, to retain, to recall, to transmit information and control our concepts of universe.

But transmission or communication of ideas among the individuals and the nation depends much on the understanding of the meaning of the words composed of sentences used for expression. If an individual does not understand, while expressing his own ideas or if another individual to whom, the language is spoken does not know its underlying meaning, they land in a stage of communication gap. In such a situation, dictionary plays a vital role in presenting the words in an alphabetical order of arrangement with explanation of their meanings and usage. Hence, to make the language communicative, to large number of persons, we need dictionaries. The richness of a language can be measured by having a look at its store of vocabulary. The number of vocabularies developed in a language speaks about the advancement of the language. If a particular language produces, a number of dictionaries, it can be taken as the basis for knowing the strength and weakness of its vocabulary.

Origin and Definition

The word dictionary, comes from the Latin word 'Dictio' meaning a word or phrase. Oxford English dictionary defines dictionary as "a book dealing with the words of a language, so as to set forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification, and use; their synonyms, derivation, and history; or at least some of these; the words are arranged in some stated order, now, usually, alphabetical, a word-book, vocabulary, lexicon.

By extension, it means 'a book of information for reference on any subject or branch of knowledge the items of which are arranged alphabetically; as a dictionary of Architecture, biography, of the Bible, of Dates, etc.".[1]

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

"A dictionary is systematically arranged list of socialised linguistic forms compiled from the speech-habits of a given speech community and commented on by the author in such a way that the qualified reader understands the meaning of each separate form, and is informed of the relevant facts concerning the function of that form in its community".[2]

Analysis of the above two definitions states that it deals with collection of general words either of a language or special terms of a particular subject. It usually defines terms and gives their alternative or variant spelling, pronunciations, and syllabication, parts of speech and inflections, meanings, usage, etc. Some dictionaries give derivation and history of words too. The words are arranged in some definite order, usually alphabetical. The entries are sometimes arranged in classified order and are presented in related groups. In a nutshell, it deals with words.

Alternative Names of Dictionaries

There are also alternative names like Word-book, Lexicon, Glossary and Thesaurus stand for dictionaries. They are interchangeably used for the term having identical purpose with slight difference in scope. The term word-book is self-explanatory, but an explanation is called for on the other three. While the term lexicon is derived from the Greek word 'Lexikon', meaning the list of words of ancient language with meanings such as 'A Greek English Lexico', Glossary denotes most commonly used words in the subject dictionary, as with, Harrods' 'The Librarians' Glossary' and such dictionary usually explains, not merely defines the words they include. On the other hand, the name Thesaurus is used to arrange words with meanings in a classified order, and not in the usual alphabetical one. Roget's Thesaurus of English words and phrases (1952) is the best example of this category. In recent years, the word 'thesaurus' has become better known as the name given, in information retrieval, to a list of the terms to be used in a particular information retrieval system (especially a computerised system). The term vocabulary which originates from the Latin word 'Vocabularium' is often used for a stock of words and phrases with brief explanations and meanings restricted to a single work or another, e.g., 'A Vocabulary Ooriya and English for the use of Students' by M.P. Takoor (1811)'. There are also works which are concerned themselves with words as literature rather than words as language e.g. : Dictionary of proverbs and quotations.

Purpose and Use

Dr. Johnson is of the opinion that dictionaries should lay down the words worthy of use, and so he would not have anything to do with slang expressions, for example, other compilers of the dictionaries, held his view. "The view that the purpose of a dictionary is to lay down standards of word acceptability and usage has come more and more on attack in recent times. The alternative view of the function

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

of a dictionary is to record words as they are being used (and misused), without passing judgment any more than it has to"[3].

The use of a dictionary depend to a large extent on the type of dictionary. Usually, dictionaries are used to verify pronunciation, spelling, meanings of usages of words, but these are not the only uses. Keeneth A. Whittaker has listed 4 broad uses of dictionaries basing on different types of dictionaries which are given below briefly :

(i) A Quick-reference tool

From the point of view of reference services, dictionaries act basically as quick reference tools to verify spelling, pronunciation and meaning of word. Probably, no other type of quick reference book is consulted as often as the dictionary to know about the origin, grammatical construction and usages of word. For knowing the additional information on abbreviations, acronyms, tables or weights, measures, currencies of various countries, etc. Many unabridged dictionaries cover geographical and biographical information on place and persons.

(ii) Language recorder

As a language recorder, Oxford English·Dictionary records the developmental trends of the language by noting down the etymological details of the words, their history, origin and derivation. By this, it provides a historical evolution of a word so far its meaning and usages are concerned.

(iii) Language standardiser

Standardisation has been accepted as one of the objectives of lexicography even in 18th century. But the difference lies in the method of compilation. In 18th century, the standardisation was based on the opinions and judgments of the compilers alone whereas now, it is achieved by gathering the evidences from carefully scrutinised recorded sources of the language and the usage of the speakers. This helps in elimination of variation in spelling and usage of the words.

(iv) Vocabulary builder

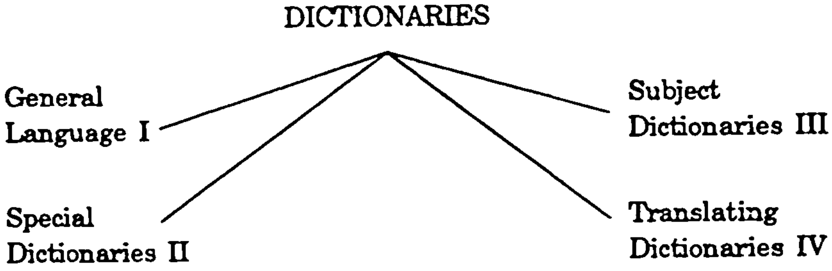
As a vocabulary builder, it clears doubts regarding the meaning, spelling and usages. This indirectly helps the user in building and developing proper vocabulary. Accurate use of words in particular context is ensured by the dictionary.

The usefulness of dictionary amply proves that "words are not merely a combination of phonemes, they are in fact, in the words of a great poet, the foot prints of goddess Saraswati. They are the precursors of knowledge and the repository of culture. They are in other words, the seeds of energy and the sources of creativity. The extension of the frontiers of knowledge and the proliferation of words are independent".[4]

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Typology of Dictionaries

For the purpose of organisation of dictionaries in the reference collection, of a library, they are usually, divided into 4 broad categories considering their density of entries, number of languages involved, nature of entries, axis of time, arrangement of entries, purpose and the prospective user. All these criteria can be utilised sometimes alone and sometimes with the other for the classification of dictionaries.



Each group is sub-divided into several kinds and they are illustrated below with suitable examples :

I. General Language Dictionaries

They are called general dictionaries as they deal with the common words of a language. They are more popular and very frequently used dictionaries. They are classified in 4 groups :

GENERAL DICTIONARIES	a) According to purpose	i) Prospective ii) Descriptive
	b) According to size	i) Unabridged ii) Semi-abridged or Desk iii) Abridged or Pocket
	c) According to volumes	i) Single volume ii) Multi-volume

Examples :

1)	Prescriptive	Samuel Johnson's Dictionary of English Language
2)	Descriptive	Oxford English Dictionary and Webster's Third new International Dictionary
3)	Unabridged Multi-volumed dictionary for adults	Oxford English Dictionary, 1933, 13 volumes with 4 supplements

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

4)	Semi Abridged or desk dictionaries for adults	Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on historical principles, 3rd ed., 1973 in 2 vols. Webster's Concise Family Dictionary 1975, single volume
5)	Abridged or pocket Dictionary	The Pocket Oxford Dictionary, 7th ed., 1984. Webster's Vest Pocket Dictionary, 1981.
6)	School dictionary for children	Oxford Illustrated Dictionary, 2nd ed., 1975. Webster's School Dictionary.

II. SPECIAL DICTIONARIES

Dictionaries which are compiled to deal with special purpose or aspects of a language are called special dictionaries.

SPECIAL DICTIONARIES

Special Linguistic aspect of words	Special type of class of words	Literary aspects catering to special group of persons
Dictionary of	Dictionary of	Dictionary of
i. Pronunciation	i. Slang words	i. Folk-tales
ii. Punctuation	ii. Obsolete words	ii. Nursery rhymes
iii. Spelling	iii. Dialect	iii. Literary character
iv. Synonyms and Antonyms	iv. New words	iv. Quotations
v. Usage	v. Difficult words	v. Proverbs
vi. Etymological	vi. Names, surnames, nick names	vi. Foreign terms
	vii. Cross words, puzzles	vii. Phrases
	viii. Anagrams	viii. Idioms
	ix. Abbreviations and Acronyms	ix. Rhyming words
	x. Signs and symbols	x. Cliches
		xi. Concordance
		xii. Gradus

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

III. TRANSLATING DICTIONARIES

The term, Translating Dictionary, is self-explanatory. They are not confined to one language like monolingual general dictionaries discussed so far. They are bi-lingual or multilingual in nature, mainly used by the language learners and translators.

Translating Dictionaries

Bilingual Dictionaries (giving equivalent words in two languages)	Multilingual Dictionaries (giving equivalent words in three or more languages)

The translating dictionary contains limited vocabulary. They do not define the words but they give accurate equivalent words in one or more foreign languages they cover. They give pronunciation, stress, parts of speech and genders so as to enable the learners to follow them easily. Some translating dictionaries are comprehensive and include slang words colloquialism, idioms, borrowed and dialect words.

Bilingual

"A bilingual dictionary, as contrasted to monolingual dictionary, deals with two languages. The lexical units of one language are defined or explained in another language. The language whose lexical units are defined, is the source language and the language used to define these units is the target language. In other words, the source language is the language of entry word and the target language is the language of the translation, equivalent or the meaning of the entry word"[5].

Multilingual

Multilingual dictionaries give equivalent words in three or more languages. However, the arrangement of entries, in this type has not been standardised. They are arranged alphabetically by the main language with equivalent words in the other language covered in a tabular form. Separate alphabetical indexes for each language represented are given as appendices at the end.

Type of Dictionaries in the context of Modern Indian Language

The literature on dictionary making in Modern Indian Languages can be seen from the various bibliographies and conference papers available in India. A perusal of these bibliographies provides clue for classification of dictionaries of Modern Indian Languages.

Prof. A.R. Kelker, one of the renowned linguists of India "classified the dictionary of Modern Indian Languages in various ways, taking into account, the existing dictionaries. They are as follows"[6].

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

(a) "According to number of languages covered.

(1) Monolingual

(2) Bilingual

(3) Multilingual

(b) According to the status of language provided for.

(1) Standard or literary language in the Eighth schedule.

(2) Non-standard dialect or language associated with a standard language.

(3) Language or dialects of the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) According to the scope of the coverage especially, in the case of standard or literary language in eighth schedule.

(1) Comprehensive coverage of the various historical stages including the contemporary state.

(2) Coverage, chiefly of the contemporary stage.

(3) Coverage of some portion of the vocabulary delimited according to subject matter, etc.".

IV. SUBJECT DICTIONARIES

The rapid development in all the fields of knowledge, has necessitated compilation of subject dictionaries, devoted to the specific subject fields, occupations and professions. Thus, dictionaries dealing with the terms of a particular subject are known as subject dictionaries. They include highly technical terms of a specific subject which are not usually recorded in general dictionaries. They give accurate description, definition and illustration to explain the term. In some of the subject dictionaries extra feature like biographies of the specialists and addresses of the scientific institutions are also mentioned.

Normative contents

The structure and content of the entry word of a dictionary is dependent on the size and purpose of the dictionary. The contents of the entry in a learner's dictionary may not be the same as in a general dictionary. The types of definition and the number of illustrative examples differ in large and small dictionaries. An entry in the historical dictionary has special features of presenting illustrative examples from different texts, elaborate treatment of etymologies, etc., which are not found in ordinary general purpose dictionary.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

An entry in a general encyclopaedic vernacular dictionary contains the following items of information :

(a) Entry word in local script.
(b) Transliterated form of Roman or Devanagari script.
(c) Origin tag Sanskrit, Persian, English, etc.
(d) Parts of speech tag.
(e) Sub-class tag-gender of a noun, transitivity of verb.
(f) String of glosses.
(g) Idioms with glosses.
(h) Citation from literary texts.
(i) Etymology

Notation and Format

Every dictionary should have an organised system of notations. There should be a proper presentation of entries and matters related to them so that it is self-explanatory. Every dictionary should have 3 parts.

1. The first part contains prefactorial matter, introduction and reader's guide, etc.
2. The second part is the dictionary proper.
3. The third part contains appendices, supplementary material for providing additional information generally required by the user and valuable to the language learners.

Features of the Dictionary making as recommended by the International Conference on Lexicography held at Indiana University in November 11-12, 1960

The proceedings of the above seminar report as to what should be the essential features of a dictionary in the *International Journal of American Linguistics,* Vol. 28(2) 1962, pp. 279-80. They are as follows :

1. Dictionaries should be designed with a special set of users in mind and for their specific need.

2. All entries should be as accessible as possible; irregular forms should either have a full entry (if possible), or at least a cross-reference to the main article. Idioms should be listed under each of their constituents as far as possible. It was generally agreed that however scientific it might be to group all the etymologically related words together, students derive no commensurate benefit from the hours of time wasted in hunting down words not in their obvious alphabetical place.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

3. Essential syntactic information should be included with each item - facts about kinds of objects, prepositional phrases, subjects concerned, etc.

4. Where there are distinct levels of usage (polite, literary, colloquial, vulgar not among women, etc.), these would be carefully labelled, if possible; this applied also to dialect variation, diglossia and similar situations.

5. Thorough investigation of semantic structure is desirable, and where we have already sufficient knowledge to indicate relationships of incompatibility, hyponym, synonym, etc., this should be done in the most economical way possible. But more research in this whole area is much needed. Weinreich argued for actual field work on semantics in the preparation of every dictionary.

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ORIYA DICTIONARIES

Though the art of dictionary making in its modern sense owes its origin to the west, evidence is available that India had realised its necessity much earlier. When one traces the history of lexicography in India, one finds Yaksa's 'Nirukta' appears to be the earliest commentary on 'Baidika Nighantu' or 'Veda Nighantu' known to Indians since almost 4th century B.C. Words in this 'Nighantu' (dictionary), are explained with usages.

In the process of development, it was during the period of Pali-Prakrit and Apabhransa, a good number of dictionaries in metrical form were produced. *Namalinganusasan* which is also known as *'Amarakosha'* was the first popular dictionary compiled by Amarasimha, one of the Nabaratnas in the court of Bikramaditya of 5th and 6th century A.D. It is still held among all Indian languages, as the best dictionary of synonyms, consisting of 18 cantos where word entries are arranged alphabetically under each canto with synonyms. There is no language in India including English, which does not have a translated version of it. This indicates its authority and popularity. With the changing spirit of time, the form of lexicon also changed from verse to prose style. The ancient language ceased to be the vehicle of literary communication, remained as the medium of learned instructions, providing room for the improvement of newer languages. Inspite of a noticeable improvement in regional language, it was marked that its dependence on Sanskrit vocabularies for the compilation of dictionaries was in no way minimised. Rather, the vocabularies of Sanskritised origin were jealously collected for inclusion in their respective dictionaries.

Before furnishing a historical account of lexicography, it would, therefore, be quite appropriate to focus some light on the existence of Sanskrit verse dictionaries in India and particularly, their influence on Oriya language, and how they inspired future lexicographers for compilation of vernacular dictionaries.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Sanskrit Dictionaries

Like India, Orissa is known to outside for her great heritage permeated through Sanskrit language. Orissa being the meeting place of the North and South, has played a prominent role in the history and development of Sanskrit literature and culture. Oriya scholars had particularly shown profound interest in Sanskrit and this resulted in proliferation of lexical literature through its pandits. Purusottama Deva of 9th century A.D., one of the Oriya writers of 'Abhidhana' is well known to the Indian scholars for his works *Trikanda-sesa,*, *Haravali, Ekakshyara Kosha* and *Namamalika*. The *Bhasharnaba* and *Ekakshyara Kosha* were also composed by Chandra Sekhar Mahapatra and Banamali Deva, respectively. *Mugdhabodha Abhidhana* by Mayurbhanja Maharaja in metrical form is a creation of Orissan scholarship.

Sanskrit Dictionaries with Oriya Commentary

Apart from compiling the dictionaries of Sanskrit, several Oriya commentaries on *Amarakosha, Parjyayamuktavali Grahavidhana, Nakhyatrabhidhana, Sabdamala,* etc., were also available in the form of palm leaf manuscript till some of them became available in the printed form. Dictionaries of Sanskrit with Oriya commentaries so far printed in Oriya script are listed in Table-2. It indicates that altogether there are 10 bilingual dictionaries in Sanskrit of which 4 are compiled in prose style and the remaining 6 in metrical style with meanings in Oriya.

A Vocabulary of Current Sanskrit with Oriya Definitions, compiled by Rev. Amos Sutton in 1844, perhaps, is the first dictionary of Sanskrit-Oriya version. It was printed at Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack. Due to non-availability of a copy of this dictionary for reference of the scholars, no evaluative observation could be made on this work.

Amarakosha being one of the oldest dictionaries of India, had several commentaries in most of the Indian languages prior to the printing of dictionaries by the western scholars. Orissan scholars, who were well versed in Sanskrit had about 10 Oriya commentaries on *Amarkosha* alone. The dictionary is composed in the form of verse written in Sanskrit. Words are arranged alphabetically under 18 themes, known as Barga or cantos. Each page of the dictionary under a 'Barga' contains words divided into 2 parts. The first part contains the entry element in the form of Sanskritised verse written in Oriya script serially numbered in square bracket and just below the verse part, there appears the translated word entries listing Oriya synonyms in conformity with the numbers already indicated in the verse part. A calculation of entry elements under 'Swarga Barg' shows that as against 447 entry words, the dictionary provides 1811 synonyms translated in Oriya. The first printed dictionary of *Amarakosha* was compiled by Amos Sutton with Oriya commentary in 1845 thereafter, a number of commentaries were written by several pandits.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 2

Chronological Publication of Sanskrit-Oriya Dictionary

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Author/Compiler	Publisher	Page	Remarks
1.	1844	A Vocabulary of Current Sanskrit with Oriya definition	Amos Sutton	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack	—	Compiled for the Govt. Schools in Orissa
2.	1845	Amarakosha	Amara Simha	- do -	—	The commentaries written by Amos Suttton. It is a dictionary of synonym from Sanskrit-Oriya in verse form.
3.	1895	Sabdamala Abhidhana : A metrical Vocabulary of Synonyms	Govinda Rath	Govinda Rath, Cuttack	9	A metrical dictionary of Sanskrit-Oriya script. It was also published in 1931 by B.S. Das which contains 74 stanzas.
4.	1908	Dhwanimanjari : A vocabulary of synonyms (3rd ed.)	Purusottam Dev	Cuttack	11	A vocabulary of synonyms in Oriya script. It was also published in 1931 by B.S. Das which contains 74 stanzas.
5.	1911	Ekakshyara Kosha	Brahmananda Sadangi	Orissa Patriot Press, Cuttack	6	Contains 38 stanzas in Oriya script.
6.	1915	Mugdhabodha Abhidhana (Published again in 1927)	Mayurbhanja Maharaja	Dutta Press Cuttack	62	The other edition was published by Akshyaya Bhandara,Cuttack
7.	1918	Anubadabodhaka	Narayana Das	Baikunthanath Dutta, Cuttack	11	Oriya-Sanskrit Dictionary in word book form.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 2 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Author/Compiler	Publisher	Page	Remarks
8.	1927	Parjyaya Muktavali	Ajoy Kumar Ghosh	Cuttack Trading Company, Cuttack	62	A metrical dictionary of herbal terms in Oriya characters with Oriya meanings.
9.	1984	Byabaharika Sanskruta Sabdavalee	Chandrasekhar Das	Smt Uma Das Bhubaneswar	73	A thematic Sanskrit-Oriya Dictionary.
10.	1988	Byabaharika Sanskruta Sabdakosha	Kumar Chandra Mishra	Lokabhasa Prachar Samiti, Puri	74	A word book or thematic dictionary

In 1895, Govinda Rath had brought out *Sabdamala,* a Sanskrit dictionary with Oriya synonyms. It was written in oriya script on metrical style having 9 pages.

Mugdhabodha Abhidhana of Mayurbhanja Maharaja, a creation of Orissan scholarship was printed in 1903 at Cuttack printing press which had also 2 more commentaries, of which one was printed at Dutta Press, Cuttack, in 1915 and the other at Akhyaya Bhandar, Cuttack in 1924 with commentaries of Pandit Janardana Karasharma. It is also written following the style of Amarakosha. Word entries in the form of verse are arranged under each Oriya alphabet with serial numbers providing meanings in Oriya version. It contains 42 pages and in some of the Oriya commentaries, it runs to 62 pages also.

Dhwanimanjaree, compiled by Purusottam Dev of Orissa in 9th century A.D. was printed for the first time in 1908 with 11 pages, containing 74 Sanskrit stanzas with Oriya meaning, written in Oriya script. *Ekakhyara Kosha* by the same author with Oriya commentary by Pandit Brahmananda Sadangi was printed in 1911, comprising 38 stanzas written in Oriya characters.

Anubadabodhaka compiled by Pandit Narayan Dash and published by Baikunthanath Dutta in 1918 for the second time, consists 11 pages. Page 1 to 7 deals with some Oriya words of everyday use with Sanskrit equivalents, page 8 to 9 provides Sanskrit equivalents by listing gender-based Oriya words and pages 10 to 11 deals with Oriya words originated from Abyaya-pada and Dhatupada with Sanskrit equivalents. Although, the work is very much small in size and cannot be

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

strictly called as dictionary, because of lack of its alphabetical arrangement, still it has its utility as the best sources of reference for determining the etymological base of Oriya vocabularies.

Parjyaya Muktabalee a metrical dictionary in Sanskrit with Oriya equivalents dealing with Ayurvedic terms or glosses, was printed in 1927 for the first time with Oriya commentary by Akhyaya Kumar Ghosh. The whole dictionary is divided into 26 divisions, each known as a Sarga under a particular Ayurvedic term having several word entries with Oriya synonyms. It is a dictionary which runs into 4th edition having 715 word entries with synonymical meanings in Oriya. It is useful for the students and doctors of Ayurved system. Pharmaceutical agencies of Ayurvedic system of medicine may find this dictionary most useful.

Byabaharika Sanskruta Sabdabalee, an Oriya to Sanskrit dictionary is the first of its kind, compiled by Pandit Chakradhara Das, a teacher of Girls' High School, Unit-2, Bhubaneswar. It contains 53 themes, known as 'Sarga' or 'Canto' under which words are arranged with Sanskrit equivalents, without following alphabetical sequence. However, words occurred under the cantos namely, 'Bhababachakasabda Barga' ; 'Deshajasabda Barga'; 'Kriya Barga' and 'Anglo Sabda Barga' are arranged alphabetically. The dictionary under evaluation, contains 73 pages with an exhaustive content page. To prepare this dictionary, author has consulted about 12 dictionaries of Sanskrit which are listed at the last page of the dictionary. This being the first dictionary of Oriya and Sanskrit words, caters to the needs of all the students of Orissa, particularly interested in Sanskrit. Further, it also serves as the source dictionary for determining the origin of the Oriya words from the Sanskrit language which have been adopted and assimilated in Oriya language.

Publication of a trilingual Oriya-English-Sanskrit dictionary under the title *Byabaharika Sanskruta Sabdakosha* compiled by Kumar Chandra Mishra under the auspices of Lokabhasha Prachar Samiti, Puri, is also first of its kind that serves the needs of students to know Oriya, English and Sanskrit. In this work, words are arranged thematically under 64 themes known as 'Sarga', spreading over 73 pages by dividing each page into 2 columns.

Early Oriya Dictionaries

Existence of Oriya literature has been recognised since 12th century A.D. It was till the 4th decade of 18th century A.D., compilation of Oriya dictionaries was not taken up due to non-realisation of its importance by the Oriya writers. This was so because of their heavy dependence on Sanskrit vocabularies to compile their puranas, kabyas, lyrics, etc.. It was *Kabisamrat Upendra Bhanja,* a king poet of Ghumsar, now renamed as Bhanjanagar, in the district of Ganjam, who took the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

credit of becoming the first compiler of Oriya lexicon. Since it is written in metrical style, it is known as *Geetabhidhan.* "It was compiled during the period of 1742/43 A.D. as commented and argued out by Dr. Haraprasad Mishra in his scholarly article, namely, *Prathama Odia Abhidhana : Eka Adhyayana*".[7]

To compile this dictionary, Upendra Bhanja had referred to the Sanskrit dictionaries like *Amara Kosha* (4/5th century A.D.), *Shaswata Kosha of Shaswata* (6/7th Century A.D.), *Baijayanti of Jadaba Prakash* (11th century A.D.), *Biswaprakash of Maheswara Acharya* (12th Century A.D.), *Medini Kosha* of Medinikar of Orissa (13/14th Century A.D.), *Trikanda Kosha* of Purusottam Deva of Orissa (9th Century A.D.). This proves that prior to compilation of Oriya dictionaries, Oriya writers got inspiration from Sanskrit Koshas (dictionaries). This fact is self-explanatory when we refer to the first stanza of *Geetabidhana* as reproduced below :

Geeta Abhidhana Hoi Sabadhana Suna Sujane Santoshe
Amara, Trikanda, Jadab, Saswata Medini Biswa Prakashe

(First stanza of Geetabhidhana)

A close analysis of the orderly arrangement of words in *Geetabhidhana,* revealed that Upendra Bhanja was highly influenced by the 'Nanartha Barga' of *Amarakosha.* It contains 441 stanzas with 925 words of Tatsama and Tadbhaba origin (Table-3). Though it is regarded as the first verse dictionary in the whole of North-Eastern India, it was not so when one looks at the history of lexicography in south and western India. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Gujarati languages had several metrical dictionaries to their credit prior to *Geetabhidhana.* The statement of the above history thus, shows that the earliest Oriya dictionary was composed on verse style as has been done in the case of the oldest literature of the world.

Role of Serampore Mission Press and Fort William College

Literary production and the nature of transmission of recorded thought in Indian language took different shapes with the establishment of Serampore Mission Press at the beginning of 19th century A.D. The cultural renaissance of India was further revolutionised when "the Fort Willam College at Calcutta was instituted on 4th April of 1800 A.D."[8] for the sake of general education of newly arrived British civilians. It made a significant impact on the literary production, especially of pedagogical materials.

Consequently, the task of translation of the Bible and writing of text books was entrusted to some of the teachers of Fort William College, namely, Rev. William Carey and Amos Sutton with the association of local pandits. Since the prior knowledge of grammar and vocabularies of a language was felt necessary before translating bible in the language, grammars and dictionaries were written by these persons.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table-3

Word Treatment, Scope and Coverage of 'Geetabhidhana'

Name of the Canto		Number of stanzas		Total words compiled
1.	Ka'anta	50	(except first 3 stanzas)	94
2.	Kha'nta	8		16
3.	Ga'nta	21		38
4.	Gha'anta	4		—
5.	Cha'nta	8		16
6.	Chha'nta	1		3
7.	Ja'nta	17		33
8.	Jha'nta	1		1
9.	Nja'nta	2		4
10.	Ta'nta	16		32
11.	Tha'nta	8		19
12.	Da'nta	13		27
13.	Dha'nta	3		38
14.	Na'nta	21		50
15.	Ta'nta	39		89
16.	Tha'nta	9		17
17.	Da'nta	13		26
18.	Dha'nta	9		19
19.	Na'nta	33		70
20.	Pa'nta	7		15
21.	Pha'nta	1		2
22.	Ba'nta	4		8
23.	Bha'nta	7		17
24.	Ma'nta	16		32
25.	Jya'nta	9		22
26.	Ra'nta	45		97
27.	La'nta	32		72
28.	Ba'nta	14		28
29.	Sha'nta	8		23
30.	Sha'nta	4		10
31.	Sa'nta	5		13
32.	Ha'nta	4		8
33.	Kshya'nta	3	(except last 3 stanzas)	8
		435		925

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Thus, the first book on Oriya language entitled *New Testament* was translated by Pandit Mrityunjaya Vidyalankar and it was corrected by Rev. William Carey by comparing it with the Greek Bible. It was ultimately printed at Serampore Mission Press in 1807. By this time, it was realised by the Company Government that the authorities in the province of Orissa should have some means of free intercourse with the natives in their own tongue. This fact was further accelerated when the Missionary heads were asked to write down books in the vernacular language. In the course of time, hundreds of publications came out, representing various categories of text books and reference materials in Modern Indian languages.

Emergence of Dictionaries in Indian Languages with Special Reference to Oriya Language

In the context of history and development of reference materials in Modern Indian Languages, J. Ferguson's 'Dictionary of Hindostan Language' in English-Hindostan and Hindostan-English published from London in 2 volumes in the year 1773 in Roman scripts, is regarded as the first of its kind. Similarly, a thematic dictionary viz., *Vocabulary of Oriya and English for the use of Students* compiled by Mohun Persad Takoor was printed at Serampore Mission Press in 1811. This dictionary claims its foremost position among the dictionaries of Oriya language. Though the dictionary is a bilingual one, containing 4,246 words, arranged alphabetically under 32 themes with Oriya equivalents, critics do not accept its position because of its failure in providing alphabetical arrangement of the entry elements. But it must be borne in mind that this pioneering attempt of M.P. Takoor provided inspiration to the subsequent compilers to compile dictionaries in Oriya language. Rev. Amos Sutton who planned a dictionary in 1841, however, followed alphabetical arrangement. His dictionary which is regarded as the first of its kind was compiled in a series of 3 volumes during 1841-43 and was written in the style of western scholars. This voluminous publication contains an introductory grammar, an English and Oriya dictionary with a list of official terms, (Vol.I), an Oriya Dictionary with Oriya synonyms (Vol.II) and an Oriya and English Dictionary with Materia Medica (Vol.III).

Unilingual Dictionaries

(Oriya-Oriya)

Table-4 presents a chronological growth of monolingual Oriya dictionaries from the period of 1811 to 1990. From this table, one can make the following observations.

The 45 unilingual dictionaries so far published, Amos Sutton's Oriya Dictionary in 3 volumes (1841-43) claims to be the first dictionary of Orissa, written in the Western style. Its volume II relates to the Oriya dictionary with Oriya synonyms

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

containing 300 pages with a coverage of 9,000 words. It was being followed by the printing and publication of *Utkal Bhasharthbhidhana* by Willam Miller and Raghunath Mishra (1868), *Geetabhidhan* by Upendra Bhanja (1870), *Sabdanidhi* - an *Oriya dictionary with Oriya Synonyms*, Vol.I by Chaturbhuja Patnaik and Shibanarayana Mohanty (1883), *Utkal Abhidhana* by Jagannath Rao (1891) *Apabhramsabodhini* by Artatrana Satapathy (1892), *Ganabodhini* and *Sudhibodhaka* by the same author (1894) and *Sankhipta Utkal Abhidhana* by Jagannath Rao (1895). Thus, the proliferation of 9 unilingual dictionaries by the end of 19th century in the printed form, was only possible because of the establishment of Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack Printing Company, Govinda Rath Press, Arunodaya Pustakalaya and Utkal Sahitya Press at Cuttack. One finds that during the span of 90 years, production of 9 dictionaries in unilingual form seems to be very much meagre. Of the total production, two publications were compiled by the Britishers as against 7 by the Oriyas. Of these Jagannath Rao's *Utkal Abhidhana* had run into 2nd edition in 1915 and *Apabhramsa Bodhini* of Artatrana Satapathy could see 19th edition by 1925. Among all these publications *Utkal Abhidhana* of Jagannath Rao contains 768 pages with Dhatumala of 54 pages. However, all these dictionaries are hardly available now for the use of the readers.

It has been marked that during the first 2 decades of 20th century there were also 9 unilingual dictionaries. But most of them differ in their style of presentation than the previous ones. While *Mulasabdabodhini* (1901) by Mrutyunjaya Rath relates to the category of etymological aspect of words and had run into 3rd edition by 1925, *Sankhipta Abhidhana* (1903) of Jagannath Rao which acclaimed popularity among the users, went to the extent of 4th edition by 1962. *Koshankura* of Sapneswar Das (1907), a dictionary of synonyms, written for the first time in prose style was compiled on the basis of Amarakosha. It still holds its popularity among the school children and therefore, needs complete revision. It was extremely popular among the school students and with the abandonment of its publication the Oriya reading people are deprived of a valuable reference tool. Similarly, *Baidik Abhidhana* (1909) which deals with Ayurvedic terms, need to be reprinted. *Sukhabodha Abhidhana* of Madhusudan Rao, a celebrated Bhakti poet of Orissa, which was published in 1912, was revised for the 5 times by 1927. It contains 300 pages with a coverage of 13,500 word entries and claims to be the best and most popular one among the dictionaries published by that time. Words which were in existence and likely to be used in future were treated in this dictionary. *Ganabodhini* (1913) by Ratnakar Gargabatu and his associate seems to be the first dictionary of its kind which deals with the words derived out of numerical compounds. It has 19 pages with 207 word entries with a brief explanation of their meanings. This dictionary which specifically treats a compound word derived out of number, gave inspiration to the future writers to develop dictionaries of this nature under different titles namely, *Tathydeepika* (1960)

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 4
Chronological Publication of Oriya-Oriya Dictionary

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Author	Publisher/ Place	Vol.	Page	Entries	Arrange- ment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1843	An Oriya Dictionary	Amos Sutton & Bhobananda Niayalankar	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack	II	300	—	Alpha betical	The content page indicates that it contains Anka and Nabatan sabda
2.	1868	Utkal Bhashartha-bhidhana	William Miller & Raghunath Mishra	-do-	—	199	—	-do-	A dictionary of Oriya synonyms
3.	1870	Geetabhidhana	Upendra Bhanja	—	—	40	—	-do-	A verse dictionary of synonyms commented by A. Sutton
4.	1883	Sabdanidhi - An Oriya dictionary with Oriya synonyms	Chaturbhuja Pattanaik & Shivanarayan Mohanty	B. Das	I	164	—	-do-	The first dictionary which is written by Odias in western style - 2nd volume was published in 1935 with 165 pages
5.	1891	Uttkal Abhidhana	Jagannath Rao	Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack	—	768+54	—	-do-	Also contains Dhatumala
6.	1892	Apavransabodhini (19th edition in 1925)	Artatrana Satapathy	-do-	—	22	—	-do-	It has its 19th enlarged edition in 1925 with 34 pages
7.	1894	Ganabodhini	-do-	Cuttack	—	—	—	-do-	A dictionary of numerical compound words
8.	1894	Sudhibodhaka	-do-	-do-	—	—	—	-do-	A dictionary of incorrect and correct words
9.	1895	Samkhipta Utkal Abhidhana	Jagannath Rao	-do-	—	—	—	-do-	General Dictionary
10.	1901	Mulasabdabodhika (3rd edition in 1925)	Mrityunjaya	Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack	—	48	—	-do-	An etymological dictionary
11.	1903	Samkhipta Odia Abhidhana (4th edition in 1962)	Jagannath Tripathy	New Students Store, Cuttack	—	555	—	-do-	General Dictionary

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	1907	Kosankura	Swapneswara Das	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack	—	62	—	-do-	Dictionary of synonyms
13.	1909	Baidika Abhidhana	Govinda Rath	Govinda Rath Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	104	—	-do-	Dictionary of Ayurvedic terms
14.	1912	Sukhabodha Abhidhana (5th edition in 1929)	Madhusudan Rao	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack	—	300	13500	-do-	General Dictionary
15.	1913	Ganabodhini	Ratnakar Gargabatu & Radhakrushna Basu	Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack	— —	19	207	-do-	Dictionary of numerical compounds
16.	1913	Biparitabodhini	Sridhara Gargabatu	Radha Ramana Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	—	—	-do-	Dictionary of Antonyms
17.	1916	Pratisabdabodhini	Ratnakar Gargabatu	Utkal Printing Works, Cuttack	—	—	—	-do-	Dictionary of synonyms
18.	1916	Sabdatatwabodha Abhidhana	Gopinath Nandasarma	Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack	—	1072+48	29900	-do-	Dictionary of Etymology
19.	1925	Odia Pocket Abhidhana	Mrutyunjaya Rath	Mukur Press, Cuttack	—	678	14200	-do-	The 2nd edition was published by Cuttack Trading Co. in 1936
20.	1927	Sabdabodhini	B.K. Mahapatra	Utkal Book Co., Cuttack	—	115	—	-do-	A dictionary of Etymology, synonym, homonym, antonym and correct and incorrect words with desaja words
21.	1932	Sarala Odia Abhidhana	Kulamani Das	Cuttack Publishing House	—	695	—	-do-	Revised in 1984 with 706 pages
22.	1932	Sarala Utkal Abhidhana (2nd, 3rd & 4th edition in 1951, 1971 & 1979)	-do-	Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack	—	1006	—	-do-	Revised by B.C. Das 17,000 entries

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	1942	Pramoda Abhidhana (2nd revised edn. 1976)	Pramoda Ch. Deb	Ambika Press,	1	1592	150000	-do-	Vol. II appeared in 1953 having p.1593 to 2891
24.	1942	Bruhata Baidika Abhidhana	Shyama Sundar Nayak	Dasarathi Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	167	—	-do-	Dictionary of Ayurvedic terms
25.	1950	Odia Abhidhana	Jagannath Tripathy	Satyabadi Press, Cuttack	—	—	—	-do-	General Dictionary
26.	1953	Drabyaguna Kalpadruma	Brajabandhu Tripathy	Sarada Press, Berhampur	I&II	322	505	-do-	Dictionary of Ayurvedic and herbal terms
27.	1956	Odia Pocket Abhidhana	Kalicharan Patanaik	Vidyabhavan, Cuttack	—	405	—	-do-	General Dictionary
28.	1957	Adhunika Odia Abhidhana	Nilakantha Rath	Das Brothers, Berhampur	—	584	3074	-do-	—
29.	1960	Tathya Deepika	Bhubaneswar Das	Kedar Gouri Press, Bhubaneswar	—	68	469	-do-	A dictionary of numbers in words
30.	1961	Odia Bhashabhidhana	Chandrasekhar Mohapatra	Prasad Prakashan Berhampur	—	530	—	-do-	Pocket dictionary
31.	1963	Odia Abhidhana (4th edition 1974)	Mrutyunjaya Rath	Cuttack Trading Company, Cuttack	—	384	20000	-do-	4th edition contains 419 pages
32.	1965	Odia Sabda Sampada	Nimai Charan	Rekha Publishing, Cuttack	—	80	—	-do-	A dictionary dealing with words of synonym, homonym, etymology, gender, incorrect and correct words
33.	1966	Chhatra Abhidhana	Laxman Panda	Nabajuga Book Store, Berhampur	—	684	—	-do-	A Pocket size edition
34.	1966	Taruna Sabda Kosha	Krushna Ch.	Grantha Mandir, Bhubaneswar	—	1360	54000	-do-	General dictionary
35.	1968	Swapna Rahashya	Jagannatha Rath	Jagannath Rath, Cuttack	—	270	2700	-do-	—
36.	1969	Bibidhakosha	Narayan Mahapatra & Sridhara Das	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	I	—	584	-do-	Contains Ganabodhini, Nayamala, Upasarga, Dhatu Ratnamala, Ekakshyarakosha and Pratisabdamala

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
37.	1969	Odia Asudha	Sribatchha Prasad Nath	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	—	94	146	-do-	Dictionary of correct and incorrect words
38.	1970	Sukita Sangraha	Umacharan Pujari	Geeta Prakashani, Digapahandi	— —	61	517	Numerical	This dictionary is clubbed together under a common title known as Alochana Trayee
39.	1977	Geeta Bhidhana	Upendra Bhanja	Sridhara Satapathy Bhanjanagar	—	104	—	Alphabetical	Metrical and commented by Sridhara Satapathy
40.	1983	Samkhipta Odia Abhidhana	Nrusimha Prasad Mishra	Manorama Publications, Cuttack	—	720	—	-do-	2nd edition in 1986
41.	1984	Rogahara Sadharana Banausadhi	Kendriya Gabeshana (Ayurvedic Pratistana, Bhubaneswar	As in Col. 4	—	81	61	-do-	Ayurvedic dictionary of herbal plants
42.	1984	Byabaharika Bidyarthi Abhidhana	Baikuntha Nath Acharya	Orissa Book Store, Cuttack	—	544	10143	-do-	It has its 2nd edition in 1986 with 15000 words
43.	1984	Odia Biswakosha Darpana (A-Ankya)	Deenabandhu Biswal and Krupasindhu Biswal	Biswal Foundation Lokapala	I	149	—	-do-	An encyclopaedic dictionary
	1987	-do- (Angraj-Athoura)	-do-	-do-	II	151-303	—	-do-	-do-
	1988	-do- (Ad-Atho)	-do-	-do-	III	304-457	—	-do-	-do-
	1989	-do- (Adna-Anugra)	-do-	-do-	IV	458-613	—	-do-	-do-
44.	1988	Chhabila Abhidhana	OSBTBP & P Bhubaneswar	As in Col. 4	—	576	7558	-do-	Illustrated dictionary of its first kind meant for children containing illustrations
45.	1989	Ajanta Odia Abhidhana Part I (A to GHA)	Jameswar Nath	Ajanta Prakashani, New Delhi	P-I	710	—	-do-	General dictionary

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

and *Suktisangraha* (1970) by Bhubaneswar Das and Umacharana Pujaree, respectively. *Biparitabodhini* and *Pratisabdabodhini* which were published in 1913, solely deal with the words of antonym and synonym. However, *Sabdatatwabodha Abhidhana* (1916) of Gopinath Nandasharma which contains 1072 + 48 pages is the best creation of the century, which represents the scholarly treatment of etymology. From the linguistic point of view, his contribution to the current literature of Orissa is of immense value and his thorough devotion to the cause of literature is praiseworthy.

During the 3rd and 4th decade of 20th century, Oriya language got 7 unilingual dictionaries to its credit, raising its stock to 25. Of these 7 dictionaries, *Odia Pocket Abhidhan* (1925) by Mrutyunjaya Rath containing 678 pages which also went into its 2nd edition in 1936, was the best one. *Sabdabodhini* (1927) by Birakishore Mahapatra, containing 115 pages deals with words of etymology, synonym, homonym, antonym, correct and incorrect words, etc.. Under each aspect, words are arranged alphabetically. *Sarala Odia Abhidhana* and *Sarala Utkal Abhidhana* both published in 1932 by Pandit Kulamani Das, which are still popular among the students have run into 2nd and 3rd edition by 1951, 1971, 1979 and 1984. Second volume of *Sabdanidhi* by Chaturbhuja Patnaik came out in 1935 with 167 pages.

It is revealed that from 1941 to 1960, the Oriya language was capable of producing 7 unilingual dictionaries. Of these publications, *Pramoda Abhidhan* (1942) Volume I, occupies the unique position among all the unilingual dictionaries so far published. Its 2nd volume was published in 1953. Both the volumes contain 2891 pages with 1,50,000 word coverage and it was compiled by Pramoda Chandra Dev, a member of the royal family of Talcher. This dictionary was compiled with a view to meet the need of students, general public and the scholars of Oriya literature as it was felt that the *Purna Chandra Odia Bhashakosh* in 7 volumes were not within the reach of an user because of its size and cost. It is most authentic and comprehensive in the sense that it deals with all types of Oriya vocabularies of the contemporary Oriya society.

Bruhata Baidika Abhidhana of Shyamasundar Nayak (1941) containing 167 pages is handy and most useful dictionary on the topic. *Dravyaguna Kalpadrum* (1953) in 2 volumes by Kaviraj Brajabandhu Tripathy is an authentic dictionary of herbal medicines containing 313 pages with a total coverage of 505 words arranged alphabetically. It still serves as the best Ayurvedic dictionary of Orissa, useful for the doctors and students of Ayurvedic medicine. *Swapna Rahashya* (1968) compiled by Jagannath Rath containing 270 pages is a typical dictionary of its type, where probable dreams which are generally witnessed by a sub-conscious mind of human being are arranged alphabetically. Their good and bad effects are also explained in the dictionary. It covers a total of 2700 entry elements. *Pocket Abhidhana* (1956) of

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Kabichandra Kali Charana Patnaik, comprising 405 pages published by the Vidyabhavan, Cuttack, is primarily meant for the students of Oriya language and literature.

During the period 1961 to 1970, the Oriya language has recorded 8 unilingual dictionaries to its credit. Of the 8 Odia *Bhashabhidhana* (1961) of Chandra Sekhar Mahapatra and *Chhatra Abhidhana* (1966) of Laxman Panda are of pocket size, meant for school children. *Odia Abhidhana* (1963) which ran into 4th edition by 1974, was published originally by Mrutyunjaya Rath with 20,000 word coverage. Among all the publications of 7th decade of 20th century, Krushna Chandra Kar's *Taruna Sabda Kosha* (1966) which contains 1360 pages with a coverage of 54,000 words, was revised in 1985. Presently, it is widely used by the students and teachers of Oriya literature and had gained wide popularity among the intelligentia of the state. Publication of *Bibidhakosha* by Narayana Mahapatra and Sridhara Das (1969) under the auspices of Granth Mandir, contains 584 pages. This dictionary is divided into 6 parts namely *Ganabodhini, Nayamala, Upasarga, Dhaturatnamala, Ekakshyarakosha* and *Pratisabdamala*. Each part has its own arrangement of entry elements. *Odia Asudha Abhidhana* (1969) by Sribatcha Prasad Nath is a unique creation which provides a list of most common errors committed by Oriya speakers and writers. This dictionary is a slender one with 34 pages covering 146 common errors with their corrected versions.

Within 1971 to 1990, the total stock of unilingual dictionaries in Orissa was raised to 45 by a further addition of 7 to its previous stock. Of these publications, *Odia Bhashakosh Darpana* (1984) by Deenabandhu and Krupasindhu Biswal of Lokapala in a series of volumes, is a commendable attempt of an encyclopaedic dictionary written on historical principle after the publication of *Purnachandra Bhashakosha* and *Pramoda Abhidhana*. It is a comprehensive dictionary of Oriya language with the treatment of words from different angles.

Chhabila Abhidhana (1988) compiled by a group of 8 experts, published under the auspices of the Orissa State Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production, is the first illustrated dictionary of its kind. This is primarily meant for the children upto 5th standard which contains a word coverage of 7558 entries with 1440 illustrations in the form of pictures, charts, maps and diagrams, etc. In addition to its main text, there is an appendix on Prasasanika and Baisaika words including the words which are used on special circumstances. However, these words are not supported by illustrations.

Sankhipta Odia Abhidhana (1984) by Nrusimha Prasad Mishra under the auspices of Manorama publications containing 720 pages, is a handy dictionary. It is found useful for the students only. Similarly, *Byabaharika Bidyarthi Abhidhana* (1984) which is revised in 1986, contains 15,000 words and purposefully designed for

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

the students of Oriya literature. It is divided into 4 chapters with an appendix. Chapter I explains the rules of word construction, Chapter-II deals with dictionary proper, covering 538 pages, Chapter-III contains synonyms of Oriya words alphabetically arranged and Chapter-IV deals with 399 proverbs covering 40 pages arranged alphabetically. The appendix at page 529 to 544 provides a selected list of literary creations of Orissa beginning from the ancient to the modern period. Books that earned awards from the State and Central Sahitya Akademi are also listed in this part.

Jameswar Rath's *Ajanta Odia Abhidhana* covering entries under the Oriya alphabet (A to GHA) in volume I has been proved to be one of the best products of the decade. Although Ajanta Prakashan, Delhi, has brought out several dictionaries of this language, it has never given its date of publication and therefore, this study has not included those titles in this table. Similarly, dictionaries of proverbs and quotations are treated separately under Table-11, and therefore, those are not indicated in this category.

Quantitative analysis of the Table-5 presents that Oriya language has produced 45 unilingual dictionaries of different categories by the end of 1990. The classificatory list of such dictionaries is furnished below, showing its percentage to the total production of unilingual dictionaries.

Table - 5
Quantitative analysis of Oriya-Oriya Dictionary

Sl. No.	Name of the category	Total production	Percentage to total production
1.	Dictionary of Synonyms	2	4.444
2.	Dictionary of verse	1	2.222
3.	Dictionary of Numerical compound words	4	8.888
4.	Dictionary of incorrect and correct words	2	4.444
5.	Dictionary of Etymology	2	4.444
6.	Dictionary of Ayurved	4	8.888
7.	Dictionary of Antonym	1	2.222
8.	Dictionary of Nyayadarshan	1	2.222
9.	Dictionary of miscellaneous nature	3	6.666
10.	Dictionary of dreams	1	2.222
11.	Dictionary of Apabhramsa	1	2.222
12.	Children's illustrated dictionary	1	2.222
13.	General dictionary	22	48.888
	Total production	45	99.994 Say 100%

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Bilingual Dictionaries

(Oriya-English)

The Oriya and English version dictionaries dates back to the publication of M.P. Takoor's *Vocabulary of Ooriya and English* for the use of Students (1811). It is a thematic dictionary of 32 terms with English equivalents, indicating the transliterated pronunciation of Oriya words in Roman script. Since this dictionary has not followed an alphabetical sequence in presenting the entry elements, its claim to be the first dictionary of Oriya-English version is defeated (Table-6).

As such, this claim goes to Rev. A. Sutton, when he attempted to bring out its third volume of *Oriya-English Dictionary* under the common title *Oriya Dictionary* in 1843. It is a dictionary of its first kind written in the line of western style having 304 pages. Apart from providing the English equivalents for the Oriya words, it has an additional list of materia medica, tree and plants are given in its appendix. In the same year, a publication namely, *official terms* was also compiled by Rev. A. Sutton.

The credit of compiling the 2nd dictionary also goes to an Englishman, namely, William Brooks, when Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack, published his dictionary *An Oriya English Dictionary* (1874), designed for the use of European and native students and schools. In its first edition, it had 259 pages which was raised to 314 pages in its second edition, came out in 1908.

Dwibhasi (1911), published under the Cuttack Printing Company Ltd., is another thematic dictionary. It has English translation of nearly 2000 useful Oriya words on various subjects and the pronunciation of every English words together with an English proverb and its idiomatic Oriya translation on each page. Words are arranged under 66 themes spreading over more than 66 pages. The index of the dictionary indicates the division of whole themes under 3 chapters.

Rev. R.J. Grundy's dictionary entitled *The Concise Oriya-English Dictionary* (1916) is a new compilation based on those of Rev. Amos Sutton and Mr. William Brooks with the assistance of 2 Oriyas namely, Jayananda Singh and Rama Krushna Panda. This publication has been also designed for the use of Europeans and Indian students interested in learning the Oriya language. Primarily its first edition had 344 pages which was subsequently increased by 42 pages in the second edition (1928). This compilation very well shows its improvement over the earlier two dictionaries brought out by the Europeans.

Pocket Guide (1938) of Mohan Charan Das, is basically designed for the students. It is known for its usefulness and more popular among students' community.

Sankhipta Odia Abhidhana of Jagannath Tripathy (1948) which runs into 5th edition by 1967, is useful for the students, teachers and the writers. It gives different meanings of common words with illustrations and English equivalents to almost all

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 6

Chronological Publication of Oriya-English Dictionary

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Author	Publisher/ Place	Vol.	Page	Entries	Arrange- ment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1811	Vocabulary Ooriya and English for the use of students	Mohan Persaud Takoor	Serampore Mission Press	—	204	4246	Thematic dictionary covering 32 concepts and arranged alphabetically	It cannot be strictly called as modern dictionary because of lack of alphabetical arrangement
2.	1843	An Oriya and English Dictionary	Amos Sutton	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack	III	304	20000	Alphabetical	Also contains official terms and Materia Medica
3.	1843	Official Terms	-do-	—	—	—	—	—	
4.	1874	An Oriya English Dictionary, 2nd Rev. edition in 1908	William Brooks	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack	—	259	—	—	
5.	1911	Dwibhasi	Cuttack Printing Co. Ltd., Cuttack	As in Col. 4	—	66	2000	Thematic dictionary of 49 concepts not arranged alphabetically	Contains 2000 words or vocables. It is divided in 3 parts in word book form containing 66 proverbs with Oriya meaning
6.	1916	Concise Oriya English Dictionary, 2nd edition in 1928	R.J. Grundy	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack	—	344+42	—	—	—
7.	1938	Pocket Guide	Mohan Ch. Das	Cuttack	—	454	—	—	—

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	1948	Sankhipta Odia Abhidhana, 5th edition in 1967	Jagannath Tripathy	Cuttack Students Store, Cuttack	—	555	—	—	—
9.	1951	A Pocket Dictionary	Krushna Ch. Mishra	Krushna Bhandar, Cuttack	—	412+40	—	—	—
10.	1961	Abhinaba Sarala Utkala Abhidhana, subsequent editions in 1987 & 1990	Ramala Kar	Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack	—	536	—	—	—
11.	1964	Bruhata Odia Abhidhana	Baba Baidyanath Padhi	Friends Publishers, Cuttack	—	1305	50000	—	—
12.	1965	A book of words and phrases, 23rd edition	Nimai Charan Das	Rekha Publishing House, Cuttack	—	107	—	—	—
13.	1967	Sarala Odiya Abhidhana 2nd edition in 1970	Satish Roy	Friends Publishers, Cuttack	—	490	—	—	—
14.	1969	Naba Abhidhana	Sridhara Das	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	—	934	25000	—	—
15.	1970	Students' Oriya English Dictionary	R.P. Singh & N.P. Mishra	Cuttack Students Store, Cuttack	—	928+36	—	—	—
16.	1976	Home Dictionary of Physics	Kulamani Samal	OSBTBP & P, Bhubaneswar	—	412	—	—	—

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

the Oriya words. It includes meaning of the words used in the works of Fakir Mohan Senapati, and Badajena's *Samara Taranga* along with English proverbs, Mathematical and Scientific terms are also appended to the dictionary.

Krushna Chandra Mishra's *Pocket Dictionary* (1951) which was first printed at Rashmi Press, Cuttack, without mentioning the year of publication is now in its 5th edition. It has 412 pages containing about 7500 words. It has received wide approbation and warm reception from the students. An appendix providing additional information on weights and measures, including its metric system is given at the end. It has 75 proverbs to its credit and was originally named as *Durlava Pocket Abhidhana.*

Abhinaba Sarala Utkal Abhidhana (1961) by Ramala Kar was originally published by Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack, contains 536 pages. Its subsequent editions came out in 1987 and 1990 under the auspices of Orissa Book Emporium, Cuttack, with 796 pages. The dictionary provides Oriya to Oriya meaning with required English equivalents excluding the Oriya words which are not in use. This dictionary has taken sufficient care in providing the contemporary words like 'Samajatantra, Ganatantra, and Panchaseela', etc. About 10,000 words of English equivalents are furnished in its first edition as stated by the compiler in the preface.

Bruhat Odia Abhidhana (1964) of Baba Baidyanath Padhi, a teacher of repute, contains 50,000 words spreading over 1365 pages. It is now running into its third enlarged edition on 1988. The fourth edition has been published in 1991. Indeed it is more useful for administrators as well as school and colleges.

Nimai Charan Das's *A book of Words and Phrases* (1965) which runs into 23rd edition, is an unique reference tool of its kind, providing idiomatic use of words and verbs including phrases in Oriya with its English equivalents. Instead of alphabetical sequence, entry elements are arranged under each theme.

Sarala Odia Abhidhana (1967) by Satish Roy which had 170 pages originally, is now available in its revised edition (1970) with 490 pages. It provides meaning of Oriya words with Oriya and English equivalents indicating their parts of speech. This dictionary finds useful by the general readers.

Naba Abhidhana (1969) of Sridhar Das, a professor of eminence in Oriya language proves its utility better than the other dictionaries, providing 25,000 word entries with a coverage of 934 pages.

Students' Oriya English Dictionary, compiled under joint authorship of Ramprasad Singh and Nrusimha Prasad Mishra (1970) provides a total word meaning of 35,000 words approximately. It covers 928 + 36 pages with meaning in Oriya and English.

Padartha Bigyana Abhidhana (1976), compiled by Professor Kulamani Samal containing 412 pages published under the auspices of Orissa State Bureau of Text Book

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Preparation and Production, is a first dictionary of scientific terms. All the Oriya words of physical sciences are arranged alphabetically with its English equivalents in circular bracket with explanatory meanings in Oriya.

Bilingual Dictionaries

(English-Oriya)

The first English-Oriya Dictionary was published in 1841 as Vol. I of the series under the title *Oriya Dictionary* by Amos Sutton. It contains 324 pages, consisting of 3 parts. In the first part, a brief grammar of the Oriya language is seen; second part has an English and Oriya dictionary of most useful words selected as per J.H. Marshman's revised Bengali and English Dictionary; an appended list of official terms mostly used in the public office in Orissa at that time, forms third part. The material found in the third part of a dictionary was furnished by H.V. Hathorn. A list of terms relating to money, weights and measures is also furnished at the end. In compiling this dictionary, Rev. Amos. Sutton expressed his obligation to A.J.M. Mills, Commissioner of Orissa, for securing the patronage of the Government in promoting the cultivation of the vernacular language of the province.

An English and Oriya Dictionary (1873) for the general use of Europeans and native students was compiled by Rev. Willam Miller, containing 339 pages which was revised in 1902 and three more pages were added.

After the publication of the above two dictionaries, another title for the general use namely, *Dictionary of English and Oriya* (1874) was compiled under the joint venture of two Oriyas namely, D. Rout and J.S. Rout with 438 + 2 pages. Perhaps, these two persons are the first Oriyas who took the credit of compiling such dictionary.

Govinda Rath, a leading writer of Orissa had gone to the extent of compiling a thematic dictionary under the title *Bakyabali* or the *Vocabulary* part I (1877) which was published for the third time by Mukur Press, Cuttack by 1910. One finds the whole work to have been divided into 28 themes and under each theme English words are arranged not strictly followed by alphabetical sequence with transliterated pronunciation in Oriya script along with Oriya equivalents. It contains 36 pages with a total of 1187 vocabularies.

Study of Household words (1881) compiled by Dwarakanath Das of Balasore with 19 pages was an humble attempt for furnishing household vocabularies in English-Oriya Version.

A Comprehensive English-Oriya Dictionary (1916) Vol. I by Rev. J.G. Pike and Gordon S. Wilkins is a work, planned originally by Rev. Pike with the assistance of Babu Samson C. Das of Cuttack. But before the volume could be published both the authors died and thus, the work was entrusted to Wilkins which he completed in 1916. With the assistance of Babu Aram Patra, Tarini Charana Rath, Gangadhar Sahu,

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Baranidhi Patra and Pandit Ramkrushna Panda. The manuscript of the second volume was made ready for publication in 1923. While Vol. I has 418 pages, Vol. II has 684 pages. Both the volumes are written on the basis of Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary. Parts of speeches are indicated against each word entry. While furnishing the Oriya equivalents against each entry element, the meanings are serially numbered if it has more than one meaning. As a whole, the work proved to be handy and reliable work of reference for all who are content themselves with a dictionary of such nature.

Rama Chandra Acharya's *Concise English-English-Oriya Dictionary* (1931) is a handy dictionary of the period having its latest edition in 1965. In this work, the compiler has furnished only such words as required under reference to a dictionary leaving out very easy, simple and colloquial words. The selected and trustworthy English words have been taken as an entry element with the corresponding English meanings, added with Oriya equivalents. Some important English idiomatic phrases and expressions along with their Oriya equivalents immediately below the words with which they have connections, instead of arranging them in an alphabetical order in the appendix, have been given here and there. The appendix contains words, phrases and sayings in more or less current use from foreign languages (other than English), abbreviations and contractions, commonly used in writing and printing and some technical words in Economics, some of which have, of course, been inserted in the dictionary. Where it is felt absolutely necessary, it seems that additions and alterations have been made in the latest edition. Inclusion of complete list of Technical Terms used in the constitution of India with equivalents in Oriya is one of the most outstanding features of the latest edition. While the first edition contained 602 pages, latest edition got 612 pages.

Publication of *Jyotirmaya Ingraji-Odia-Ingraji Abhidhana* (1947) by Binayak Padhi, subsequently named as Ramkrishna and Ananda Dictionary in 1951 and 1955 respectively, has proved to be one of the most popular dictionaries among the students. In this dictionary one finds in addition to the main meanings, Oriya proverbs with their English equivalents in each page and also parts of speech, number, gender, idioms, phrases and other useful information. In view of the increasing stress being laid down on general knowledge tests, interviews and viva-voce tests, a supplement as space permitted, has been added at the end of the dictionary. It has followed a single entry method by not dividing the page into 2 columns as usually done in a dictionary. The word treatment is very much exhaustive as it has been found from the entry word 'first' at page 158. 13 meanings and its different use from the various aspects have been shown. The supplement appended to the dictionary provides information on 44 items.

Pocket Dictionary (1960) by Ananda Chandra Das has been designed with a view to meet the long felt need of the students for up-to-date words. As stated by the compiler in its preface that the word has been done with the help and cooperation of a

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

group of scholars and eminent educationists. A special set of Oriya types used in this dictionary has been manufactured with great labour and much expenses. No etymology is provided. It has about 8,000 word entries in average.

New Method of English-Oriya Dictionary (1961) by Krushna Chandra Kar which was subsequently, revised in 1964 is a comprehensive and up-to-date dictionary of the period containing 28,000 word entries. It includes phrases of modern English with appropriate Oriya meanings besides a supplement of peculiar scientific, hygienic, economical, geographical, mathematical and legal terms with Oriya equivalents.

Students' Diamond Dictionary Vol.I (1962) and Vol.II (1964) by J.M. Patnaik, is a great venture of the author. The compiler seems to have taken great pain to collect the words, explain the usage, give Oriya and English equivalents and has added many other features which makes it useful and attractive. As regards pronunciation, a new attempt has been made to give the pronunciation of English words in Oriya within brackets, though it is well-neigh impossible to transcribe English pronunciation. Simple definitions of different words both Oriya and English, comprehensive treatment of various shades of their meaning and pronunciation of words and even in the usage of its vocabulary during the last two decades; which made the dictionary most authentic and reliable. Words which are in common use have found their place in the dictionary. It is properly edited by Prof. Girija Sankar Roy and thus, is a suitable and commendable work of reference not only meant for the students community but also for the general public.

New Dictionary (1963) by Satrughna Nath, an experienced teacher of eminence, containing 668 pages has been found useful both by the teachers and the taught. The compiler has tried to place in the hand of students of Orissa a compact one volume dictionary in which the words in common use in English have been dealt with their Oriya equivalents. It is revised by Prof. Girija Shankar Roy of Ravenshaw College.

Students' Popular Dictionary (1964) by D. Mishra, containing 30,000 entries has been brought out with a view to satisfy the long felt need of the students. In this work, the compiler, most probably, tried to express the meaning and the ideas conveyed by English words, phrases and definitions in chaste and idiomatic Oriya as far as practicable. Apart from providing English words and their meanings both in Oriya and English, it has provided appendixes of Technical terms, Abbreviations, commonly used in English with English explanations and a list of foreign currency stating their country of origin. Its 2nd edition was brought out in 1966.

Purusottam Das Goswamy's *Biswanath Dictionary* (1964) was published from Berhampur with a coverage of 40,000 words. It is a dictionary compiled out of his 40 years labour as a teacher. Arrangement of words are taken quite in alphabetical order indicating their meaning in English and Oriya. At some places not only the meanings are indicated, but also their occurrence in different parts of speech are merely noted.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Attempts have been made to give current phrases, idioms, antonyms and synonyms of words. Pronunciation of certain words that are apt to be confused is suitably noted immediately after them within bracket either in phonetics or in Oriya. Grammatical hints are invariably noted and their explanations are suitably described.

A dictionary of idioms (1965) by Nimai Charan Das is a publication of first of its kind of idiomatic sentences and their meanings in Oriya. In this work selection of idioms has been made out of current and commonly used idiomatic expression in English. They have been arranged under a particular theme or appropriate title. Although the author has claimed of its alphabetical arrangement, on careful examination of the dictionary, it is found that strict alphabetic sequence is not maintained. The whole work has been divided into 3 parts of which part 3 deals with alphabetical arrangement of English vocabularies with suitable adjectives appropriately coined against each entry to ensure placing of proper words in proper place. Those who are eager to learn, fine, brilliant and telling expressions in English, will find this dictionary most useful.

Binayak Acharya, a teacher of repute, who resorted to politics at the fag end of his life and ultimately became *Chief Minister* of the State, had a dictionary to his credit under the title *Modern English Oriya Dictionary* (1966) with a coverage of 60,000 words spreading over 818 pages. Because of its popularity, it has run into 2nd edition within a couple of years. The work seems to be quite original in style and method and is meant for the use of educated public as well as the students at the higher level of education.

N.P. Sathia's *A Dictionary of Idioms* (1967) published by Granth Mandir is a need of the hour. By presenting this handy work before the user, the compiler has done a commendable work to make the students understand and use the idioms, phrases and terms in English. It is definitely an improved version of N.C. Das's idioms, where all the entry elements are arranged strictly on alphabetic sequence with English and Oriya meanings having examples of the use of the idiom and phrases in English.

Another piece of work namely *Dictionary of Idioms and Phrases* of Baba Baidyanath Padhi, published under J. Mohapatra and Company, is a scholarly work written out of rich experience of English teaching over the years. The whole dictionary is divided into two parts, while the part one deals with English words and their Oriya meanings, part II deals with Oriya words with English meanings. Several examples with all shades of use of a word are furnished by the compiler to make the students familiar with the use of idiom and phrases.

Thus, the above descriptive account of the historical development of dictionaries, clearly shows that by the end of the year 1990, there are 19 dictionaries of English-Oriya version (Table-7) of which 2 are compiled on the word book style, 3 are compiled on idioms and phrases and the remaining 14 are in general nature.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Further, it indicates that of the total of 19 dictionaries, 2 dictionaries appeared in 2 volumes. Moreover, while pre-independent Orissa has produced a total of 6 dictionaries, the post-independence Orissa got 13 dictionaries to her credit. On further analysis of the table, it is revealed that during the period of 1960-69, about 9 dictionaries have been produced recording maximum growth.

Hindi-Oriya

Hindi language with its rich heritage is, well set for considering, the National Language of the country. Central Government is taking all possible steps to promote and enrich Hindi Language and also to create general awareness among the countrymen. Production, compilation and publication of dictionaries in Hindi and other regional languages goes a long way in speeding up of the implementation of Hindi as a National Language.

The first such attempt was made by Miss. Nihar Patra through a publication of *Hindi Odia Sabda Kosha* (1951). This was published under the auspices of the Utkal Prantiya Rastrabhasha Prachar Sabha, Cuttack. In this dictionary, Hindi words are entered in Debanagaree script providing their Oriya equivalents in Oriya script. While providing meaning against each entry, parts of speech, gender and number of word are indicated.

Padma Charan Tripathy, a teacher of Ramdhin Sanskrit College, Berhampur, brought out *Hindi-Odia Abhidhana* (1951) in pocket size containing 591 pages. Each word entry in Hindi has its Oriya equivalent showing its gender, number and parts of speech. Wherever possible, two or more meanings of a word are indicated.

Hindi-Odia Sabda Sangraha (1985) by Apanna Pradhan is a dictionary which is quite helpful to the scholars of historical studies in the two languages. Teachers and students of both the language may find this useful. It contains 94 pages. While providing the Oriya meanings to the Hindi vocabularies, examples of similar words are drawn from the texts of both ancient and modern writers transliterated and written in Roman script. It is a dictionary which provides information on relationship study of Hindi words with Oriya vocabularies.

Under the institutional support of the Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi, *Hindi-Oriya Vyavaharika Laghu Kosha* (1987) has been published with a coverage of 10,000 words spreading over 424 pages. Words of common use and the words used by the school students including the words used in public office, market factory and legislature find their place in this Dictionary. Selection of words for this dictionary has been entrusted to a body of experts comprising 7 persons and the translated meaning against each entry word is coined by Prof. R.K. Mishra of Ravenshaw College. Entry words having written in Hindi and Devanagaree script are furnished with Oriya meaning showing their grammatical features and synonyms in Oriya script. To make

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 7
Chronological Publication of English-Oriya Dictionary

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Author	Publisher/ Place	Vol.	Page	Entries	Arrange-ment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1841	A Dictionary in English	Amos Sutton	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack	I	324	—	Alphabetical	Contains grammar, dictionary, cardinal number, official terms
2.	1873	An English and Oriya Dictionary (Ingraji Odia Abhidhana) 2nd edition in 1902	William Miller	-do-	—	339	—	-do-	—
3.	1874	Dictionary of English and Oriya for general use	D.R. Rout and J.S. Rout	—	—	438+2	—	-do-	The first dictionary compiled by Oriyas independently
4.	1877	Bakyabali, 3rd edition in 1910	Govinda Rath	Mukur Press, Cuttack	Pt.I	35	1187	Thematic dictionary not alpha-betically arranged	The whole work is divided into 28 themes and under each theme words are listed with transliteration in Oriya script and Oriya meaning
5.	1881	Study of household work	Dwarakanath Das	Balasore	—	19	—	Alphabetical	—
6.	1916	A comprehensive English Oriya Dictionary Vol, I (A-N)	J.G. Pike & G.S. Wilkins	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack	I	418	—	-do-	—
7.	1923	A comprehensive English Oriya Dictionary Vol. II (-z)	G.S. Wilkins & Ramakrushna	-do-	II	684	—	-do-	—
8.	1931	Concise English Oriya Dictionary	Rama Chandra Acharya	Pustaka Bhandar Berhampur	—	602	—	-do-	Consists of words and phrases, contractions, terminology (constitutional and economics)

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	1947	Jyotirmaya Ingraji-Odiya-Ingraji Abhidhana	Binayak Padhi	Paralakhemundi	—	525	—	-do-	—
10.	1951	Concise English Oriya Dictionary	Basudeva Mahapatra	Smt. Krushna Kumari Devi, Sakhigopal	—	247	—	-do-	—
11.	1960	Pocket Dictionary	A.C. Das	Bepin Behari Das, Cuttack	—	355	8000	-do-	—
12.	1961	A new method of English Odiya Dictionary 2nd edition in 1964	Krushna Chandra Kar	Grantha Mandir Cuttack	—	807	28000	-do-	—
13.	1962	Students' Diamond Dictionary Vol. I (A-L)	J.M. Patanaik & G.S. Roy	Cuttack Publishing House, Cuttack	I	1221	—	-do-	Also consists of words and phrases and some abbreviations in common use
14.	1964	-do- Vol. II (M-Z)	-do-	-do-	II	1222-	24800	-do-	—
15.	1963	New Dictionary (Abhinaba Abhidhana)	Satrughna Nath	Cuttack Trading Company, Cuttack	—	668	—	-do-	—
16.	1964	Students' Popular Dictionary, 2nd edition in 1966	D. Mishra	Cuttack Students Store, Cuttack	—	872	30000	-do-	—
17.	1964	Biswanath Dictionary	Purusottam Dasgoswamy	Biswanath Pustakalaya, Berhampur	—	1379	40000	-do-	—
18.	1965	A dictionary of idioms	Nimai Charan Das	Rekha Publishing House, Cuttack	—	218	40000	-do-	—
19.	1966	Modern English Oriya Dictionary	Binayaka Acharya	Biswabharati Pustakalaya, Berhampur	—	818	60000	-do-	—
20.	1967	A dictionary of idioms	N.P. Sathia	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	—	500	4174	-do-	—
21.	1986	Byabaharika Vidyarthi Abhidhana, 2nd edition	Baikuntha Nath Acharya	Orissa Book Store, Cuttack	—	447	10142	-do-	—

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

it convenient to the Hindi speaking mass, Oriya meanings are transliterated in Debanagaree script. This dictionary is a project which stands as the 9th series of Bilingual Dictionary Project. Overall, this dictionary is very much useful for the general readers. Similarly, in 1989 *Oriya-Hindi Vyavaharika Laghukosh* was published as the 11th Series of bilingual dictionary spreading over 429 pages with 10,000 word entries.

On perusal of the catalogue of the Ajanta Prakashan, New Delhi, of 1988-89, it is revealed that a dictionary under the name *Hindi-Odia sabdakosha* by B.R. Sharma with a coverage of 16,500 words in average spreading over 394 pages has been published without indicating the year of publication. This dictionary follows an alphabetical arrangement of the Hindi words in Debanagaree script providing Oriya equivalents with an indication of grammatical status of each word in circular bracket. At some places, two or more meanings in Oriya are seen against an entry. This is particularly written for Hindi students learning Oriya and vice versa.

Above mentioned historical study has indicated that altogether there are 5 bilingual dictionaries in Hindi and Oriya of which two is published under the institutional support, i.e. the Central Hindi Directorate and being written and supervised by a body of experts in the field. Thus, it claims its authority and superiority over the other three dictionaries, compiled under the individual efforts. However, there is no dictionary from Oriya to Hindi version, made under the individual efforts.

Hindi - Other Languages Including Oriya

In addition to the compilation of bilingual dictionaries from Hindi to Oriya, about 4 polyglot dictionaries are in existence wherein Hindi vocabularies are translated into several Indian languages as a means of national integration.

Such an attempt was made first in 1927 when D.G. Sadekare brought out a publication under the title *Bhasha Pandita Kimba Solabhashanca Kosha* in which Hindi words are arranged alphabetically with meaning in 16 other Indian languages inclusive of Oriya. If a person knows Hindi, he may be able to learn the vocabularies of 16 other languages by means of this dictionary.

After the attainment of independence, Government of India under the Ministry of Education had brought out a trilingual dictionary in 1958. The Dictionary has two versions : one is from Hindi to Oriya and the other is from Hindi to Gujarati. This dictionary is found useful for the Hindi speaking people to learn Oriya and Gujarati vocabularies.

Bharatiya Byabahar Kosha (1960) which is otherwise known as *Solah Bhashon Ka Kosh* by Viswanath Dinakar Narvane is another attempt of compilation of a polyglot dictionary from Hindi providing its equivalents in 13 recognised Indian languages as well as in English and Sindhi. It contains 272 pages and serves as a means of learning

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

the vocabularies in other languages provided Hindi is known to a person who would use it.

Bharatiya Bhashakosha (1984) which came out under the patronage of the Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi, is also a polyglot dictionary, wherein entry element is arranged alphabetically in Hindi with its equivalents in 14 Modern Indian Languages recognised by the Indian Constitution. Its physical shape is quite abnormal having 23 x 37 cm. size. It has two parts, namely, classified and general, covering 457 pages. Its total word coverage is calculated at 5000 words, costing Rs.316 per copy. Words in the first part are arranged alphabetically under a classified theme, whereas words concerning general vocabularies are alphabetically arranged in the second part. On a close examination of the contents of the dictionary, it is marked that the entry words in Hindi, selected by a group of experts are firstly arranged in alphabetical sequence written in Debanagaree script, furnishing its equivalents in 14 Indian languages transliterated in Debanagaree script with grammatical indication. The sequence of the meaning in 14 Indian languages are given according to the geographical contiguity of the state but not as per the alphabetical occurrence. It is further revealed that the coining of the Oriya meanings against each head word is undertaken by Kunjabihari Tripathy, a renowned professor of Oriya language and their correctness are further re-examined by a group of experts namely Sibapriya Mahapatra and Smt. Kanan Mishra. Thus, it is safely concluded that it is a multilingual dictionary aimed at bridging language unity in India. Since this dictionary is a project undertaken by the Central Government and supervised by a group of experts, is dependable and authentic one.

The historical account of this part of study further reveals that by the end of 1990, there are 4 polyglot dictionaries which provide lexical information from Hindi to other Indian languages. Of the 4 such dictionaries, 2 dictionaries are compiled with the institutional support, whereas remaining 2 are compiled by individual effort.

Multilingual Dictionaries

(Oriya-English-Bengali-Hindi)

Absence of an all purpose dictionary where one can find the vocabulary of the mass from all walks of life had agitated the mind of Shri G.C. Praharaj to think of compiling a comprehensive dictionary of encyclopaedic nature. This noble idea is ultimately responsible for the compilation of the *Purna Chandra Ordia Bhashakosh* (1931-40) a quadrilingual Oriya Lexicon in 7 volumes with coverage of 1,84,000 word entries spreading over 9,248 pages (Table-8). Words in use in all parts of Orissa including border areas have found their place with English, Hindi and Bengali equivalents. Exhaustive and elaborative explanation of meanings in Oriya supported by illustrations from innumerable reference of Oriya literature, have made this dictionary a referential one. With the passage of time, this dictionary has been proved

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 8
Scope and Coverage of Purna Chandra Ordia Bhashakosh

Vol.No.	Year of publication	Alphabetical coverage	Word treatment	Pagination	Dedicated to
I	1931	A to Au	—	1193 + 23	H.E. Sir J.A. Hubback
II	1932	Ka to Na	62000	1268 + 19	N.F. Peck
III	1933	Cha to Tha		1162 + 23	Raja Sri N.P. Deb
IV	1934	Da to Pa	34000	1572 + 31	Maharaja Vikram Dev Varma
V	1936	Pha to Ma	39000	1446 + 23	Maharaja K.C. Gajapati Narayan Dev
VI	1937	Ja to Sha	24000	1262 + 51	Maharaja R.N. Singh Deo
VII	1940	Sa to Ha	25000	1345 + 80	H.E. Marquis of Linlithgow
Total 7 volumes	1931-1940	13 vowels & 34 consonants	1,84,000	9248 + 250 250 extra	
Source : Vol. VII, p.ii.					

most useful, authentic and reliable not only to the Oriya speaking mass but also to the students of language and literature of higher level indulging in research. For the comparative study of Bengali, Oriya and Hindi languages, this dictionary is also found helpful. In terms of the size of its vocabulary, comparative meaning, descriptive nature and encyclopaedic treatment of words, it is worth comparing with the gigantic dictionaries like *Hindi Sabda Sagar* (1933), *Maharashtra Sabda Kosh* (1932-50), *Tamil Lexicon* (1924-39),*Suryarayandhra Nighanta* (1936-58), *Assamiya Hemakosha* (1900) and *Bangiya Sabdakosha* (1932-51). The compiler has followed the alphabetic method while arranging the entry elements and for each head word, information is provided under the following manner :

1. Description and definition of the lexical unit.
2. Equations - lexical unit is equated with another lexical unit of similar meaning.
3. Illustrative examples
4. Glosses
5. Cross References
6. Grammatical Units with derivation.

As a monument of Oriya language and a standard work of reference on the subject, it occupies the highest position among all the dictionaries so far published. It is thus, a product of combination of the skill of the reputed compiler and his assistants having expertise and eminence in the field of lexicography, language studies, printing and publishing.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

English-Telugu-Oriya

Gunnayya Sastri's *Tribhashi Vocabulary : English, Telugu and Oriya* (1903) contains English words and phrases with their transliteration in Oriya Character and meaning in Oriya and Telugu in the Oriya character. It is slender in size covering 32 pages. Though Telugu speaking population occupies the 2nd highest position of the total population of the state, noncompilation of a standard dictionary either from Oriya-Telugu or Telugu-Oriya speaks very well about the disinterestedness of the communities in exchanging their cultural heritage.

Portuguese and Other Asiatic Languages

Dalgado's *Portuguese Vocabules in Asiatic languages,* translated from Portuguese by Anthony Xavier Soares (1936) under the auspices of Baroda Oriental Institute is the best piece of reference tool. Portuguese words in about 50 Asiatic languages including Marathi, Konkani, Hindi, Oriya, Simhalese, Kannad, Telugu, etc., are treated in this dictionary. For the purpose of comparative studies and to determine the influence of Portuguese words in Oriya language, this dictionary may serve as the source material for the future lexicographers.

Glossaries

With the advent of British administration in India, and introduction of English as official language, it became imperative on the part of the administration to facilitate their communicability with the natives for enforcement of their rule. This necessitated the compilation of glossaries on official terms in English being translated into different vernacular languages. The development of science and technology accentuated the requirement of glossaries particularly when the medium of instruction at higher level of education was decided to be in the vernacular language. Further, in Orissa with the implementation of the Orissa Official Language Act, 1954, the necessity of glossaries became more wide spread.

History of production of glossaries reveals that in 1855, it was H.H. Wilson, who made a pioneering attempt in compiling *A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms* for the first time in India in most of the Indian Languages including Arabic and Parsi. It is a polyglot glossary of judicial and revenue terms in English, consisting 732 pages published by W.H. Allen and Company, London with Oriya equivalents including equivalents in other languages stated therein.

Since then, there was no attempt made by any Oriya to compile the glossaries of technical terms except few word books like Oriya vocabularies by Govinda Rath. It is only after hundred years of publication of Wilson's glossary, the first edition of the *Oriya Glossary of the English Terms,* Part I was printed in November, 1955 in

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

pursuance of the introduction of Official Language Act, 1954. This glossary has taken birth out of the deliberations and discussions taken place at a committee consisting of 7 members, Sarbasri A. Mohanty, Chintamani Acharya, Suryanarayan Das, Chintamani Mishra, Girijasankar Roy, Chakradhar Mohapatra, and Kishorimohan Dwibedi. In compiling the glossary, the committee took great pain in finding out suitable Oriya words which were easily understandable and commonly used. Words which were accepted in the translation of the Indian Constitution were also inserted under the distinguishing mark 'C'. This glossary in its first volume has got 372 textural pages and on random checking, it is calculated that it covers 16,611 words in average. The 2nd volume which was printed in 1959 after the lapse of 4 years, covers 28,575 words in average on random check, spreading over 635 pages. The same was again reprinted in 1979 by the Political Services Department, Govt. of Orissa.

Thereafter, Utkal University constituted a Paribhasha Committee consisting of several subject experts to bring out glossaries in various subjects under the chairmanship of Dr. P.K. Parija. Other members of the committee were Dr. A.B. Mohanty, Dr. Karunakar Kar, Dr. Gopal Ch. Patanaik, Sri Guru Charan Mohanty, Pandit Ananta Tripathy Sharma, Pandit Godavarish Mishra and Sri Paramananda Acharya. Separate Committees subject-wise were also constituted. Their first attempt to bring a glossary of technical terms became successful when glossary of botanical terms was published in 1963, consisting of 79 pages. In coining the Oriya equivalent of English terms, great caution was exercised to ensure the exact connotations of their English counterparts. The idea that these equivalents may also be accepted and used by the people of other Indian languages has never been lost sight of. The terms are listed in singular page and a key to Roman pronunciations is furnished in the beginning of the dictionary. The arrangement is made in alphabetical order. The need word is in English from which Oriya equivalents in Oriya, Devanagari and Roman scripts are furnished with diacritical mark for easy pronunciations. Similarly, a glossary of terms in chemistry has been brought out.

Establishment of Orissa State Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production at Bhubaneswar, in 1970 is an eventful happening in the Oriya publishing and printing history. This institution became solely responsible for production of 368 books in Oriya language as per the book list of 1986-87 of which 25 glossaries have been published till date by the body of respective subject experts, reviewed and scrutinised by the experienced and eminent writers and language experts. Of the 25 glossaries, 16 are in science and technology, 2 are in Humanities and the remaining 7 are in social sciences. All these publications are printed in between 1971 to 1985, a list of which is provided in Table-9.

On the recommendation of the Committee of the Official Language, 1982, it was decided by the Government of Orissa to use Oriya language in the official

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

correspondences of each department since April 1985. It was, therefore, felt necessary to revise and rewrite a glossary of Administrative terms so as to meet the requirements of the departments and offices in the state to use common and appropriate words in the transaction of the day to day official work. It is in this context, the responsibility of compiling and revising Prasasanik Sabdakosha was entrusted to the Law Department in 1984. This exercise was carried out under the active guidance of Sri Sachidananda Mishra and P.K. Patnaik, and his associates Sarbasri Abdul Kadar Khan, Gopinath Tripathy and the translator, Sri Jagataballava Das. This was revised in 1987 to cover 18,531 words in average spreading over 261 pages. The words are alphabetically arranged in English against which Oriya equivalents are furnished with indication of parts of speech in circular bracket. The use of an English word in the context of different meanings that are likely to be used for the several purposes are also numbered and arranged in order of preference in the translation part of the dictionary.

Bigyana Prachar Samiti, Cuttack, engaged in bringing out several publications of science literature in Oriya language, is responsible to bring out a glossary of scientific terms entitled *Baigyanika Paribhashika Sabdabali* in 1986 compiled by Dr. Gokulananda Mahapatra. This includes words of all disciplines in science spreading over 112 pages and each page has been divided into columns and the head words in each page are arranged in an alphabetical sequence providing Oriya equivalent against each entry. The average word coverage of the glossary on random calculation comes to 5,712.

In the same year, Shri S.N. Dash, an advocate of the Orissa High Court, has compiled another glossary of legal terms under the title *Dictionary of Legal Terms*, covering 156 pages with an average of 2,808 words.

Prasasanika Sabdakosha was not meant for public sale and therefore, it was immediately decided to publish an official language glossary at the private level which would be made available for sale. Consequent upon this decision, Akhaya Kumar Mohanty brought out a publication entitled *Official Language Glossary* in 1987 with 168 pages. In this work, he has also included some general terms to be used in drafting, noting, and orders, particularly in Government offices. The average word coverage of the glossary stands at 6,670 words.

Thus, it has been observed from the above historical development of the publication of glossaries that altogether by the end of 1990, there were 31 glossaries published in Oriya language. Glossaries on Sociology, Anthropology, Psychology, Geography, Geology, Home Science, Marine Science, Journalism, Management Science, Computer Science and Oceanography are yet to be compiled. Table 9 provides a chronological publication of glossaries.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 9

Chronological Publication of Glossary : English-Oriya

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Compiler	Publisher	Vol.	Page	Total entries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1855	A Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms	H.H. Wilson	W.H. Allen & Co., London	—	732	—
2.	1955	Oriya Glossary of the English terms	Govt. of Orissa, Political Services Department, Bhubaneswar	As in Col. 4	I	372	16611
3.	1959	Oriya Glossary of the English terms (2nd edition in 1979)	-do-	-do-	II	635	28575
4.	1963	Technical Terms, Botany	Utkal University Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar	-do-	—	79	—
5.	1971	Science Glossary (Baigyanika Paribhasha) Part-I	Orissa State Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production, Bhubaneswar	-do-	I	120	6910
6.	1972	Science Glossary (Baigyanika Paribhasha) Part-II	-do-	-do-	II	200	10723
7.	1972	Commerce Glossary (Banijya Paribhasha) Part-I	-do-	-do-	I	54	3049
8.	1972	Education Glossary (Sikhya Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	55	3160
9.	1974	Economics Glossary (Arthasastra Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	62	3160
10.	1974	Electronic Engineering Glossary (Electronic Engineering Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	56	3306
11.	1974	Mechanical Engineering Glossary (Jantrik Engineering Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	90	4867
12.	1974	Chemical Engineering Glossary (Chemical Engineering Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	57	3632
13.	1974	Civil Engineering Glossary (Civil Engineering Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	71	8696
14.	1974	Botany Glossary (Udvida Bigyana Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	61	3891

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	1974	Agricultural Science Glossary (Krushi Bigyana Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	230	12616
16.	1975	Commerce Glossary (Banijya Paribhasha) Part-II	-do-	-do-	—	59	2738
17.	1975	Zoology Glossary (Prani Bigyana Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	104	6099
18.	1975	Electrical Engineering Glossary (Electrical Engineering Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	83	4848
19.	1976	Political Science Glossary (Rajaniti Bigyana Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	301	—
20.	1976	Linguistic Glossary (Bhashatatwa Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	118	5896
21.	1976	Mathematics Glossary (Ganita Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	113	5971
22.	1976	History Glossary (Itihas Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	103	7283
23.	1977	Medical Science Glossary (Ayurbigyan Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	132+217	19215
24.	1980	Chemistry Glossary (Rasayana Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	251	15627
25.	1981	Philosophy Glossary (Darshana Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-.	—	87	4380
26.	1984	Prashasan Sabda Kosh	Govt. of Orissa, Law Department	-do-	—	261	18,312
27.	1985	Statistics Glossary	Orissa State Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production, Bhubaneswar	-do-	—	—	—
28.	1985	Library Science Glossary (Granthalaya Bigyana Paribhasha)	-do-	-do-	—	80	4409
29.	1986	Baigyanika Paribhasha Sabdabalee	Gokulananda Mahapatra	Bigyana Prachara Samiti, Cuttack	—	112	5712
30.	1986	Dictionary of Legal Terms	S.N. Das	Legal Miscellany, Cuttack	—	156	2808
31.	1987	Official Language Glossary	Akshaya Kumar Mohanty	Snehaprava Mohanty, Cuttack	—	168	6670

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Dialectical Dictionaries

Before the arrival of Aryans, Orissa was the habitat of Dravidian and Austric groups of people. With the arrival of the Aryans, the Oriya language originated and developed as a means of communication to make their political and cultural contact with the Dravidians and Austric people operational and meaningful.

It is not an over-statement that any community tribal or non-tribal must possess a fully developed communication system, i.e., its language. "A communication system which possesses an autonomous structure is called a language and a sub-system, a dialect".[9] Thus, while Oriya is a language, Sambalpuri is a dialect of Oriya language. It is not necessary that a dialect should have the same script as the language; structural closeness alone serves as a necessary condition. Similarly, "there are about 62 tribal communities who spoke languages of their own constituting 22.43 percent of the state population".[10]

To understand and improve the Oriya language, it is necessary that the tribal language be studied in all their manifestations which require development of dialectical dictionaries. It is with this view that an Academy of Tribal Dialect and Culture has been set up and a number of dialectical dictionaries have been published under its auspices.

However, history and development of publication of dialectical dictionaries may be traced back to the publication of *Anchalika Sabdakosha of the Oriya Language,* compiled by Dr. Kunjabihari Tripathy, a professor of Oriya and Sanskrit language. This was published by the Berhampur University in 1974 having a coverage of 3,917 dialectical words spreading over 163 pages, constituting as Part-I of the volume. Prior to this publication, attempts were made to bring out a list of few words in the form of articles in tribal journals namely, *Banafula* and *Paraja.*

Tribal and Hill Research Committee, Bhubaneswar, published a monograph, *Desia - A Tribal Oriya Dialect of Orissa* by Dr. K. Mohapatra, a known authority of tribal language in 1985. His research project on *Desia* under the guidance of Dr. Norman Hazida of the University of Chicago, resulted in the publication of this monograph, scientifically planned in 3 parts consisting of Grammar, text and the dictionaries with an appendix of Bhatri and Jhariya dialect of Koraput. The dictionary proper covers from 181 to 282 pages containing 3000 entries. In the appendix, names of some unidentified flora and fauna and some tag words and cognate forms have been listed from other languages and dialects for facilitating further comparative analysis. To prepare the notes, about 12 to 13 dictionaries including other texts have been referred to. This work laid the foundation stone of proliferation of dialectical dictionaries under the active supervision of Dr. Mohapatra and consequently, 6 dictionaries of different tribal dialects are published, sponsored by the Academy of Tribal Dialect and Culture, Orissa. Some of the dictionaries namely, *Didayi* (1989),

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Kissan (1989), *Kui* (1990), *Oraon* (1990), *Santali* (1990), and *Gadaba* (1991) are the result of research activities undertaken scientifically by a team of research scholars sponsored by the Academy. The compilation of each dictionary is the result of the combined effort of its compiler, informant and the supervisor, scientifically planned by the use of IPA (International Phonetic Alphabets). All these dictionaries are bilingual and trilingual in nature.

Publication of *Sambalpuri Sabdakosha* under the patronage of Orissa Sahitya Akademi is a mile-stone in the history of lexicography in Oriya. It is compiled by Dr. P.K. Tripathy an authority on English, Oriya and Sambalpuri dialect. This work contains 10,142 words and is a result of steady and hard research of its compiler with a team of his associates. It has fulfilled the long felt need of western Orissa and particularly of the people doing research on Sambalpuri dialect and culture. It is unilingual in character.

Thus, on close examination of the above history, it can be concluded that an academic awareness towards the importance of the dialectical dictionaries have been growing over the years and has resulted in the publication of a good number of 9 dialectical dictionaries under the institutional support, enriching the tribal languages of Orissa (Table-10).

Dictionary of Proverbs

The compilation of dictionary of proverbs began in Orissa in the year 1868-69, when James Long, a Britisher started compiling "*Prabadamala*, i.e., garland of proverbs"[11]. The same was published in 2 volumes and perhaps regarded as the first dictionary of Oriya proverbs. In 1875, Kapileswar Vidyabhusana, an Oriya pandit had made a sincere attempt in collecting selected proverbs. His publication known as *Dhagamala*, published under the patronage of Mr. T. Ravenshaw, the then Commissioner. The dictionary being the first of its kind ever compiled by an Oriya, was highly appreciated by public and as such it was reprinted in 1908. It was in the year 1893, 3 more publications saw the light of the day, viz., *Bruhat Dhaga Ratna Ba Dhagamalika* by Jagannath Singh, *Dhagamali*, Part-I by Govinda Rath and the *Dhagamalika* by Bamana Dwibedi.

Thus, one finds that by the close of 19th century five dictionaries of proverbs were available. The proverbs were, however, only provided with the meanings. Further, while the dictionaries by James Long and Kapileswar Vidyabhusan had the proverbs arranged in alphabetic order, the other three were mere collections without following any order of arrangement. Inspite of shortcomings, these dictionaries had definitely proved to be the best sources of inspiration to the subsequent compilers to bring out more publications of this type but, with substantial modification and improvement.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 10
Chronological Publication of Dialectical Dictionary

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Author/Compiler	Publisher/ Place	Vol.	Page	Entries	Arrange-ment	Remarks
1.	1974	An Anchalika Sabdakosha of the Oriya language (Western & Southern Orissa)	Kunja Bihari Tripathy	Berhampur University, Berhampur	I	163	3917	Alphabetical	—
2.	1985	Desia - A Tribal Oriya Dialect of Koraput District	Khageswar Mahapatra	Tribal & Harizan Research Trg. Inst. Bhubaneswar	—	304	3000	-do-	Divided into 3 parts, viz., grammar, text and dictionary
3.	1987	Sambalpuri Odia Sabdakosha	Prafulla Kumar Tripathy	Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar	—	448	10142	-do-	Divided into 4 parts
4.	1984	Didayi	Pramoda Kumari Panda	Academy of Tribal Dialects & Culture, Orissa	—	209	2919	-do-	Divided into 3 parts, viz., grammar, text and dictionary
5.	1989	Kissan	Girija Sankar Goswami	-do-	—	179	1226	-do-	-do-
6.	1990	Kui	Gopabandhu Das	-do-	—	217	—	-do-	-do-
7.	1990	Oraon	Sabita Mahapatra	-do-	—	169	1840	-do-	-do-
8.	1990	Santali	Lasa Majhi	-do-	—	188	2557	-do-	-do-
9.	1991	Gadaba	Dukhishyam Gauda	-do-	—	148	1385	-do-	-do-

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Another group of Oriya pandits started compiling few more dictionaries of such type namely, *Prabad Puspanjali* by Nilamani Vidyaratna, *Dhagamalika* and *Dhagaratnakar* by Sk. Abdul Aziz, *Parihasa Darpana* by Chandrasekhar Bahinipati and *Dhagamalika* by Shyama Sundar Gantayat in the year 1903. A similar work namely, *Dhagamali* was also published by Nityananda Sahoo with 9 pages, containing 100 proverbs but, without furnishing any meaning thereof. Bhagaban Hota, a scholarly pandit made an attempt to bring out a compilation of proverbs entitled *Prabadamala* in 1914 which was printed as the first eidition in 1923 with 117 pages. In the same year Raghabananda Das, a sub-deputy Collector had also brought out a publication, i.e., *Krushi Bachana* in Odia, Bangala and Hindi. Some of the leading printing presses at Cuttack and Puri took initiative to bring out two more publications on *Dhagamali* by Arunodaya Press, published in 1916 and 1920, respectively. On close examination and analysis of these publications, it is revealed that almost all the works cited above except pandit Hota's proverbs of Orissa, were mere collection of proverbs without providing any meaning and definite arrangement, required under a modern dictionary. On cursory reading of *Prabadamala,* it is observed that it is a careful and valuable collection of most of the sayings and proverbs of Orissa where wisdom of the State clothed in simple and colloquial language is expressed and as such they occupy not a mean place in literature. The whole work has been divided into *Oriya Prabadamala* and *Sanskrit Prabadamala* under a common title *Prabadamala* containing 531 Oriya proverbs spreading over page 01 to 91 and Sanskrit proverbs spreading over page 92 to 117. The proverbs have been arranged in an alphabetical order and the meaning and use of each proverb finds a place at the bottom of each page. This dictionary is definitely useful to the students of Oriya literature. Language used by Pandit Hota is mostly written in pure Oriya than the Apanna Panda's dictionary of proverbs.

By 1924, another small publication entitled *Prabadamanjari* was published by Mukur Press, Cuttack, having 22 pages without providing any meaning.

The compilation of *Dhagamalika* in 1921 with more than 89 pages, containing 316 proverbs of Apanna Panda, a resident of Paralakhemundi in the district of Ganjam, perhaps, laid the foundation stone of a true dictionary of proverbs fulfilling most of the requirements of modern dictionary. He was the first person to realise a dictionary of proverbs with alphabetical arrangement, furnishing significant meaning in one or two lines, supported by a befitting story behind the proverb, drawn from the experience. From the content page, it is observed that first 3 to 4 words of each proverb are arranged alphabetically with serial number indicating against each entry of its page of occurrence in the text. By the help of this page number, the user can find the full text of the proverb, provided he knows the first few words of the proverb. This dictionary still proves as the best one, but the language used are not

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

pure and perfect. It is written in *Dakhinanchala Odia* (language of the South Orissa) having regular influence.

Another significant achievement took place in the history of publication of dictionary of proverbs, when Gopal Chandra Praharaj and Pitambari Devi brought out their prestigious publication under the title *Odia Laukika Pada Ba Dhagadhamali Bachana* in 1925 and 1927, containing 2 parts with a total proverbs of 6,429 spreading over 621 pages. This monumental work of late Praharaj and his associate still holds good in the Oriya language and literature, when we find that it has been again reprinted in 1991 by the Cuttack Trading Company. It is a collection of Oriya sayings grouped into 5 categories like, *Dhagadhamali, Prabachana* and *Prabada*, sayings of cultivators, milkmen, cartmen and other village professionals; rhymes of the children, and idioms, etc. As stated by the compilers, the proverbs have been collected from Puranas, Kavyas, Legends, Professional songs, etc. An alphabetical arrangement is followed and against most of the proverbs, meaning is provided in a square bracket. At some places, indication is also given about the source from where it is collected 'See also reference' is furnished to avoid repetition and getting the volume oversized.

After the publication of Praharaja's dictionary of proverbs, no sincere attempt was made till 1957 to bringout a dictionary of proverb with any improvement in information and content. However, during the year 1928 to 1956, about 7 dictionaries of proverbs and riddles were compiled. Those were in small size ranging from 12 to 52 pages only. Persons responsible for these publications were Abdul Aziz, K.C. Sinha, Balaram Das, Bhagaban Hota and Mohan Charan Das. During these 30 years, it has been marked that 2 dictionaries of riddles were published and one of them followed alphabetical arrangement in organising the information contents. Bhagaban Hota's riddle consists of 255 riddles in the form of puzzle questions and answers.

It was in the year 1957, another handy and useful dictionary of proverbs was compiled by a poet Swapneswar Das of Baragarh in the district of Sambalpur. While collecting the proverbs, he got encouragement and inspiration from the writings of Danei Dash and hence, the work was dedicated to him as a token of respect and memory. As stated by the compiler, in his preface, the dictionary covers 3,074 proverbs, contained in 196 pages. Alphabetical arrangement has been followed and wherever felt essential, source of the proverb is indicated in circular brackets. Each proverb is numbered separately under an alphabet. The proverbs of Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali language also find their place in the dictionary. Meanings are also furnished against some proverbs.

Another celebrated author, namely, Chakradhar Mohapatra, who is best known for his collection of village songs, in the form of dhaga, dhamali, bentor, badinage and miscellaneous or useless words, brought out a publication such as *Utkal Gaunli Geeta*. Although, it does not come strictly under the category of dictionary of

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

proverbs, it serves as a source material for compiling a dictionary of such type in future.

Being inspired by the work of Praharaj and Swapneswar Dash, Bharat Chandra Singh had brought out a dictionary, containing 612 proverbs spreading over 64 pages in 1960. But what it appears from the contents of the dictionary that the compiler has failed to provide the meaning against each proverb barring a few and important ones.

Publication of *Prabachana O Prabada Sangraha* in 1961 by Prof. Sarbeswar Dash is a milestone in the literary history of Orissa. It covers 2,894 proverbs, alphabetically arranged and numbered. This is very much popular in Orissa. Because of the demand of reading public, the author has brought out another new edition in 1985 under the title *Prabada O Prabachana Sankalana* with mooifications, additions and alterations of proverbs. In this edition, the compiler has divided the unvierse of knowledge into 59 themes and under each theme, proverbs are alphabetically arranged and numbered. It has covered 3,473 proverbs as against 1961 edition, containing 2,894 proverbs. As such the new edition is definitely an improvement over the earlier one so far as organisation, arrangement and presentation of proverbs and their meanings are concerned.

Odia Prahelika Sangraha (1963) by Batakrushna Praharaj is one of the best publication in the field of dictionary of riddles.

Prof. Biswanath Sahu's *Krushibachana* (1966) occupies unique position among the publications concerning proverbs. Though it is not an alphabetically arranged dictionary, arrangement of proverbs under appropriate chapters of textual pages, has been convenient to users and hence, popular among the agriculturists, cultivators and workers in the farm. If all the proverbs so collected could have been arranged alphabetically under different themes, it would have been still more convenient to use.

Publication of a series of 6 volumes of *Lokabani Sanchayana* from 1973 to 1982, compiled by Prof. Kunjabihari Das, an eminent scholar in Oriya folk literature, is most important event in the history of compilation of dictionaries of Oriya proverbs. The volumes are the embodiment of several proverbs, bentor, badinage and village songs. In these volumes proverbs are alphabetically arranged and numbered which serve as one of the best sources of information on Odia proverbs. Against each proverb, there is an indication of its kind such as Danai Bachana, Khana Bachana, Krushi Bachana, Chhata, Namdia, Sanskruta slokansa, Nyaya, Hindi Bachana, Prabachana, etc. The meaning and use of each proverb has been given at the bottom.

Prof. Mukunda Mishra of Puri, a well known Naturopathist, compiled a thematic dictionary of proverbs in 1986 known as *Jeevana Sangeeta*. The preface to his work indicates that he has divided all proverbs into 3 parts. The part-I, represents proverbs belonging to the brighter side of human thought, part-II, belongs to the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

darker side of human thought and Part-III belongs to miscellaneous characters of human knowledge. Again, under each part, proverbs are grouped under different themes. Thus, 664 proverbs relating to Part-I, representing brighter side of human thought are grouped under 64 themes. Part-II, containing 1767 proverbs representing darker side of human thought are grouped under 132 themes and part-III, containing 1557 proverbs are grouped under 134 themes. So there are altogether 3988 proverbs under 330 themes spreading over 242 pages. It is learnt that volume-II has already been published.

Odia Loka Mukhara Boli, compiled by Chintamani Mohapatra, a journalist and freedom fighter, has been recently published by Gopabandhu Sahitya Mandir, Cuttack, in 1991. It consists of 392 pages. It seems to be the latest literary product under the category of dictionary of Oriya proverbs. Here also, all the proverbs are grouped under different themes.

Another dictionary of proverbs published under the title *Quotable Quotations* compiled by J.K. Roy, Head Master, Olavar High School is the first specimen of Odia to English proverbs of its kind. It contains 739 proverbs with the English equivalents. It is designed to cater to the needs of both Odia and Englishj knowing people, particularly, to those of the students. However, the date of publication seems to be missing. Having discussed the historical development of dictionaries of Oriya proverbs, it is concluded that about 32 titles (Table-11) belong to this category of which 15 are compiled in a systematic order based on differnt themes.

Dictionary of Quotations

The first dictionary of quotations was perhaps compiled by Dr. Vikari Charan Patnaik, under the title *Hitokti Muktabali,* a rosary of sayings, in 1958. It was published by Mukur Press, Cuttack. It is a thematic dictionary of Oriya English Quotations in verse style based on 6 themes such as women; hand and work; hand and machine; home, general and child. For better appreciations some of the factual information are tabulated below:

Tabular Representation of 'Hitokti Muktabali'

Themes	Total number of quotations	Pages covered	Remarks
NARI (Women)	30	1-9	Both Oriya and English equivalent
HATA O KAMA (Hand and work)	50	10-24	-do-
HATA O KALA (Hand and machine)	15	25-29	-do-
APANA GHARA (Home)	32	30-38	-do-
SADHARANA (General)	67	39-56	-do-
SHISHU (Child)	22	57-62	-do-
6	216	62	

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 11
Chronological Publication of Dictionary of Proverbs

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Author/Compiler	Publisher/ Place	Vol.	Page	Entries	Arrange-ment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	1868	Prabadamala	James Long	—	2	—	—	Alphabetical	—
2.	1875	Dhagamala	Kapileswar Bidya Bhushan	—	—	104	—	-do-	—
3.	1893	Brihat Dhagaratnamala Ba Dhagamalika	Jagannath Singh	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	1893	Dhagamalika	Bamana Dwibedi	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	1893	Dhagadhamali	Govinda Rath	—	—	33	—	-do-	—
6.	1903	Prabada Puspanjali	Nilamani Bidyaratna	As in Col. 4	—	—	—	—	—
7.	1907	Dhagamali	Nityananda Sahoo	—	—	9	100	Not alphabetical	Contains 100 proverbs
8.	1914	Prabadamala	Bhagaban Hota	Cuttack Trading Company	—	—	—	—	—
9.	1916	Dhagamalika	Jagannath Press, Puri	As in Col. 4	—	—	—	-do-	—
10.	1920	Dhagamali	Arunodaya Press, Cuttack	-do-	—	—	—	-do-	—
11.	1921	Dhagadhamali	Apanna Panda	-do-	—	89	316	Alphabetical	—
12.	1923	Odia Prabadamala	Bhagabana Hota	Jagannath Press, Puri	—	117	677	-do-	—
13.	1924	Prabada Manjari	Mukur Press, Cuttack	As in Col. 4	—	22	—	Not alphabetical	—
14.	1925	Odia Laukikapada Ba Dhagadhamali Bachana Part-I (reprinted in 1991)	G.C. Praharaj & & Pitambari Devi	Cuttack Trading Company	1	229	2420	Alphabetical	—

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 11 (Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	1926	Pahalimalika O' Utkal Prahelika (Dictionary of Riddles)	Abdul Aziz	Dasharathi Das, Cuttack	—	11	83	-do-	—
16.	1927	Odia Laukikapada Ba Dhagadhamali Bachana Part-II	G.C. Praharaj & Pitambari Devi	Cuttack Trading Company, Cuttack	II	392	4004	-do-	—
17.	1928	Prasnotara Saha Brihata Dhagamalika (2nd edition)	K.C. Sinha	Arunodaya Press, Cuttack	—	40	—	Not alphabetical	—
18.	1931	Dhagamalika	Balarama Das	Nityananda Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	12	—	-do-	—
19.	1939	Riddles in Oriya	Bhagabana Hota	Khordha High School, Khordha	—	25	255	Alphabetical	—
20.	1939	Dhagadhamali Pedhi	Mohan Ch. Das	Manamohana Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	34	538	-do-	Meaning not given
21.	1940	Dhagamalika	Orissa Kohinoor Press, Cuttack	As in Col. 4	—	12	—	—	Meaning not given
22.	1952	Dhagadhamali Pedi	Kanaka Durga	Manamohana Pustaka Bhandara, Cuttack	—	52	703	-do-	Meaning not given
23.	1957	Prabachana Taranga	Swapneswara Das	Rastrabhasha Pustaka Bhandara, Cuttack	—	176	3074	-do-	Source is indicated in circular brackets
24.	1959	Utkala Gaunli Geeta	Chakradhara Mahapatra	Surama Mohanty Cuttack	—	734	—	-do-	Contains dhagadhamali, bentor, badinage and misc. useless words
25.	1960	Samastanka Janiba Prabadamala	Bharat Chandra Simha	Vanivandana Pustakalaya, Baripada	—	64	612	-do-	Meaning at some places provided

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	1961	Prabachana O' Prabadamala	Sarbeswara Dash	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	—	310	2894	-do-	—
27.	1963	Odia Prahelika Sangraha	Bata Krushna Praharaj	Cuttack Trading Co., Cuttack	—	254	—	-do-	—
28.	1966	Krushi Bachana	Biswanath Sahoo	Utkalvihar, Cuttack	—	399	522	Not alphabetical	—
29.	1973	Lokabani Sanchayana (6 volumes)	Kunjabihari Das	Premalata Das, Cuttack	—	332	1330	—	—
		Vol. 1 - 1973							
		Vol. 2 - 1976				315	1478	Alphabetical	
		Vol. 3 - 1978				318	2182		
		Vol. 4 - 1980				440	2117		
		Vol. 5 - 1981				263	13337		
		Vol. 6 - 1982				208	870		
30.	1984	Jeebana Sangita	Mukunda Mishra, Puri	As in Col. 4	—	242	3988	Arranged serially	—
31.	1985	Prabada O Prabachana Sankalana	Sarbeswar Dash	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	—	205	3473	—	
32.	1991	Odia Lokamukharaboli	Chintamani Mahapatra	Gopabandhu Sahitya Mandir, Cuttack	—	162	—	-do-	—

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

The quotations under each theme have been serially numbered and an Oriya quotation in the form of a verse is quoted below the number which appears prominently in the centre of the textual page and below the Oriya quotation, its English equivalent is also furnished. However, the arrangement of quotations under each theme is not alphabetical and their meanings are not explained. Inspite of all these defects, it still serves as a model for the future writers to develop a modern dictionary of quotation. All the quotations found in the work are composed by the compiler.

Bapujeenka Amaravani compiled by Birakishore Das from the writings of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Indian nation is an important work. Publication of a dictionary of quotations in 1966, particularly centering round the multifaceted personality of a single individual is the first of its kind. The dictionary is planned and arranged alphabetically under the themes. This contains 1005 quotations and are serially numbered.

Similarly, *Niteeratnamala* is a collection of quotations by Sri Kartika Chandra Behera and his other associates based upon the writings of 17 persons, drawn from the field of religion, philosophy, politics, sociology, etc. It was published in 1967 and the quotations are serially numbered under each person on different themes. The arrangement of the quotations are quite different as they appear under the preachings of a particular personality but not under any theme.

Dr. Janaki Ballava Mohanty's *Subhashita Padabalee* which appeared in 1968 has 248 pages comprising about 1300 quotations of different writers of Oriya literature. It is a pioneering attempt, scientifically planned and organised under 900 themes. Prof. Mohanty, an authority in the field of Oriya Ritikavya has made an attempt to quote most of the quotations derived from the writings of Sarala Das, Panchasakha, Upendra Bhanja, Deena Krushna, Kavi Surya, Radhanatha, Fakir Mohan, Viswanath Kar, Madhusudan Rao, Gangadhar, Gopabandhu, Nandakishore, Kuntala Kumari, Godavarish, Laxmi Kanta and others. Quotations are alphabetically arranged and written in the form of verse. Name of the author from whom quotation originated is indicated against each entry. From the point of view of its arrangement, thematic value, quantity, quality and range of collection, the dictionary may be considered as unique amongst the dictionaries of quotations so far published. It was in the year 1991, another dictionary of Oriya literary quotations under the title *Oriya Subhashita Sankalana* was published by the Orissa Book Store, Cuttack and compiled by Prof. Mohanty. It spreads over 253 pages, containing 1378 quotations. In this newly compiled version, Prof. Mohanty made a sincere endeavour to eliminate some of the quotations found in the earlier edition of 1968 and add new quotations from the writings of poets like Radhamohan, Kunjabihari, Benikantha Patnaik, Chintamani Mohanty, Gurukrushna Goswamy, etc. This dictionary however, does

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

not contain any quotation from the writings of modern poets of Orissa though the translated versions of quotations of Chanakya and Tulasi Das which are composed by compiler himself have found their place in this work. An outstanding feature of this dictionary is that at several pages, for instance, in page 165 to 168, a good number of quotations from the unpublished work of *Bhala Manda Chautisha* of Nidhi Rath and Gajuri Das have been separately quoted under each theme as *Bhala* and *Manda* (good and bad) which are rarely seen in any other publications of this type.

Mahatabanee of Dr. Mayadhar Mansinha, a poet of modern age is regarded as one of the best compilation of dictionary of Oriya proverbs written in the prose style. It contains 377 quotations from the writings of different personalities based on a wide range of themes, with their source of origin explicitly indicated. It was published in 1979 with 351 pages by M/s J. Mahapatra and Company, Cuttack.

In the same year, *Amar Suktimala* was compiled by Sri Ashutosh Nayak, containing 995 entries, divided under 100 themes. The quotations are arranged alphabetically under each theme with their serial numbers and their sources are indicated. Quotations are both in prose and verse form.

Buddha Bachanamala compiled by Radha Krushna Sahoo is a dictionary of quotations based on the writings of Lord Buddha. Divided under 20 sargas or cantos, quotations are arranged alphabetically, comprising 423 entries numbered separately. The dictionary contains 74 pages and was published in 1981.

Kishore Chandra Mohanty's *Satyabachana* which covers a total of 215 quotations, written in the form of verse seems to be his own composition. It is written in a simple, clear and conveyable style but not arranged in accordance with alphabetical sequence. These quotations are facts of life, extracts of experience written in the simplest language and easy to memorize. The same was published in 1983 and made available at Grantha Mandir, Cuttack.

Publication of *Mahabharatiya Suktimala* under the editorship of Balaram Das in 1985 has fulfilled the long felt need of the reading public in getting a dictionary of quotations from Mahabharata, the great epic of the Hindus. Quotations are brought broadly under 6 important themes, namely, truth and dharma, duties and responsibilities; learning of politics; moralities of individual and social systems; social and family duties; Grihasthasharma and daily duties. Each concept under a chapter is furnished with an appropriate quotation, drived from the Geeta and the significant meaning lying behind the Sanskritised verse written in Oriya script is explained briefly.

Bhagabata Sadukti Ratnabalee (1985) by Nilamani Mishra is a thematic dictionary of quotations on *Bhagabata* of Jagannath Das in 13 volumes. It consists of

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1480 quotations arranged alphabetically under 12 themes, indicating the volume and chapter (Scanda and Adhyaya).

The year 1990 has added 3 more dictionaries of quotations to its stock under the title *Bapujeenka Bani, Kabi Bani* and *Mahapurusha Bani.* All are published by the Grantha Mandir, a leading publisher of Cuttack. While *Bapujeenka Bani* contains 426 quotations under 37 themes with 64 pages, *Kabi Bani* provides 331 quotations from the writings of different Oriya poets under 32 themes comprising 64 pages. *Mahapurusha Bani* which runs into third edition in 1990, has 310 quotations covering 52 pages.

Another dictionary of quotation, compiled by Chandra Sekhar Panda under the title *Gandhi Bani* quotes 206 quotations on different aspects of life with 61 pages.

The foregoing historical sketch of the dictionary of quotations tells us that by the end of 1991, there would be 14 dictionaries of quotations in Oriya language and literature, out of which three relate to the sayings of Mahatma Gandhi, one relates to the preaching of Lord Buddha and another one relates to the preaching of Lord Krushna. Of the remaining nine dictionaries, three are compiled through the collections of quotations from the writings of different Oriya poets and six relate to the quotations derived from the writings of number of personalities belonging to different communities and different aspects of life. A tabular and chronological representation of the dictionaries is furnished in Table 12.

EVALUATION

The history and development of Oriya dictionaries tell us that the earliest Oriya dictionaries were compiled on the model of Sanskrit dictionaries in metrical form. However, in the later stage, i.e., in 19th century, the style of compilation adopted in English lexicons was taken as the model for compilation of Oriya dictionaries. This created a profound influence over the Christian missionaries of that century. J.G. Pike and G.S. Wilkins had made attempts in compiling bilingual dictionaries from English to Oriya and vice versa. These persons were men of profound scholarship with indomitable zeal, who were the pioneers in the field of Oriya lexicography. The necessity of establishing an effective communication with the natives in vernacular language had prompted them to rise to the occasion and thereby create an indelible foot print for the Oriya scholars to follow. Consequently, people like Dasarathi Rout, Samsan Rout, Chaturbhuja Patnaik, Shiva Narayan Mohanty, Jagannath Rao, Mrutyunjaya Rath and others had taken up the task and initiated dictionary making in Oriya during the later part of 19th century and first part of 20th century. Thereafter, a good number of scholars, who were established and expertised in the Oriya grammar, prosody and lexicography, came forward for the compilation of a series of dictionaries in the present century.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 12
Chronological Publication of Dictionary of Quotations

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Compiler	Publisher	Page	Entries	Arrange-ment	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	1958	Hitokta Muktavali	Bhikari Charan Patanaik	Mukur Press, Cuttack	62	216	Thematic	—
2.	1966	Bapujeenka Amaravani	Birakishore Das	Odissa Book Store, Cuttack	96	1005	Alphabetical & Thematic	—
3.	1967	Neetiratnamala	Kartika Chandra Behera	Alipa, Bankeswar, Cuttack	102	521	Not alphabetical but serially numbered	—
4.	1968	Subhashita Padabalee	Janaki Ballava Mohanty	J. Mahapatra & Co., Cuttack	248	1300	—	—
5.	1979	Mahatvani	Mayadhara Mansimha	-do-	351	377	Alphabetical	—
6.	1979	Amara Suktimala	Ashutosha Nayak	Orissa Book Store, Cuttack	107	995	-do-	—
7.	1981	Buddha Bachanamala	Radhakrushna Sahoo	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	74	423	-do-	—
8.	1983	Satyabachana	Kishore Chandra Mohanty	-do-	56	215	Not alphabetical	—
9.	1985	Mahabharatiya Suktimala	Balaram Das	Odia Bhasha Samsthana, Bhubaneswar	108	—	-do-	—
10.	1985	Bhagabata Sadukti Ratnabalee	Nilamani Mishra	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	75	1480	-do-	12 themes
11.	1990	Bapujeenka Vani	Sarata Kumar Mishra	-do-	64	510	Alphabetical	37 themes
12.	1990	Kavi Vani	Surendranath Das	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	64	331	Alphabetical & Thematic	32 themes and 126 proverbs without mentioning meaning
13.	1990	Mahapurushavani	Anadi Charan Sendha	-do-	52	310	-do-	—
14.	1991	Oriya Subhashita Sankalana	Janaki Ballava Mohanty	Orissa Book Store, Cuttack	253	1378	-do-	909 themes

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

As this survey has recorded about 205 dictionaries of different types and kind, it is beyond its scope to evaluate each and every dictionary within limited space. However, some of the points of evaluation of individual dictionary has been taken care of in the Chapter on historical development. The evaluation is carried out on the basis of the authority of the compiler and publishers, scope, word treatment, format and special feature, if any.

REFERENCES

1. MURRAY (J H A), Ed. The Oxford English Dictionary, V.3, 1933. Clarendon Press; Bombay. p.331.
2. ZGUSTA (L). Manual of Lexicography, 1971. Academia; Prague. p.197.
3. WHITTAKER (Kenneth A). Dictionaries. *In* Printed Reference Materials Ed. by Gavin Higgens. 1980. Oxford IBH; Calcutta. p.28.
4. GOWDA (D J). Inaugural address. In the Proceedings of Lexicography in India, 1972. 1980. CIIL; Mysore. p.197.
5. SINGH (Ramadhar). An Introduction to Lexicography. 1982. Central Institute of Indian Languages; Mysore; p.190.
6. KELKER (A R). Dictionaries of Modern Indian Languages : Assessment and Recommendations. *In* Lexicography in India. Ed. by B.G. Mishra, 1980. CILL; Mysore, p.228-29.
7. MISHRA (H P). Prathama Odia Abhidhana Eka Adhyayana. *Jhankara.* 38, 2; 1986. pp.207-214.
8. DAS (S K). Western Impact : Indian Response. *In* History of Indian Literature, Vol. VIII (1800-1910). 1991. Sahitya Akademi; New Delhi, p.419.
9. MAHAPATRA (B P). Tribal Language of Orissa. *In* Banaja, Ed. by K. Mahapatra. 1989. Akademi of Tribal Dialects and Culture, Bhubaneswar. p.35.
10. ORISSA HARIJAN AND TRIBAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT, Bhubaneswar. Demographic Profile. *In* Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of Orissa. 1989. Tribal and Harijan Research-cum-Training Institute, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar. p.1.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER - IV

ENCYCLOPAEDIAS

The urge of human being to know something about him and the world around, is responsible for the growth of human knowledge. Human knowledge covering all aspects of life needs recording by bringing them together in one place depending on their mutual relationship for the use of posterity. This consciousness of recording knowledge of the past and the contemporary society for the posterity has been ultimately responsible for the birth of modern encyclopaedia.

Conceptual Definition

Dictionary tells us that 'Encyclopaedia' derives from Greek word 'Enkykolios' (Circle) 'Paideia' (Learning), meaning 'General education'. It is meant as 'Circle of knowledge' or 'Circle of learning' or 'complete system of learning', i.e., an alround background education.

Oxford Dictionary defines it as "a literary work containing extensive information on all branches of knowledge, usually arranged in alphabetical order."[1]

The A.L.A. Glossary of Library and Information Science states it as "A book or set of books containing informational articles on subjects in every field of knowledge, usually arranged in alphabetical order, or a similar work limited to a special field of subject."[2]

Scope, Purpose and Function

The scope of an encyclopaedia is determined by its users and their age. In some cases, its coverage and language also decide the boundary line of an encyclopaedia. As regards its purpose, objectives Denis Diderot aptly said that "the aim of an encyclopaedia is to connect all the knowledge, scattered over the face of the earth to present its general outlines and structure to the men with whom we live and to transmit this to those who will come after us, so that the work of the past centuries may be useful to the following centuries, that our children, by becoming more educated, may at the same time become more virtuous and happier... ."[3]

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

As Warren E. Preece observed "encyclopaedias may be undertaken, as in classical Greece, to 'make a man whole', as in medieval Europe, to 'make a man Christian', as in 18th Century France, to 'make a man free."[4]

The quotations of Dideret and Preece clearly state that encyclopaedias are the product of the age reflecting the state of knowledge of a particular time underlying a purpose.

Desire to bring order to the existing knowledge may be one of the most important aims of the encyclopaedia. Charles Van Doren endorsing the opinion of Lucien Febvre, the editor of the Encyclopaedia Francaise, "that the Primary aim should be to teach, and only secondarily to inform."[5] But Jacques Barzum views "an encyclopaedia as first and foremost a work of reference, used only indirectly for understanding."[6] However, in the words of Harry S. Ashmore, the editor in chief of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the modern encyclopaedia should be as a continuing link between the academic and lay world, a work of factual reference, certainly, but also a major instrument of popular education'.

To quote William A. Katz that "there are two primary purposes for the general encyclopaedias."[7]

(a) To provide a source information to fact questions of a simple nature as to who, what, when where and how.

(b) To provide some background information to fact both for scholars and lay persons.

Besides, there is a third purpose which is directional. This aspect is taken care of through the bibliographies appended to the articles of the encyclopaedia, with the help of which, a user may get additional information to supplement his/her knowledge.

Inspite of the noble purposes, spelt out by Katz, no general encyclopaedia is a proper source for research because of its lack of up-to-dateness. Due to expansion of knowledge and the cost involved in it, recently the number of specialised encyclopaedias is increasing at a faster rate, on which, scholars heavily depend. To be precise, the purpose of a modern encyclopaedia is to condense current and essential information in a short and simple form to make it accessible to the nonspecialists and therefore, its function is to synthesize existing knowledge in a form that can be retrieved easily giving significant information for lay-man and subject information for the specialists.

Types

Twentieth Century has witnessed quite a few number of encyclopaedias. Their growth in numbers and kind is due to sudden proliferation of knowledge

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

in all fields of studies. For the purpose of organisation and arrangement they are divided into two main categories, namely, general and special or subject encyclopaedias basing on scope, purpose and coverage.

General Encyclopaedias

The general encyclopaedia deals with a collection of articles giving essential information about all branches of knowledge. They are arranged either in alphabetical or classified order by subjects or names. They are intended for the general readers. Supplements in the form of year book are generally brought out to keep them up-to-date. Frequent revision is quite expensive and laborious.

Special Encyclopaedias

In contrast to general encyclopaedia, special or subject encyclopaedia is a collection of articles limited to a specific field of area. They are generally arranged alphabetically by subject and names. They are designed to satisfy the needs of the specialists interested in a particular subject. They are published in abundance in almost all subject areas due to expansion of literature in every field and increasing demand for the users. These encyclopaedias are further classified into 4 major groups by the experts in the field as discussed below :

ENCYCLOPAEDIA	According to size and format	—	One or two volumes
		—	Multivolume
	According to users age	—	Adult
		—	Junior
		—	Children
	According to area of coverage	—	Different nations and religior
	According to language	—	Language of a particular speaking group

It is the last group to which the present work is very much concerned.

Historical Development of Encyclopaedia making

Like compilation of dictionaries, encyclopaedia making also owes its origin to the west. It has a distinct and distant past. *Historia Naturalis* of pleny the elder belonging to 77 A.D. is regarded as the first encyclopaedia, though attempts were made by the Aristotle to systematise the knowledge in an encyclopaedia form much earlier to him.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Of the several works of encyclopaedia nature belonging to the middle age, the first English encyclopaedia is supposed to have been Caxton's *Translation of Image due Monde* (1460 A.D.). Ringelberg's *Night Studies* was the first work to use the term encyclopaedia in 1541.

Similarly, 17th Century has produced three noteworthy encyclopaedias of which Heinrich Alsted's *Encyclopaedia Septem Tomis Distincta* (1630) was probably the first to give major attention to the arrangement of information.

18th Century being classic age for encyclopaedia making has witnessed the publication of John Harris work namely *Lexicon Technicum* or an *Universal English Dictionary of Arts and Science in 1704.* This was probably the first English alphabetical encyclopaedia. Ephraim Chambers perhaps published his cyclopaedia (1728) in 2 volumes, where cross references and opinions of different scholars were furnished for the first time. Denis Dideret's *Encyclopaedia due XVIII Siecle* (1751-72) which suggested an all embracing compilation of information of scientific literature included the articles of the famous authors like Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu etc. Emergence of the great *Encyclopaedia Britannica* at Edinburgh in 1768-71 in 3 volumes was an epoch making year which ultimately became responsible to write down it in English significantly contributing towards the evolution of modern encyclopaedia. Its echo was felt in other parts of the Europe which resulted in the publication of *Brocheus konversations lexikon in Jerman* by 1796, containing short and simple articles.

Story of Encyclopaedia making till the end of 18th century very well depicts that the earlier compilations were meant for the intellectual elite. With the growth of education and social progress in 19th Century, liberation of knowledge and intelligence from the dominance of small group of elites was replaced by designing it in such a fashion that instead of being only a reference work for the privileged few, it became an instrument of universal education for the ordinary layman.

Encyclopaedia Americanna (1829), *The Metropolitana* (1817-45) and *The Penny Cyclopedia* (1833-43) were the successors to the Britannica in England. Publication of *Chamber's Encyclopaedia* (1850-68) was another important event in the history of English encyclopaedia making.

Twentieth century which had witnessed alround development produced a series of encyclopaedias of all types with many innovations in approach, coverage, readership, etc., *Grand Dictionnaire Universal du XIX Siecle* (1975-76), having combined the qualities of dictionary and encyclopaedia is an evidence of this type. *The great Soviet Encyclopaedia* (1926-47) in 65 volumes is another example of this age. Appreciation and recognition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica and the Americanna* in the English speaking world led to several editions in volumes

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

with its successive annuals. Stimulated by the expansion of public education, a series of publications for young children came out. These are *The Book of Knowledge, the World Book Encyclopaedia, Compton's Pictured Encyclopaedia* and *The Britannica Junior Encyclopaedia.*

Thus, in 20th Century a significant deiviation has been marked in the organisation, structure, contents and presentation of information in the encyclopaedia making.

Encyclopaedia making in the East

There are instances to show that in the East, attempts were made to compile encyclopaedias particularly in China, Japan and Arab countries.

The encyclopaedia written in China by Cheng Chiao during 12th Century was published in 1747 with 118 volumes. Similarly, the most reputed Encyclopaedia namely, *Yu Hai* written during 1267 A.D. was finally came out in 1738 in 240 volumes. *The Great Encyclopaedia* of 15th century was published in 1963. Another encyclopaedia of 20th century had made its appearance in 1921 in 400 volumes. Its new edition came out in 1931. Similarly as *Great Encyclopaedia* of China has been published since 1979 with proposal of 78 volumes with 2 volume Indexes.

Japanese brought forward their great Encyclopaedia *Kojiruien* during the period 1879 to 1914 in 51 volumes. *The Great Britannica* has been translated in Japanese language in 1972 with 28 volumes. In Egypt, a reputed historian had edited an encyclopaedia containing 9000 pages during the 13th century A.D. In Sri Lanka, attempt has been made to compile a general encyclopaedia since 1956.

Encyclopaedias in Indian languages

India was under the British rule when the world's most advanced countries were engaged in producing their great encyclopaedias. Neither had the British Government made any attempt to make any encyclopaedia nor the Indians making stray attempts were encouraged. Moreover, a wrong notion was harboured by the English people who knew rules that it was highly impossible for Indians to express and write scientific subjects including economic in Indian languages for the lack of equivalent terminology. In such a situation, Nagendranath Basu, tried his hard to write an encyclopaedia in Bengali at the end of 19th century which ultimately gave birth to the *Bangala Viswakosha* (1886-1911) published in 22 volumes. This was the first of its kind. He also edited *Hindi Viswakosha* in 25 volumes during the period 1916-32. Thereafter, several attempts were made to publish general encyclopaedias by different scholars in different Indian languages at their personal initiations. Some of the names which deserve

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

mentioning are K. Sivram Karantha of Karnataka, Mani Vettam of Kerala, Ratanji R. Sethna of Gujarat, Sridhara V. Ketakara of Maharashtra, Vinod Kanungo and Mayadhara Mansinha of Orissa, K. Lakshmana Rao of Andhra Pradesh and Kanak Chandra Mahant of Assam. These persons with financial assistance of the Central and their respective state governments brought out several encyclopaedias in Indian languages. The list of such publications may be found from the bibliography of dictionaries and encyclopaedias in Indian languages published by the National Library, Calcutta, in 1964. Henry Scholberg's Encyclopaedia of India (1986) discusses critically the emergence of encyclopaedias in Indian languages.

With the establishment of State Universities, learned societies and research institutions the history of encyclopaedia making in India entered in an era of success. Many universities and institutions were funded to act as the Encyclopaedia making resource centre. Institutions like Indian Research Institute, Calcutta; Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad; Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi; Hindi Sahitya Sammelani, Allahabad; Mysore University, Mysore; Tamil Academi, Madras; Telugubhasha Samiti, Hyderabad; Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar; Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, and the Department of Malayalam Encyclopaedia, Government of Kerala, made several attempts to publish multi-volume encyclopaedias with duly constituted editorial board.

All the activities of private individuals and the institutions were responsible for the proliferation of encyclopaedia literature in Indian languages. However, from the point of view of their language expression and national policy, these encyclopaedias found themselves restricted in scope but such symbiosis has enriched the development of knowledge and the language. "Judging from the existing evidences the oriental concept of encyclopaedia design, was quite different from that of West. 'Rather than the synthetic approach of the Greeks, or the practical approach of the Romans, the oriental mind viewed knowledge as the composite of all existing facts."[8]

With these background of encyclopaedia making in the West and the East with particular reference to Indian languages, an attempt has been made in this chapter to discuss the growth and development of encyclopaedias in the Oriya language in the succeeding paragraphs.

Oriya Encyclopaedias

"Necessity of an encyclopaedia in Oriya language was very much felt when Utkalmani Gopabandhu Das lamented the absence of an Oriya Encyclopaedia in his Oriya periodical the *Satyabadi* in 1918 and as such, appealed to the Oriya writers for making an endeavour."[9] In response to this appeal, it was

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Lala Madhaba Lal, who brought out a publication under the title *Bibidha Sangraha* in 1923. The same was published at the Satyabadi Press, Cuttack, as the 6th edition. Subjects concerning all branches of knowledge are dealt in this work. Late Laxmi Narayan Patanaik also made an attempt to edit an encyclopaedia under the auspices of 'Oriya Sahitya Prachara Sangh' at Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, but before the collection of entry words, it was discontinued.

Ratnakosha Ba Bruhat Bibidha Sangraha (1935) by Bhagirathi Mahapatra was another attempt of compiling single volume encyclopaedia, containing 846 entries with a total of 424 pages furnishing 81 illustrations. An alphabetical exhaustive index has been provided immediately after the content page. As indicated in its preface, the editor consulted 20 reference books to write this book of reference. Though it was originally planned to publish it in 7 volumes, there is no evidence to show the release of the remaining volumes, except this one, thus, it suffers from complete coverage of all subjects. Being divided into two parts, the Part-1 contains the information concerning nature, world, geographical sphere of India and Orissa. A few biographical account of eminent persons of India and Orissa find their place in this work. Brief hints on important tourist places of India with particular reference to Orissa is given to meet the information needs of tourists. Topics on geneology of Orissan kings and their administration, Oriya language and the stories of puranas are also covered in it. In the 2nd part of the volume, subjects on the Vedas, Upanishadas, Philosophy, Industry, Art and Architecture, Sports, Law, Proverbs, Riddles, Coins, Astrology, and Medicine for various diseases are found. Inspite of its lack of up-to-dateness, it has appealed to a cross section of readers for its brief information on various subjects expressed in simple and communicable language.

Lala Nagendra Kumar Roy's *Bibidha Ratna Sangraha* (1936), a general encyclopaedia in single volume aims at serving a wide range of common people including students. It was the outcome of 11 years research of Sri Roy, planned initially to be published in 4 volumes. Though the publisher had made an announcement in this volume regarding the release of the 2nd volume, it was never done because of the loss of its manuscripts in the press. However, this single volume covers 429 articles on different subjects accompanied with 236 illustrations. Important topics like creation of the Universe, Solar System, Geography, Independent Nations of the World, important European Wars, tradition and customs of different countries, India's genius people of the early period are found in this work. Special topics on history of Orissa, formation of the state and its rulers, Utkal Sammelani and important places of pilgrimage are very much dealt in this encyclopaedia. An alphabetical index at the last page helps in locating the information. Most of the topics remain unrevised and thus, have gone out of date.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

By the beginning of 1941, it was Balakrushna Kar, the editor of the Oriya daily *The Matrubhumi*, made a sincere attempt to edit the first children's encyclopaedia in Oriya language namely *Shishu Sankhali* (1941). Though it was proposed basically to publish in 8 volumes, by the end of 1957, 3 volumes were published. These are *Shishu Sankhali (Bichitra Jeeva Jagata)* Vol. I (1941), *(Bichitra Itihas)* Vol. II (1943) and *(Bichitra Biswa)* Vol. III (1957) published as Vol. I. Each volume under the common title *Shishu Sankhali* represents one aspect of knowledge. The other works namely, *Bichitra Bigyana, Bichitra Sahitya, Bichitra Pruthibi, Bichitra Bidya* and *Bichitra Utkal* of the series have never seen the light of the day. On careful examination of Vol. I, II & III of the series it is revealed that while *Bichitra Jeevajagat* deals with the life of human being, animals and plant kingdom, *Bichitra Itihas* traces the history of the world and the countries around it. Similarly, *Bichitra Biswa,* discusses about the sun and the solar family, planets, earth, creations of the world in the surface and water atmosphere of the earth, evolution of the earth and its changes. Articles in these volumes are arranged on the basis of their subject content instead of alphabetical sequence with appropriate illustrations. It would have been a very much successful and useful set of reference to the children of Orissa, had it been published in its entireity.

Being inspired by the publication of *Shishu Sankhali,* Mayadhar Mansinha, a renowned modern poet of 20th century in Oriya literature seriously thought over the matter and suggested the viability of publishing an encyclopaedia under the auspices of the Utkal University in one of its senate meetings dated back to 1949. In pursuance to this attempt, he made an appeal to 60 intellectuals of Orissa particularly of Oriya writers, journalists and the teachers of repute to contribute their learned articles by writing a letter dated 7th February, 1952 and the response was quite encouraging. He could be able to collect about 55 learned articles on different aspects of knowledge. These articles were published under the Oriya alphabet 'A' in the form of a specimen *Encyclopaedia of Utkalensis* otherwise named as *Odia Janakosha* (1955). This has laid the foundation of an alphabetically arranged encyclopaedia in Oriya for the first time basing on scientific plan and method. Though this work was a pioneering attempt, it has perfectly presented the norms and standards of a modern encyclopaedia following the style of western concept. Almost all the articles in this work have been signed by its contributors furnishing the bibliographies and references.

Meanwhile, another work under the title *Bibidha Sara Sangraha* (1951) had made its appearance in the arena of encyclopaedia making under the editorship of Akhaya Kumar Chakravarty, a seasoned teacher of repute. It is a general encyclopaedia providing 903 entries arranged under 7 parts dealing with the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

subjects on creation and evolution of the earth and the human being, the Vedas, Upanishadas, Philosophy, Astrology, Medical Science, Geography and History of the world with particular reference to India and Orissa.

Bruhat Bibidha Sangraha Ba Jnanabhandara which was originally said to have been published by Bhagirathi Mahapatra, was again revised in 1955 by Udayanath Sadangi, an Oriya journalist and a writer of Oriya Children's literature under the auspices of Dasharathi Pustakalaya. This served as one of the best sources of references for background knowledge on different subjects to the school children and common people. It has covered 27 broad subjects, containing 350 articles spreading over 506 pages.

But of all the publications so far described till 1955, none of them followed alphabetical arrangement except *Odia Jnanakosh* (1955) by Mayadhar Mansinha. Subject was the basis of arrangement of articles in these encyclopaedias without furnishing alphabetical index barring a few. Lack of revision, want of uniform treatment of subjects, elaborate treatment of Indian subjects with less weightage to other topics of importance, non-coverage of important topics on science and technology have questioned the authenticity and the comprehensiveness of these tools, thus, defeating the purpose of a modern encyclopaedia. Further, most of the works though basically planned in a series, remained unfulfilled, making the works incomplete.

However, publication of *Jnanamandal* (1960) under the guidance and editorial supervision of Padmasri Late Vinod Kanungo was the most important epoch making event in the annals of Oriya encyclopaedia making. Sri Kanungo basically a Gandhian and freedom fighter had thought of publishing this encyclopaedia sometimes in 1954 and his first brainchild had taken birth after a prolonged intellectual exercise for 6 years in 1960. Though the project was basically proposed in 40 volumes consisting 200 pages each, its scope was raised to 60 volumes in the middle of its publication. But, the mines of information at hand compelled its editor finally to extend its scope to 75 volumes of which 43 volumes have already been released from the press. With the sad demise of its mentor, the task of editing has been entrusted to Sri Pabak Kanungo, the son of late Vinod Kanungo. Recently, the Jnanamandala Foundation had established an Encyclopaedia Resource Centre at Bhubaneswar to make the encyclopaedia movement most successful and research oriented. As such, 43 volumes of *Jnanamandal* written in the language of the common man have been in the services of the people of Orissa for about 37 years. It has contained about 10,000 pages with a coverage of 4500 articles of various interest profusely supported by illustrations, charts, tables, maps, etc., without an alphabetical index or content page. Though the work is the creation of one individual, its

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

editor has said to have been admitted of its indebtedness to the writings of thousands of authors appeared in books, journals, newspapers, and published reference tools in English. Non-provision of bibliographies at the end of each article has given readers scope to question about its authenticity and reliability, the details of which would be discussed separately in the evaluation part of this study.

Ramakrushna Nanda's *Biswa Parichaya* (1962), a concise and single volume encyclopaedia with a total of 840 pages, is the first of its kind which has made an attempt to present the universe of knowledge in most compact form covering 6645 entries with 433 illustrations and 236 see and see also reference entries. It has gained much popularity for its brief information on all branches of knowledge in a simple and communicable language.

The year 1962 had produced two more puranic Encyclopaedias namely, *Jeevani Kosha* and *Charita Chintamani.* Basudeva Sadangi's *Jeevani Kosha* is the first puranic encyclopaedia in Oriya language covering 660 entries of selected biographies of puranic characters. Similarly, *Charita Chintamani* of Nilakanth Rath under the patronage of the Orissa Sahitya Akademi is the most authentic and well planned mythological encyclopaedia containing 1434 entries with a brief description of biographical sketch of puranic personage and other events. The base of these encyclopaedias are made from the *Astadasha Puranas* indicated at the end of each entry.

Publication of 4 volumes of concise encyclopaedia under the caption *Sankhipta Odia Jnanakosha* (1963) under the editorship of Mayadhar Mansinha published by the Utkal University, is the most commendable effort of its editor. Although the project was proposed initially to be in more volumes, it was reduced to 4 volumes at the instances of the Government of Orissa as its financing agency. It has covered 3787 articles embracing the different subjects of the universe, supported by 612 illustrations with a provision of 222 see references. The total set covers 1945 pages. Being written by the selected experts under the supervision of a well constituted editorial board of experts drawn from different faculties. It has remained as the most important sources of background information till the publication of Jnanamandal in its series. By now, the most of the articles have gone out dated. With the emergence of new knowledge, it immediately requires revision. It further suffers from the lack of alphabetical index and the supplements.

Purba Katha Manjaree (1968) of B.R. Narayana Murty Raju, though a translated version of *Purbagatha Lahari* in Telgu originally written by B. Srinivasa Rao, is a best Oriya reference source on Puranic events and characters. This has been amply proved during the time of relay of Ramayana and Mahabharat

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

on the Indian T.V. serials. It has contained 1495 entries depicting the events and characters based on Indian Purans spreading over 783 pages. It is published in Part I covering Oriya alphabets A to Na. Because of the sad demise of its translator, the 2nd volume remained unpublished though its manuscript was ready.

Publication of *Shishu Jnanamandal* (1988) in 2 volumes edited by Vinod Kanungo under the auspices of Jnanamandal Foundation has fulfilled the long cherished desire of the children of Orissa. This has provided an unique opportunity to the children of Orissa to have an access to the gateway of knowledge. This compact encyclopaedia contains 935 articles supported by 231 illustrations, covering a total of 445 pages. Attempts have been made to make the encyclopaedia simple, attractive and interesting to the juvenile mind. This fact has been proved, when it has run into its 3rd edition by 1991. To convert it into a more useful one, a table of comparative statistics has been furnished. This set of encyclopaedias is certainly an improvement over the earlier ones so far as its get up, quality of paper, information contents, type and print are concerned.

The foregoing discussion on the history and development of encyclopaedia making in Oriya as per Table-13 shows that by the end of 1990, it has a total of 14 encyclopaedias to its credit of which 4 were published during the pre-independence period and the remaining 10 were edited in the post independence period. The year 1962 has alone recorded a maximum growth of 4 encyclopaedias including the 2nd volume of Jnanamandal. Further, during the period 1960 to 1968, it has recorded the publication of 7 volumes of Jnanamandal with 5 other encyclopaedias as shown in the Table. Judging from its typology, it further reveals that of the total 14 publications, 9 titles belong to the general encyclopaedias, 2 are concerned with the children and the remaining 3 publications belong to puranic encyclopaedias. Of the 14 encyclopaedias, 6 encyclopaedias follow subject arrangement of informational articles whereas the remaining 8 follow systematic alphabetical arrangement. This study has further indicated that of the 14 publications 2 encyclopaedias were published under the institutional supports and the remaining were done under the private enterprise. Further, it has also revealed that almost all the encyclopaedias do not have the provision of indexing. Articles found in the encyclopaedias do not have the bibliographies and most of them are written by the non-experts being the mere translation from the English version. There is no definite revision policy, up-to-dateness in the information, is a dream. Absence of well constituted editorial board of experts, in *Jnanamandal* though a popular general encyclopaedia, poses serious questions about its authenticity of information. It has further questioned the dependability and up-to-dateness in its information contents in view of its non-implementation of revision from time to time by means of issuing annuals or supplements except one.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 13
Chronological Publication of Oriya Encyclopaedia

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Compiler/ Author	Publisher	Vol.	Page	Entry	Illus.	See Ref.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	1923	Bibidha Sangraha	Lala Madhaba Lal	Satyabadi Press, Cuttack	—	—	—	—	—	The first general Encyclopaedia arranged on the subject basis
2.	1935	Ratnakosha Ba Bruhata Bibidha Sangraha	Bhagirathi Mahapatra	Arunodaya Press, Cuttack	—	424	846	81	115	A single volume general encyclopaedia arranged on the basis of the subject
3.	1936	Bibidha Ratan Sangraha Kimba Sankhipta Utkal Directory	Lala Nagendra Kumar Roy	Manmohan Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	912	426	236	35	-do-
4.	1941	Shishusankhali (Bichitra Jeeba Jagata, 1941)	Balakrushna Kar	Saraswata Sahitya Mandir, Cuttack	1	400	199	212	—	First children's encyclopaedia arranged on subject basis
		Shishusankhali (Bichitra Itihas, 1943)	-do-	-do-	2	432	188	205	—	—
		Shishusankhali (Bichitra Biswa, 1957)	-do-	-do-	3	—	—	—	—	—
5.	1951	Bibidha Sara Sangraha	Akshyaya Kumar Chakravarti	Cuttack Trading Company, Cuttack	—	642	903	31	73	General Encyclopaedia arranged on the subject basis
6.	1955	Odia Jnanakosha (Encyclopaedia Utkalensis)	Mayadhara Mansinha	New Students' Store, Cuttack	—	106	55	15	2	The first Encyclopaedia in which entries are arranged alphabetically and name of the writers of the articles are indicated

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	1955	Bruhat Bibidha Sarasangraha Ba Jnanabhandara	U.N. Sadangi	Dasarathi Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	506	350	—	—	General single volume encyclopaedia
8.	1960	Jnanamandal (1960-88) (Vol. 1 to 40)	Vinod Kanungo	Jnanamandal Foundation	40	6842	3765	1694	495	First Multi-volume general encyclopaedia
9.	1962	Jeevanikosha (Part-I : Purana Khanda)	Basudeva Sadangi	Prafulla Smruti Mandir, Berhampur	—	412	660	Nil	85	First Puranic encyclopaedia
10.	1962	Charita Chintamani (Purna Khanda)	Nilakantha Rath	Odisha Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar	—	295	1434	Nil	35	First encyclopaedia of Purana published under the patronage of an institution supported by the Govt. of Orissa
11.	1962	Biswa Parichaya	Ramakrishna Nanda	Cuttack Publishing House, Cuttack	—	840	6645	433	236	First single volume encyclopaedia
12.	1963	Sankhipta Odia Jnanakosha (4 volumes)	Mayadhar Mansinha	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	4	1945	3787	433	22	Multi volume general encyclopaedia published by Utkal University
13.	1968	Purbakatha Manjaree, Part-I (covering Oriya alphabet A to N)	B.R. Narayan Murti Raju	Berhampur	1	783	1495	—	47	Translated puranic encyclopaedia from the Telugu version, 'Purbagatha Lahari' by B.S. Rao
14.	1988	Shishu Jnanamandal (Vol. I & II)	Vinod Kanungo	Jnanamandal Foundation	2	192 253	267 668	121 110	30	First children's encyclopaedia arranged alphabetically

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

EVALUATION

The purpose of undertaking this study is not only to highlight the total output of the published encyclopaedias in Oriya language and literature by tracing their historical development but also to make an evaluative study of the existing encyclopaedias by means of certain internationally accepted norms with a critical observation, suggesting various ways and means for their future improvement.

An encyclopaedia becomes amenable to several kinds of evaluation prescribed by the various authorities like, Louis Shores, William A. Katz and F.N. Cheney. The evaluation criteria one follows are, the coverage of the universe of subjects, objectivity in the presentation of information in the text, evenness or bias in handling the topics, the structure of the presentation, the arrangement and related organization of information, the intellectual and communication attributes of the authors, editors and publishers. In fact, viewing from the above points, it may be safely told that a perfect encyclopaedia is only an ideal and not a reality. But evaluation of encyclopaedia on its utility in storing and disseminating the knowledge is what one is primarily concerned within the realm of library and information science. Right information to right user at the right moment is considered to be the essence of such evaluation. With these objectives in view, it is intended to discuss some of the most important Oriya encyclopaedias from the angles of authority, (Compilers/editors), scope (coverage), arrangement, physical make up, special features, if any, highlighting their literary value.

Authority

The Oriya encyclopaedias which are published and await future publication, have a strong heritage of authority behind their origin. Dr. Mayadhar Mansinha, a celebrated poet, prolific Oriya writer and the critic of modern age, who had earned unstincted adoration for his writings, has laid the foundation of editing and compiling an encyclopaedia on a most systematic manner. The specimen copy of his encyclopaedia (1955) is an examplary model which speaks of the ability of an editor. His competence in digesting and distilling the subjects of multi-dimensional nature from the mines of information and presenting them in a language of the common people with human understanding, is a matter which deserves admiration. Being the Editor-in-chief of the Encyclopaedia of Orissanna supported by a duly constituted editorial board of multifaceted expertise, he has successfully brought out 4 volumes of general encyclopaedia in a most concise and compact form under the auspices of the Utkal University.

Rama Krushna Nanda, who has about 20 publications to his credit and is known best for his editing of Oriya periodical 'Sansar' is responsible for the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

compilation of *Biswa Parichaya,* a concise encyclopaedia in Oriya. Language and presentation of his encyclopaedia in a communicable style, has made the encyclopaedia quite popular among the students, teachers and the reading public. Needless to say, this speaks Nanda's authority and competency as a good editor.

Vinod Kanungo, a Gandhian and freedom fighter, who was known initially for his adult writings and juvenile literature, plunged into the ocean of information by editing a gigantic encyclopaedia of general nature containing 43 volumes out of the proposed volumes of 75. Known for his indomitable zeal, hard labour and honesty of purpose, he had a special knack of expressing the most difficult, complicated technical matters in a simplified language of common understanding without changing its basic meanings. These aspects have been very well noticed when most of his articles are subjected to evaluation. Further, these articles are the culmination of informational sources which have taken their physical shape from the stored data of 40,000 files maintained by the editor. But since he shoulders the responsibility of one man's creation of this gigantic and ambitious project of compilation, without an editorial board of experts, there is possibility of questioning the complete authenticity and dependability of his writings specially, the subject of science and technology. Publication of *Shishu Jnanamandal* (1988) under his able guidance and editorship with the close assistance of duly constituted sub-committee of 5 experts, has made him most popular among the children of Orissa. His appropriate selection of illustrations and positioning them in reference to the context of an appropriate article in a most appealing language has created confidence in the minds of the children and hence, its contents seem to be authoritative, dependable and reliable.

Scope and Purpose

The scope and purpose of the general encyclopaedias namely, *Sankhipta Odia Jnanakosh* (Encyclopaedia of Orissanna), *Biswa Parichaya, Jnanamandal* and *Shishu Jnanamandal* are shown in Tables 14,15,16,17 covering the whole universe of subjects with particular bias towards Oriya culture, tradition, customs, language and literature.

Sometimes, it has been marked that the minor facts of the other countries and the major aspects of the particular subject are dealt in brief thus, giving rise to an imbalance in their coverage.

While *Sankhipta Jnanakosh's* scope and coverage of information is directed towards the school and college students including the common people, *Biswa Parichaya,* presents brief information particularly for the school students and teachers. At the same time, *Jnanamandal's* scope and purpose is very much wide, descriptive and informative than all other publications and by the by it

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

caters to the needs of all types of users starting from the school and college students to the house wives, business men, cultivators and other professionals except the specialists. But most of the articles have a general approach to the problems. *Shishu Jnanamandal* which contains profuse illustrations, and full size photos, is basically intended for the primary schools and found useful both to the teachers and taught under the Black Board Operation Programme, the evidence of which one finds from its constant and successive revisions.

This evaluative study has made it quite clear that almost all the Oriya encyclopaedias more or less have received inspiration and directions from the earlier published encyclopaedias, viz., Bangala, Hindi and Marathi Viswa Koshas to determine their scope, purpose and formats. In case of any difficulties, the editors of these encyclopaedias also do not hesitate to look forward to the foreign counterparts. Inspite of all these advantages taken from the earlier ones, none of them has a definite and regular revision policy to make the information up-to-date by means of issuing supplements, annuals and revised editions. This has resulted in the information becoming out-dated in view of the explosion of knowledge.

The absence of bibliographies at the end of most of the articles and their scanty mention here and there, gives a sense of incompleteness so far as their place in an encyclopaedia is concerned. This has been taken note of seriously during the course of evaluation and the question about the authenticity and reliability of information.

Table - 14

Scope and Coverage of Sankhipta Odia Jnanakosha

Date of release	Vol. No.	Alphabetical coverage	Pages	Articles	Illus.	Special essays	See Ref.
2.1.63	I	A-Au	424	923	176	1	79
1.10.63	II	K-Th	538	998	118	6	42
1.12.64	III	D-Bh	511	983	114	4	58
1.11.65	IV	M-Ksh	472	883	204	5	43
	Total		1945	3787	612	16	222

Table - 15

Scope and Coverage of Biswa Parichaya

Date of release	Vol. No.	Alphabetical coverage	Pages	Articles	Illus.	Special essays	See Ref.
5.11.62	Single	A to Ksh	840	6645	433	—	236

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 16

Scope and Coverage of Jnanamandal compiled by Vinod Kanungo

Year of publication	Volume No.	Number of pages	Coverage of alphabets	Total No. of articles covered	Total No. of illustrations	Total No. of see references	Special Essay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960	1	184	Anka-Ankaranti	54	108	23	—
1962	2	184	Aja-Atira	83	81	7	—
1963	3	184	Atira-Antra	126	27	38	—
1965	4	180	Andha-Abhidhan	91	92	18	—
1966	5	194	Abhinaya-Astra	156	105	20	—
1966	6	192	Asthi-Adiratic Sagar	117	47	36	—
1968	7	180	Adriatic Sagar-Antarjatiya	74	9	11	—
1969	8	172	Antarjatiya-Africa	55	7	28	Appolo and Africa
1969	9	190	Africa-Ayarland	61	29	19	—
1969	10	168	Aub-Alpasha	145	9	7	—
1970	11	182	Al-Iu	113	9	11	—
1971	12	190	Europe-Ekudar	20	14	—	—
1972	13	162	Icology-Indrabhuti	62	27	26	—
1973	14	190	Indriya-Ishpat	105	63	9	—
1974	15	176	Ishpat Udantamuchha	111	55	5	—
1975	16	192	Udajahaj-Uttragolardha	88	2	4	Uttaragolardha
1975	17	194	Uttar golardha	68	—	—	—
1978	18	172	U	44	35	5	What is encyclopaedia, Mahu, Mahumachi and Timi
1978	19	172	U-E	78	36	5	—
1979	20	160	Emaki-Auchitya	199	36	4	—
1979	21	164	Kankadakatlas Fish	69	86	3	Nervous system and congress

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1979	22	160	K	48	34	3	Nigro, Blood, Adult education & Museum
1979	23	160	K	46	23	5	History of Agriculture, computer
1980	24	160	K	29	17	4	Human civilization, Heart & Mesopotamia civilization
1980	25	159	K	67	19	—	Water and different countries of the world
1980	26	168	K	11	23	4	—
1981	27	160	K	86	44	9	History of Science
1981	28	160	Kachukatyayan	84	103	7	Nobel prize
1981	29	160	Kathar-Kabrabpedma	54	37	9	20th century, sun, China Purana
1982	30	159	K	114	19	16	—
1982	31	160	K	103	10	32	Language
1983	32	160	Kala-Krupalini	103	39	7	—
1983	33	160	Krupasindhu-Kosthakathinya	123	34	10	—
1984	34	160	K-Kh	189	12	5	—
1984	35	160	Kh-G	154	37	4	—
1985	36	160	G	128	32	9	Nature
1985	37	168	G-Gh	122	47	29	Sea
1987	38	162	Gh-Ch	77	5	3	—
1988	39	160	Chamba-Cha	186	3	1	—
1988	40	164	Chh-J	114	5	2	—
			Total	3765	1704	445	

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 17
Scope and Coverage of Shishu Jnanamandal

Date of release	Vol. No.	Alphabetical coverage	Pages	Articles	Illus.	Special essays	See Ref.
2.10.88	I	A-Au	192	267	121	—	30
	II	K-Ksh	253	668	110	—	

Treatment

As regards the treatment of subject matter almost all the encyclopaedias present accurate, thorough and reliable information. But in few cases, the limitation of the space has compelled the editors to make the information brief, precise sacrificing completeness. It has particularly happened in case of single volume encyclopaedia. A little imbalance on the treatment of scientific topics has been marked. Comparatively, topics on social sciences, literature, philosophy, religion, history and culture find more place than the technical subjects. However, the children cyclopaedias have successfully uphold the objectivity to help the children in developing reading consciousness. Elaborate treatment of local topics has been noticed invariably in all types of encyclopaedias. *Jnanamandal* has dealt elaborately with the history, geography, art, customs, culture, social, political and economic condition of India with special reference to Orissa.

Format

Except the earlier single volume encyclopaedias, all other encyclopaedias published after 1951, have followed a convenient format as a means of recording information and presenting them in a systematic manner. Decent physical make up with hard binding and proper stitching have been invariably ensured by most of the encyclopaedias. Printings are very much clear and decent in *Jnanamandal, Biswaparichaya, Sankhipta Jnanakosha* and *Shishu Jnanamandal.* However, in some cases, paper used does not appear to be durable. The fonts used for heading, sub-headings, section headings are clearly distinguishable. The recent publication of *Shishu Jnanamandal* in qualitative paper with a good number of photos certainly possess presentable make up. Illustrations used are very much interesting, qualitative and expressive in nature. Each page has been divided into two columns with an indication of the hints of the articles at the top to ensure easy location of information. *Jnanamandal* provides selected quotations at the bottom of each page with indication of its author.

Special Feature

Like any other modern encyclopaedias, *Jnanamandal,* too has some special features like provision of exhaustive and informative essays. This process has

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

been followed from the 18th volumes onwards under the influence of the Britannica. The essays on Encyclopaedia, Bee and 'Timi Fish' (Whale) have been found much useful and informative.

Similarly, *Sankhipta Jnanakosha* has also made an attempt to provide unbiased articles on different religions of the world in all its volume. The essay on *Orissa* in Volume I seems to be very much educative to a lay person.

Provision of a table of international statistics at the end of the *Shishu Jnanamandal* in its latest edition is an added feature to its popularity.

Inspite of the sincere attempts of the editor/editorial board, to present information in a most systematic manner with up-to-date and impartial manner, the Oriya encyclopaedias are yet to achieve their perfection in technical essence. Though a huge amount of manpower, money and time have been spent, most of the encyclopaedias suffer from absence of evenness and updating, lack of primary sources, lack of technical terminology, lack of revision, lack of treatment of topics with changing social attitudes, like sex, race, woman's right, life style, drug addictions, environmental consciousness, etc. To make the encyclopaedia an "all purpose tool", in accordance with the universally accepted standard, the editors have to make a long journey by associating the persons of all walks of life particularly, publishers and book sellers including library scientists.

Subject Encyclopaedias

As stated earlier, Twentieth Century has seen a considerable growth of subject encyclopaedias due to compartmentalisation of knowledge through research. They are designed to serve the needs of the specialists in a given subject. In the previous sub-chapters, a survey and evaluation has been made for the general encyclopaedias in Oriya language and this chapter deals with the evaluation of existing subject encyclopaedias particularly in Oriya. The survey of the Oriya encyclopaedias has indicated that except the puranic encyclopaedias, there are no other encyclopaedias pertaining to any subject and thus, their evaluation is presented below :

"Puranas, as a collection of 18 books in Sanskrit in verse, constitute the real gamut of the Hindu scriptures in its popular form. They are sources of popular belief, depicting the origin of things, the world, episodes, god and goddess, the Vedas, geneology of kings, mode of worship and observances, etc.

Recently, it has been marked that scholars in different universities and institutions are taking keen interest in puranic literature to rediscover the new facts of history of ancient India basing on puranic data.

The literary writings of modern Indian languages in their form, contents, ideas and ideologies are influenced more or less by these great ancient and

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

sacred works. Frequent references to puranic episodes, characters and events are to be met in the literary creation of Indian languages, often stretched to myths in drawing out comparisons, similies and allegories etc., thereby distorting the real perspective. Teachers engaged in imparting instructions to the students of literature must, therefore, be well read and acquainted with the true contents of the mythological texts so as to enable them to explain these myths when these occur in the writings of modern Indian languages".[10]

Since it is highly impossible to go through the whole of such vast literature contained in 18 puranas and several sub-puranas, the need for compiling a handy work of reference in the form of an encyclopaedia is apparently felt in almost all modern Indian languages, particularly in Oriya.

Jeevanikosha

It is a puranic encyclopaedia in Part I (Purana khanda) compiled by Basudeva Sadangi. It deals with legendary persons of puranas and epics. Noble lives of distant past has enriched this volume as a source of inspiration and ideologies. The efforts of Sri Sadangi in bringing out this volume is a result of his research for about 11 years. To prepare this work of reference the author has to make a thorough reading of hundreds of puranas and the articles found in this work are the result of his exercise. Against the end of each entry, such puranas are indicated in circular brackets, showing them as sources of writing the characters and episodes.

The work covers 660 articles arranged under 32 Oriya alphabets with 85 "see references" entries. Each entry provides a description of about one or two pages stating the biographical characters of the king, queen, rishis. Rivers, mountains, place names, planets and other things expertise in learning a particular knowledge concerning to puranas and sub-puranas also find their place. Pandit Nilakantha Das and Prof. Kunja Bihari Tripathy have expressed their high opinion over the usefulness of this encyclopaedic dictionary of non-lexicon nature.

However, absence of bibliographical details of puranas quoted in the circular bracket at the end of each entry as a source of reference has made it difficult to the users for getting any direction to the original source to make further research. In a nutshell, it can be said that as a pioneering attempt, the work is very much useful to the general readers, who do not have the opportunity to go through the original puranas.

Charita Chintamani

A work of unique reference, compiled under the authorship of Pandit Nilakantha Rath, a scholar of repute, who has the credit of writing about 6 books of similar nature pertaining to Puranas, Bhagabat, Kavyas, etc. The work

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

could see the light of the day in 1962 because of the institutional support given by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi, acting as its publisher. Hence, the question of authoritativeness of the encyclopaedia under evaluation goes beyond doubt and users mostly rely and depend on it.

The encyclopaedias under evaluation provides puranic information covering 1434 articles arranged under 36 alphabets of Oriya language. Thirty five see reference entries have also been incorporated by giving direction to the users for the same or related topics of information under the different names. The compiler has consulted about 44 puranas of different types which are shown in the abbreviated form at the end of each entry element under circular bracket as the source and basis of writing the articles. However, citation of references do not have full bibliographical details of the documents which defeat the scope of users to resort to further consultation.

It is a bound volume, paper used in it is double crown white print. The core words are of English body type and the running matter is printed in pica type by dividing each page into two columns.

Purbakatha Manjaree

A puranic encyclopaedia compiled by Baishya Raju Narayana Murty Raju by translating it in Oriya from the Telugu version namely *Purbagatha Lahari* originally written by B. Srinivas Rao, an advocate of Andhra Pradesh. The book containing 783 pages is a rare publication in Oriya literature. As an ocean of information on mythological events of the past, it deals with the legendary people of the past and the socio-cultural life of the Indian people. The title of the Book *Purbakatha Manjaree* fully justifies when one looks at the contents which deals with past glory of the people.

The articles in this book under evaluation, has been arranged in alphabetical order with some deviation. For example, *Aja,* comes after *Ajamila* and *Ajigarta* with a wrong placement. Similarly, many such entry elements are not placed properly posing problem in searching and retrieving information. Further, it is an incomplete work comprising 1495 entries forming the Part-I of the volume. The second volume or Part-II awaits publication. Part-I of the volume covers 24 Oriya alphabets from 'A' to 'N'. As noted from the contents of the text, the author has consulted about 44 puranas and sub-puranas to make this compilation useful.

For the convenience of users, the compiler has quoted the references in the abbreviated form in circular bracket at the end of each entry but the other bibliographical details of the document barring its name are not furnished. About 47 cross references are incorporated in this volume. Since it is a translated

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

version of 'Telugu Puranic Encyclopaedia', it is more biased towards puranic episodes and believes based on the traditions and customs of Telugu language and literature. One of the most important striking features of this work is the exhaustive and lengthy treatment of articles spreading over 40 pages. This is quite evident from the article on *Draupadi, Dharmaraja Judhistira* and *Krushna*. Articles on *Kuncha, Chenabasava, Tirubengananchi, Kannappa* and *Kanyakamba* are a few examples of entry elements, which have Telugu origin and at the same time, have found their place only in this encyclopaedia.

It is a hard bound volume with bold type letters. The printing is neat and clear. Papers used are white news print which may not withstand constant use. There is breathing space in the book and it is crowded with more and elaborate facts.

Comparative Evaluation

On a comparative study of three puranic encyclopaedias, it is revealed that *Purbakatha Manjaree* is the only one among the three which contains more entry elements with elaborate and detailed treatment of the articles than other ones. Many of the interesting articles do not find their place in other two encyclopaedias and the vice versa. This would become more clear when a comparative analysis of the coverage of names and characters of entry elements in Table No. 18 is made. Simultaneous analysis of these 3 reference sources indicates that there is a need to compile a new and revised encyclopaedia by incorporating the articles which are not found in *Charita Chintamani* but are found in other two sources. This task should be taken up by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi to produce a new comprehensive encyclopaedia with an exhaustive coverage, so that nothing is left out.

REFERENCES

1. MURRAY (James Augustus) and others, *Eds.* The Oxford English Dictionary, V.3, 1933. Oxford University Press; London, p. 153.
2. YOUNG (Heartsill), *Ed.* The ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science. 1983. American Library Association; Chicago, p. 85.
3. DIDEROT (Denis). Encyclopaedia. Quoted in Sengupta (s), Ed. *Encyclopaedist*, 1; 1989; p. 1
4. PREECE (Warren E). Organisation of knowledge and the planning of Encyclopaedias. *Journal of World History*, 9; 3; 1966; p. 798.
5. DOREN (CV). *Idea of an Encyclopaedia. The American Behavioural Scientists.* 6; 1962; p.23.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 18
Table showing the different topics and characters in three Puranic Encyclopaedias

Sl. No.	Name of the topics/characters	No. of articles in Purbakatha Manjari	Number of articles in Jeevani Kosha	No. of articles in Charita Chintamani
1.	Place	68	12	69
2.	Male	732	396	702
3.	Female	306	128	293
4.	Animal	65	5	61
5.	Planets	7	1	3
6.	Rishies	79	35	68
7.	Rakshyasas	55	25	47
8.	Rakshyasi	17	5	21
9.	Mountain	19	—	7
10.	River	11	1	16
11.	Pond	3	0	3
12.	Forest	17	—	12
13.	Tree	6	—	5
14.	Vidya	3	2	6
15.	God	45	29	42
16.	Goddess	17	19	29
17.	Star	2	—	2
18.	Temple	5	—	2
19.	Utensils	3	—	1
20.	Mantra	1	—	4
21.	Croanch	3	—	1
22.	Finger	1	—	—
23.	Festivals	1	2	3
24.	Insects	1	—	12
25.	Flower	2	1	3
26.	Jagyan	—	—	2
27.	Veda	—	—	2
28.	Rudra	—	—	2
29.	Garden	11	1	5
30.	Sastra	7	—	4
31.	Weapon	8	—	7
32.	Amruta	—	—	1
	Total	1495	660	1434

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

6. BARZUN (Jacques). Notes on Making a World Encyclopaedia. *The American Behavioural Scientists.* 6; 1962. p.7-14.

7. KATZ (William A.). Introduction to reference work, V.1 : Basic Information Sources, 1978. McGraw Hill Book Company; New York, p.135.

8. SHORES (Louis) and Krzys (Richard). Reference Books. In the Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science. V.25. Ed. by Allen Kent and others. 1978. Marcel Dekker; New York. p. 162.

9. KANUNGO (Vinod), *Ed.* Encyclopaedia Kana O Kahinki. In the Jnanamandal. V.18, Ed. by the Author. 1978. Jnanamandal Prakashani; Cuttack, p.24.

10. PADHI (Pitambar). Puranic Encyclopaedias in Modern Indian Languages : A Literature Survey. *CLIS Observer.* 8, 1 and 2; 1991. p.6-7.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER - V

BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Writing biography is an inherent and deep rooted instinct in man to perpetuate the memory of life. It is neither an art nor a science, but a kind of superior craft. As a source of information, it tells accurately the history of an individual from the cradle to grave in a manner that will reveal the various aspects of his character, personality and philosophy in relation to the time he lives in. These aspects ultimately constitute a source of inspiration and guidance to human being to modify their activities. As such, these sources form an important collection of reference section in any kind of library.

Definition

The term biography has been derived from two Greek words, 'bios', meaning life, and 'Graphien', meaning to write. It is that form of history which is applied to individuals.

To quote Louis Shores, biographical dictionary as "essentially a dictionary of notable persons, usually arranged alphabetically by surnames, with biographical identifications that range from brief outline to extended narrative".[1]

Nature and Purpose

Biography has been aptly described as a highly important index of cultural health, wherein fundamental cultural beliefs based on the experience of a human being are embodied. Harold Nicholson's views seem to be more appropriate in deciding the nature and purpose of a biography as a reference tool. He says that "a biography must be a history in the sense that it must be accurate and depict a person in relation to his time. It must describe an individual with all gradation of human character and not merely present a type of virtue or vice. And it must be... written in grammatical English and with an adequate feeling for style".[2]

Thus, the aim of biography should be two-fold; it should appeal to our curiosity about personality and it should appeal to our interest in factual knowledge. For these reasons, biographical collection is considered as a popular form of literature in the libraries forming the part of its reference collection. It enriches

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

knowledge, provides entertainment and inspires person. This is due to the fact that in 'biography readers are introduced to an alien point of view, necessarily different from that mixture of self-recrimination and self-justification which the great man has made the subject of his life long conversation with himself".[3]

Normative Contents

A good biographical dictionary should be confined 'mainly to memoirs of persons of eminence, with precise statements of dates and facts, a list of publications and a condensed account'. This is what Sir Leslie Stephen wrote in 1887 in respect of Dictionary of National Biography. Louis Shores in his famous treatise 'Basic Reference Sources' states the reason of consulting the biographical sources of information in the following words that "people are interested in people. Facts about great people's lives, the vocational and avocational interests, religion, philosophy, recreation, courtship, family life, education and adventures are sought avidly by young and old. In addition, there are the prosaic queries about dates of birth and death, college attended, degree earned, names of wife and children and present address."[4] Inspite of these normative contents as prescribed by the authorities in the field, biography should maintain brevity and exclude redundant facts. The biographer's freedom in putting bare facts as he understands must be borne in mind while covering different aspects of his life. In biography information on all human endeavour of an individual should be synthesized. Such a knowledge of an individual will speak more than what the history of a country gives. It is true that even a historian has to rely on a subject for a purposeful depiction of it.

But all the publications appeared under the caption 'biography' is not considered as reference tool in the real sense of the term, because they do not fall under the accepted category of such tools due to the absence of presentation of factual and precise facts in the prescribed format. Therefore, autobiography, memoirs, life sketch, penpicture, diaries and letters are clearly distinguished.

Typology

Biographical dictionaries can be divided into three categories on the basis of the nationality, the profession and the dates of the persons included therein. C.M. Winchell, an internationally accepted expert has stated that "there are 3 main types of biographical dictionaries"[5], they are

1. General or Universal :
   Not limited to any state, country or profession.
2. National or Regional :
   Limited to coverage to particular countries or regions including persons from all the professions and occupations.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

3. Professional or Occupational :
   Limited to persons in a specific profession or occupation.

Each of these types of biographical dictionaries may be further divided into (a) General or retrospective, (b) contemporary or current. While retrospective biographical dictionaries deal with persons no longer living, the contemporaries deal with living persons only.

With these normative backgrounds in hand, history and development of biographical sources of information is furnished in the succeeding paragraphs.

Historical Development

From the time immemorial, it has been observed that men have been interested in the lives of other men, out of the desire to learn from them or to imitate them. This process of human endeavour is perhaps, responsible for the outgrowth of biographical sources of documents.

Plutarch's Parallel Lives containing life history of forty six Greeks and Romans of the first century A.D. is perhaps, the earliest biographical sources of information ever known to the world. It was John Dryden who translated the same work by describing it under the title *History of Particular Men's Lives.* Since then, this meaning of biography as the history of the life of an individual has gained momentum and became established as a literary form.

Biography as a subject and literary form was actually born in England towards the middle of 17th century. James Boswell's life of Samuel Johnson, written in the 18th century is an outstanding example of individual biography which has become an important form of literature, occupying prominent place in the Library's collection. But biography as a literary form differs in purpose, style and content from simple biographical information about an individual. 19th century however, witnessed a number of publications under the title Dictionaries of National Biography, providing biographical information about all important national figures. These collections, containing biographical articles became forerunners of modern biographical dictionaries in which factual information are arranged alphabetically unlike a dictionary.

Basis of Biographical Dictionaries

The history of biographical dictionary tells us that the biographical information are collected from various sources like almanacs, biographical dictionaries, directories, encyclopaedias, year books, obituary columns in newspapers, etc. The compiler takes pain in synthesizing the factual information from the important activities of an individual and incorporates them most precisely in the document in the form of a dictionary.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Biographical Sources with Special Reference to Oriya Language

India has lately realised the importance of biographical information from the point of view of its modernity. Most of the literature on biographical sources of information in the form of a dictionary appeared first in English and thereafter attempts were made to write biographical dictionaries in Modern Indian Languages particularly, after India's independence. To quote a few of such works, are *Oriental Biographical Dictionary* (1881) by Thomas William Beale under the auspices of Asiatic Society, Calcutta, *Who's Who in India* (1911), containing lives and portraits of ruling chiefs, nobles, titled personages and other eminent Indians and *Who's Who in India, Burma and Ceylone* (1938) by Thomas Peters. *India Who's Who* (1969) is an annual publication under the auspices of INFA. *Dictionary of National Biography* (1972-74) in 4 volumes is a first of its kind compiled in India. *National Biographical Dictionary of India* (1972), compiled by J.S. Sharma is an attempt to provide information about the life and ideology of well-known Indians. *Times of India Directory and Year Book* including *Who's Who,* 1914 is an annual publication wherein a portion is devoted to biographical sketches of living Indians. *Who's Who in Indian Engineering and Industry* edited by H. Kothari is also a biographical dictionary of Engineering and Industrial personage, appeared in 1963.

Similarly, few examples of biographical dictionaries of Modern Indian Languages need mentioning. They are *Bharat Varsh Ki Bibhutiyan, Bharat Ke Rastriya Jiban Ka Itihas* from 1857-1953 edited by D.R. Tolival in 1954 was the first attempt made in Hindi. The other attempts which were made in some of the Indian languages are listed below :

Bengali :

1. Jeevani Kosha in 5 volumes
2. Sahitya Sadhaka Charitamala in 9 volumes

Hindi :

1. Hindi Sahityakar Kosha (1963)
2. Hindi Sahitya Kosha (1963)
3. Swatantroyottar Katha Lekhikaen (1967)
4. Sahitya Ke Nobel Puraskar Vijeta (1968)
5. Bharatiya Lekhaka Kosha (1970)
6. Bharatiya Sansada - Rajyasabha : Sadasya Parichaya Pustika (1970).

Kannad :

1. Indian Kannada Barahagararu (1962)
2. Kannad Sahitya Charite (1964)
3. Kannad Kabi Charite (1929)

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

4. Karnataka Mathadeeswararu
5. Sirikannad Granthakarthara Charitara Kosha (1960)

Oriya :

1. Odiya Lekhaka Parichaya (1968)
2. Jubalekhaka (1969)
3. Jeevani O Jeevana (1977)
4. Jeevanayana (1978)
5. Odia Lekhaka Parichaya (1981) (from 1450 to 1850)
6. Ritijugiya Kabi O Kabya (1981)
7. Galpa Konark (1982)
8. Kabi Kahani (1984)
9. Ganjam Swadhinata Sangrami (1985)
10. Swadhinata Sangramare Banarasena (1986)
11. Kabi Parichaya (1986)
12. Odisha Azad Hind Fauza Jeevani Smaranika (1988)
13. Patra Patrika O Lekhaka Parichaya - Phulbani (1989)
14. Ganjama Zilla Lekhaka Parichiti (1990)

Tamil :

1. Tamizhppulavar Varisai (1960) in 24 volumes
2. Kuzhantai Ezhuttalar Yar Evar (1961) (Who is Who of children writers)
3. Tamizh Ezhutalar Yar Evar (1962) (Who is Who of Tamil Writers)
4. Tamizhmattu Satta Peravai Yar Evar (1969)

Telugu :

1. Andhra Pradeshlo Prajapratinidhulu (1962)
2. Adhunika Telugu Rachayitalu (1962)
3. Andhra Vaggeyakaracharitramu (1958)
4. Andhra Kavi Saptasasthi (1956)

Biographical Sources of Information in Oriya Language

Dardhyata Bhakti Rasamruta (1735-1797) by Ram Das was the first and foremost biographical sources of information ever known to Oriyas. This was written in puranic style wherein biographical sketches of 55 Indian saints including the devotees of Orissa were recorded. It consists of 55 chapters, known as Adhyaya. This work was recorded in palm leaf in its early stage of composition. It saw the light of the day when it was printed in 1933 under the auspices of the Arunodaya Press, Cuttack. This is a retrospective biographical source of information. It still claims its popularity among the rural folk. Table-19 presents a chronological list of biographical sources of documents published in Oriya on the basis of which the informational contents of these documents are discussed below under the following categories.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 19

Chronological Publication of Biographical Sources of Information in Oriya

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Compiler/ Author	Publisher	Vol.	Page	Type	Arrange- ment	No. of Biographies	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	1735-1797	Dardhaya Bhakti Rasamruta	Ram Das	Arunodaya Press, Cuttack	I&II	646	Biography	Not alphabetical	55	verse (1933)
2.	1923	Naree Darpana	Mrutyunjaya Rath	Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack	I&II	88+ 96	Biography of Indian women	-do-	24	First one
3.	1930	Rushi Jeevani	Nilakantha Das	Students' Store, Berhampur	I	105	Biography of Rishis	-do-	6	First one
4.	1931	Utkal Pratibha	Mahendra Patnaik	-do-	—	124	Biography of notable persons of Orissa	-do-	10	2nd edition in 1944
5.	1965	Bhakta Jeevani	Parikhita Nayak	Odia Dalita Jati Sangha, Bhubaneswar	—	128	Biography of devotees belonging to lower caste	-do-	54	
6.	1957	Amadeshara Kabi	Kaushika Panigrahi	Dasarathi Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	111	Biography of Oriya poets	-do-	10	First one
7.	1958	Aejugara Badamanisha	Bibhuti Bhusana Patnaik	Das Brothers, Berhampur	1	95	Universal Biography	-do-	9	2nd edition
8.	1958	Amadeshara Badamanisha	-do-	-do-	II	98	Directory of National Biography	-do-	—	General
9.	1958	Biswabiplabini	Sarala Devi	Odisha Publishing House, Cuttack	—	136	Biography of women revolutionaries	-do-	12	Universal
10.	1969	Srashta O Srusti	Gangadhar Bala	Routray Prakashani Cuttack	—	102	Biography of Oriya writers	-do-	14	Regional
11.	1960	Amruta Putra	Gangadhar Bala	New Students' Store, Cuttack	—	151	National & Regional	-do-	10	General
12.	1960	Amadeshara Kabi	Shiba Prasad Dash	Cuttack Trading Co., Cuttack	—	84	Biography of Indian poets	-do-	19	Covers poets of different states

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	1960	Jugamanaba	Ramesh Chandra Dhala	Das Brothers, Berhampur	—	175	—	-do-	20	Regional
14.	1960	Bhaktamala	Jenaki Ballava Mohanty	Utkal Sahitya Samaja, Cuttack	I	117	Biography of Oriya writers	-do-	7	Bhaktakabi
15.	1960	Mahapurusha Kahani	Ghanashyama Satapathy	Kamala Book Store Cuttack	—	100	—	-do-	8	Regional
16.	1961	Amara Kahani	Golakabihari Dhal	Routray Prakashani, Cuttack	—	95	Regional Biography	-do-	10	Biography of Oriya writers
17.	1961	Amara Jatree	-do-	Vani Bhandara, Cuttack	—	115	National Biography	-do-	17	General and retrospective
18.	1961	Sadhana O Sidhi	Krushna Chandra Kar	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	III	99	Universal Biography	-do-	8	General and retrospective
19.	1961	Mahiyasi Naree	Hemalata Mansinha	Cuttack Publishing Co., Cuttack	—	72	Biography of women	-do-	13	Universal
20.	1961	Amara Manaba	Lokanath Nanda	Dasharathi Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	112	National Biography	-do-	7	General
21.	1961	Purana Prativa	Radhamohan Panigrahi	Odisha Book House Berhampur	—	63	National Biography	-do-	14	Biography of Puranic Heros
22.	1961	Mahapurusha	Udayanatha Sadangi	Janasakti Pustakalaya, Cuttack	—	69	National	-do-	9	Regional
23.	1962	Odishara Sanskruta Lekha O' Lekhaka	Nilamani Mishra	Odisha Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar	—	107	Regional Biography	Chronological	150	Biography of Sanskruta writers of Orissa
24.	1963	Beeramala	Rajendra Barma	Aloka Sahitya Pratisthan	—	154	National Biography	Not alphabetical	18	Biography of Indian heros
25.	1968	Odiya Lekhaka Parichaya	Krushna Chandra Bhuyan	Puspagiri Parishada, Calcutta	—	232	Biographical dictionary of Oriya writers	-do-	758	Alphabetically indexed
26.	1969	Jubalekhaka	Prafulla Kumar Tripathy	Swarajya Sahitya Samaroha, Sambalpur	—	91	Biographical dictionary of Oriya writers	Alphabetical	182	First alphabetically arranged bibliography

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	1971	Pruthibira Amara Manisha	Suryanarayan Das	Friends Publishers Cuttack	I,II & III	103+ 104+ 47	Universal	Not alphabetical	67	General
28.	1972	Saptasarathi	Prahallad Panda & Subash Ch. Pati	Bijaya Book Store, Berhampur	—	133	Universal Biography	-do-	7	General
29.	1972	Sadhaka Jeebanimala	Ramchandra Panda	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	—	110	National Biography of religious reformer	-do-	7	Religious reformer
30.	1972	Pancha Pradeepa	Sridhar Das	United Book	—	109	Regional Biography of Oriya writers	-do-	5	Oriya writers
31.	1975-1978	Bharatiya Bigyana O Baigyanika	Debakanta Mishra	Friends' Publishing, Cuttack	I,II,III & IV	Vari-ous	National Biography of Indian Scientists	-do-	44	Science
32.	1976	Prativa Parichaya	Suryanarayana Das & others	Odisha Pathaka Sansada, Cuttack	—	102	Regional Biography	-do-	7	General
33.	1976	Bigyan Prativa	Jameswar Tripathy	Odisha Book Store, Cuttack	—	60	National Biography	-do-	5	Science
34.	1976	Naree Prativa	Suryanarayana Das	-do-	—	70	Universal	-do-	10	General
35.	1977	Saptarashmi	Brajamohan Mohanty & others	-do-	—	124	Regional Biography	-do-	7	General, sponsored by Pathak Samsad
36.	1977	Jeevani Bartika	Sridhara Das & Pathani Patnaik	Grantha Mandir, Cuttack	—	91	Universal	-do-	13	General
37.	1977	Jeevani O Jeevana	Kunjabihari Das	Premalata Das, Mahatab Road, Cuttack	—	300	Regional	Chronological	23	General & literary
38.	1978	Jeebanayana	-do-	Nalanda, Cuttack	—	270	Regional	-do-	19	Literary Biography of Oriya writers

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39.	1978	Maranajayee	Banamali Brahmachari	Nabajuga Granthalaya, Cuttack	—	50	—	Not alphabetical	13	Regional
40.	1978	Smaraniya Mahapurusha	Ramakanta Mishra	Lingaraja Panda, Cuttack	—	56	—	-do-	10	Regional
41.	1978	Saptasikha	-do-	Sathi Mahal	—	86	Regional	-do-	7	General & notable persons of Orissa
42.	1978	Amar Baigyanika Granthamala	Debkanta Mishra	Friends Publishers, Cuttack	I,II,III & IV	240	Universal Scientific Biography	Alphabetical	42	—
43.	1978	Bhakta O Jagannath	Brajakishore Sahoo	Cuttack Students' Store, Cuttack	I to IV	383	Regional	-do-	40	Biography of Disciplies of Lord Jagannath
44.	1979	Saptapradeepa	Brajamohan Mohanty & others	Utkal Pathak Sansada, Cuttack	—	102	Regional	-do-	7	General, Notable persons of Orissa
45.	1980	Saptashree	Bichitrananda Kar	-do-	—	100	-do-	-do-	7	-do-
46.	1980	Jeevani O Jagarana	Suryanarayan Das	Odisha Book Store, Cuttack	—	123	-do-	-do-	10	-do-
47.	1981	Amar Jeevani	-do-	Friends Publishers, Cuttack	I to IV	289	Universal	-do-	60	Biography of Scientists, literary persons, philosophers and religious reformers
48.	1981	Odiya Lekhaka Parichaya	Krushna Charana Sahu	Odisha Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar	—	151	Regional	-do-	764	Biography of literary persons in Oriya
49.	1981	Ritijugiya Kabi O Kabya	Kulamani Mahapatra	Kitab Mahal, Cuttack	—	219	Regional	-do-	32	Biography of Oriya poets

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50.	1981	Saptajyoti	Bichitrananda Mohanty & others	Utkal Pathak Sansada, Cuttack	—	92	Regional	Not alphabetical	7	General
51.	1982	Amara Prativa	Gokulananda Kar	United Book House, Cuttack	—	112	National	-do-	30	General
52.	1982	Saptapuspa	Bichitrananda Mohanty & others	Utkal Pathak Sansad, Cuttack	—	114	Regional	-do-	7	General
53.	1982	Saraswata Gauraba	Janakiballava Mohanty	Odisha Book Store, Cuttack	I	141	Universal	Chronological	10	Literary
54.	1982	Galpakonark	Subodha Das	-do-	I&II	599	Regional	Not alphabetical	73	Biography of Oriya story writers
55.	1982	Odishare Sadhu Santha	Bichitrananda Mohanty	Odisha Pathak Sansada, Cuttack	I,II & III	504 528 508	-do-	-do-	69 61 57	Biography of Saints
56.	1983	Saptaraga	-do-	-do-	—	156	-do-	-do-	7	General
57.	1983	Amari Matira Amari Saheed	Jagannath Mohanty	Cuttack Publishing House, Cuttack	—	72	-do-	-do-	7	-do-
58.	1983	Bharatiya Naree	Prasant Kumar Mishra	Diamond Publishers, Cuttack	I,II & III	98	National	-do-	17	-do-
59.	1983	Saraswata Gauraba	Janaki Ballava Mohanty	Odisha Book Store, Cuttack	II	156	-do-	Chronological	12	Literary
60.	1984	Odishara Bhaktakabi	Bichitrananda Mohanty & others	Utkal Pathaka Samsada, Cuttack	I II	518 524	Regional	Not alphabetical	54 53	Biography of Religious people
61.	1984	Bhakta O Bhagaban	Trinath Patnaik	Rashmi Prakashani Cuttack	I	83	-do-	-do-	5	-do-
62.	1984	Kabi Kahani	Kunjabihari Das	Friends Publishers, Cuttack	—	190	-do-	Chronological	17	Biography of Oriya poets and writers
63.	1985	Neeladrisha Bhaktamala	Biranchi Narayan Dash	Books & Books, Cuttack	I	226	-do-	Not alphabetical	12	Religious
64.	1985	Ganjam Swadhinata Sangrami	Maguni Das	Ganjam zilla	—	—	-do-	—	—	Biography of freedom fighters
65.	1985	Purana Charitamala	Sukadeva Sahu	Sudarshana Prakashana, Cuttack	—	—	Various national	-do-	20	Biography of Puranic characters

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
66.	1986	Bharatiya Baigyanika	Saleswara Nanda	Bigyana Prachara Samiti, Cuttack	—	292	National	-do-	42	Biography of Indian scientists
67.	1986	Swadhinata Sangramare Banarasena	Purusottam Sinha	Orissa Freedom Fighters' Association, Cuttack	1	160	Regional	-do-	503	Biography of freedom fighters from Orissa
68.	1986	Kabi Parichaya	Rammohana Jena	Ashok Kumar Jena K.S. Nayak	1	230	National	Not alphabetical	59	Biography of modern Indian language writers
69.	1986	Odiya Sahityare Lekhika	Gopal Krushna Srichandana	Banabasini Srichandana, Dalaipur, Khordha	—	171	Regional	-do-	34	Biographical sketch of women Oriya writers
70.	1988	Amadeshara Sadhu	Sibaprasad Dash	Cuttack Trading Company, Cuttack	—	35	National	-do-	9	Biography of Indian scientists
71.	1988	Odisha Azad Hind Fauza Jeevani Smaranika	Utchhabananda Pradhan	Azad Hind Fauza Sangha, Hinjilikatu	—	57	Regional	-do-	106	Freedom fighters belonging to Azad Hind Fauza
72.	1988	Amadeshara Odia Raja	Shiba Prasad Dash	Cuttack Trading Company, Cuttack	—	35	National	-do-	8	Biography of kings of Orissa
73.	1989	Amadeshara Jodha	-do-	-do-	—	52	-do-	-do-	4	Heroes of our country
74.	1989	Patra Patrika O Lekhaka Parichaya	Raghunath Mishra & Babaji Charan Jena	Deenabandhu Hota, Phulbani	—	102	Regional	Alphabetical	157	Biography of writers in Phulbani District
75.	1990	Ganjam Zilla Lekhaka Parichiti	Chittaranjan Tripathy	Lekhaka Parishada Berhampur	—	23	Regional	Not alphabetical	—	Biography of writers of Ganjam District

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Biography of Women

Compilation of a biography for women was undertaken much ahead in 1923 when Mrutyunjaya Rath's *Naree Darpana* (1923) was first published in prose style. It provides biographical account of twenty four selected Indian women in a most readable and simple style. It is meant for the general readers of all walks of life. Names of a few such personalities, where biographical pictures have found their place in this work are, Savitri, Sita, Padmini, Gandhari, Lilavati, Durgavati, Ahalya, Gargi, and others. Publication of this type of work provides a significant role among the Oriya women in society, when the women's place in the society was at the lowest ebb. Being influenced by the writings of Pandit Rath, Sarala Devi, one of the women leaders of Orissa came forward in compiling a publication namely *Biswabiplabini* (1958) containing twelve life sketches of Indian women. This was followed by such works like *Mahiyashinaree* (1961) by Hemalata Manasinha, providing thirteen women biographies of national and international coverage and *Naree Prativa* (1976) by Suryanarayan Das, containing 10 biographies. *Bharatiya Naree* (1983) by Prasanta Kumar Mishra, containing 17 life sketches of Indian women is the latest work in this direction.

Biography of Saints, Devotees, and Religious Persons

India is a land of saints and devotees. Orissa being the meeting place of various faiths, has given birth to a number of spiritual thinkers, whose preachings have highly influenced the day-to-day life of ordinary people. That is why, a good number of biographical writings of saints have found their place in the Oriya literature and these constitute the sources of biographical information for the users.

Rushi Jeevani Part I (1930) of Nilakantha Das is the first biographical source of information on the life history of Rishis of post-vedic period. It contains biographical narration of six rishis namely, Vedavyas, Basistha, Biswamitra, Agasthya, Durbasha and Astika.

Bhakta Jeevani (1955) by Parikhita Nayak under the auspices of Odia Dalitajati Sangha, Bhubaneswar, covers biographical account of fifty four devotees of Hindu religion.

Bhaktamala (1960) edited by Prof. J.B. Mohanty under the auspices of the Utkal Sahitya Samaja, provides biographical narration of seven devotional poets of Oriya literature, viz., Sarala Das, Jagannath Das, Brundavati Dasi, Abhimanyu Samantasimhar, Madhusudan Rao and Bhima Bhoi.

Sadhaka Jeevanimala (1972) of Ram Chandra Panda provides biographical description of seven saints like Tulsi Das, Ram Prasad, Tailanga Swamy, Santh Kabir, Guru Nanak, Bhaktalal and Raman Maharshi.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Bhakta O Jagannath (1978-80) in a series of 4 volumes, presents biographical account of forty devotees of Lord Jagannath, the presiding deity of Oriyas.

Amar Jeevani (1981), Part IV, by Suryanarayana Das presents biographical narration of religious reformers viz., Mojes, Jorastore, Mahaveer, Buddha, Confucius St. John, Jesus Christe, Saint Paul, Kalvn, Vivekananda and Aurobinda. Its scope is universal in character. *Odishare Sadhu Santha* (1982) in 3 parts under the auspices of Orissa Pathaka Samaja, Cuttack, is the best sources of information on devotees of all parts of India including Orissa who once upon a time visited Orissa or wrote about Orissa's place in the religious upliftment. It consists 187 articles contributed by different authors. Publication of *Bhakta Kabi* (1984) in 2 parts containing 107 articles on different poets of devotional literature is one of the important landmarks in Oriya Biographical Sources of information. This set of publication has been compiled by a group of well qualified editors by inviting articles from the contributors having specialisation on the topic.

Bhakta O Bhagaban (1984) by Trinath Patnaik provides biographies of five devotees of Orissa.

Neeladrisha Bhaktamala (1985) in Part-I gives life sketches of twelve devotees of Lord Jagannath.

Amadeshara Sadhu (1988) of Shiba Prasad Dash, provides a brief biography of Jayadeva, Ramanuja, Kabir, Meerabai, Sk. Farida, Sur Das, Chaitanya and Panchasakha. The articles on each saint are written in a most simple, brief and communicable style for the children.

Thus, altogether eleven biographical sources of information on saints, devotees and persons of religious importance, have been compiled in Oriya language and literature forming a part of reference sources of biographical information.

Biography of Literary Persons

Like every language and literature, Oriya too, has 19 biographical sources of information of literary persons to its credit. The first compilation of biographical information on Oriya writers goes to Kaushika Panigrahi who made an attempt to bring out his publication *Amadeshara Kabi* (1957) under the auspices of Dasharathi Pustakalaya, containing ten biographical descriptions of Sarala Das, Jagannath Das, Upendra Bhanja, Fakir Mohan, Radhanath, Madhusudan Rao, Madhusudan Das, Nandakishore and Kuntala Kumari Sabat. Gangadhar Bal's *Srastha O Srusti* (1959) and *Amruta Putra* (1959) provides fourteen and ten biographical sketches of Oriya writers, respectively.

It was followed by another publication entitled *Amadeshar Kabi* in 1960, which contains nineteen biographical sketches of Balmiki, Vyasadeva, Kalidas,

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Bhababhuti, Rabindranath, Jayasankar, Sarala Das, Balaram Das, Jagannath Das, Upendra Bhanja, Abhimanyu, Bhaktacharan, Baladeva, Chaitanya, Bhima Bhoi, Radhanath, Madhusudan, Gangadhara and Fakir Mohan.

Amara Kahani (1961), another biographical sources of information has been compiled by Golak Bihari Dhal in which biographical sketches of Madhusudan Das, Nandakishore Bal, Sarangadhar Das, Gangadhar Meher, Bhima Bhoi, Subodha Chandra Roy, Helen Kelar, Gopinath Nandasarma, Pathani Samant and Dohara Bisoyi are provided.

Odishara Sanskruta Lekha O Lekhaka (1962) has been compiled by Pandit Nilamani Mishra, a recipient of Sahitya Akademi Award. Being the first of its kind, it provides biographical information of 150 Sanskrit writers born in Orissa. All the entries have been arranged in chronological sequence.

Krushna Chandra Bhuyan's *Odia Lekhaka Parichaya* (1968) is a pioneering attempt towards compiling a literary biography on Oriya writers. It has provided 758 biographical description of Oriya writers with an alphabetical index for easy location of information. Though the entry elements are not arranged in an alphabetical sequence, but its contents are very brief, informative and factual. Written in a most conveyable style, it has served the purpose of the users in the absence of a biographical dictionary on Oriya writers. It has also provided inspiration and a set direction to the future writers, to compile a dictionary of literary biography as a result of which 'Jubalekhaka' had made its appearance in 1969.

Jubalekhaka (1969) of Prafulla Kumar Tripathy, containing 182 biographical sketches of young Oriya writers has proved to be the first dictionary of literary biography of Oriya writers to be written in the line of western style. All the entries are arranged in an alphabetical sequence under the real name. Each entry provides the name of the writers in bold type letter with date of birth, present and permanent address, literary creation and his achievements in life, supported by a bust size photograph. While Krushna Chandra Bhuyan's Odia Lekhaka Parichaya had laid the foundation stone of Dictionary of literary Biography, Jubalekhaka of P.K. Tripathy had gone a step ahead and completed the work by providing an alphabetical arrangement. However, this work is only confined with the provision of information on young writers.

Pancha Pradeep (1972) provides biographical description of Kabibar Radhanath, Bhakta Kabi Madhusudan, Swabhabakabi Gangadhar, Sahityasadhaka Biswanath and Pallikabi Nandakishore.

Jeevani O Jeevana (1977) and *Jeevanayana* (1978) by Kunjabihari Das are the two biographical sources of information, particularly of Oriya writers arranged

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

chronologically. While *Jeevani O Jeevana* contains 23 biographical information on Oriya writers in various fields of literature spreading over 300 pages, *Jeevanayana* provides literary biography of 19 Oriya writers spreading over 270 pages. Of the 23 biographical sketches in *Jeevani O Jeevana* 4 biographies are concerned with the life sketches of Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindranath, John Beams and Prabodha Chandra Bagchi and the remaining 19 belong to biography of Oriya writers. Each entry has been furnished with the bust size photo of the writer with an indication of his date of birth and death, a brief life history, his education, achievements in different fields of study including his contribution for the development of Orissa and Oriya literature have been discussed precisely. It is a nice and most valuable piece of reference tool written in a systematic and communicable style and is found useful both for the students and scholars of Oriya literature. Similarly, *Jeevanayana* which contains 19 literary biography of Oriya writers follows the same pattern of presentation of information with similar purpose. Both these works are coming under the category of regional biographical sources of information.

Odiya Lekhaka Parichaya (1981) compiled by Krushna Charana Sahu under the auspices of Orissa Sahitya Akademi is a commendable step so far as Orissa's literary biographies are concerned. This work has been originally planned to be published in two parts, but till date, the 2nd part has not been released from the press, though its manuscript has been made ready. The present volume which constitutes its first part, provides brief biographical sketches of 760 Oriya writers belonging to the period of 1450 to 1850 A.D. It follows an alphabetical author arrangement of entries which are consecutively numbered. The first entry element under the forename of the author is written in bold type letter followed by a brief biographical sketch. At the end of each entry, the source which forms the basis of writing the biography is indicated in the circular bracket with an abbreviated form. The compiler has furnished a brief introduction of his plan of arrangement in his preface to the work. An alphabetical content page also serves as a location guide to the entries. A table of entries under the Oriya alphabets has been appended at the last page immediately after the text along with the chronologically arranged list of authors appeared from page Ka to Ba. Further, a list of abbreviations used in this work has been furnished at the last page with its expanded meaning for the guidance of the user. In short, this work has proved its utility to the students of Oriya literature in general and to the students of history of Oriya literature in particular.

Ritijugiya Kabi O Kabya (1981) of Kulamani Mahapatra discusses about the biographical account of 32 Oriya poets, containing 219 pages. Its arrangement of entries is chronological and it is a regional biography concerning Orissan poets.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Galpa Konark (1982) by Subodh Chandra Das in 2 parts is a biographical source of information on 73 Oriya story writers not arranged alphabetically or chronologically but it is a first work of its kind specifically describing the biographical account of story writers.

Saraswata Gouraba (1982, 1983) in two parts has been compiled by Prof. J.B. Mohanty. It discusses the biographical narration of different writers of international repute covering the period from 850 B.C. to the first decade of 20th century in Part-I. The Part-II of this work relates to the literary biography of writers belonging to the modern Indian languages starting from the biographical sketches of Jayadev to Rajgopalchary. Each biographical entry provides information relating to the early life, literary achievements, social reformation and reconstruction of writers and their impact on the society. Its arrangement is chronological. It extends to international field, covering 22 biographies both of Indian and other countries.

Kabi Kahani (1984) by Kunja Bihari Dash presents a biographical account of 17 Oriya writers and mostly of poets. The biographical entries do not follow any definite arrangement. Each entry in the form of an article discusses the different aspects of a writer such as date of birth and death, his early life, education, occupation, literary creation and the achievements. Most of the writers belong to 20th century.

Kabi Parichaya (1986) in Part-I provides biographical account of 59 poets of Orissa in brief and precise manner. *Odia Sahityare Lekhika* (1986) by Gopal Krushna Srichandan provides 34 biographies of women writers of Oriya literature.

Patra Patrika O Lekhaka Parichaya - Phulbani (1989) by Raghunath Mishra and Babaji Charan Jena is a first of its kind wherein biographical sketches of the writers belonging to a particular district of the state are discussed and arranged under each sub-division of the district. A brief biography stating the date of birth, parentage, educational qualification, list of writings, present occupation and addresses is discussed under each author arranged alphabetically by real name. In case a writer is awarded for his writing, it has been indicated. It covers 157 entries.

Ganjam Zilla Lekhaka Parichiti (1990) is an humble attempt by Chittaranjan Tripathy under the auspices of Lekhaka Parisada, Berhampur. It provides a precise and brief biography of Oriya writers belonging to the concerned district. This work indirectly helps in identifying the writers of the district which in future may be developed into a well planned dictionary of literary biography.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Biography of Scientists

20th century has witnessed the growth of science and technology and this resulted in creating interest among the Oriya speaking public to know about the all-round development that took place on account of the inventions made by the scientists of the world. As such a few efforts were made to compile biography of scientists which are discussed below.

Prof. Debakanta Mishra came forward in compiling a series of publication under the title *Bharatiya Bigyana O Baigyanika* (1975-78). It is a compilation of biographical account of leading scientists of India from the earliest period to the modern age. It has appeared in 4 parts, each part sketching a biographical details of reputed scientists of India with a brief introductory note on the contribution of Indian scientists in its early stage and the development that has taken place till the modern age. About 44 biographical accounts of Indian scientists starting from Aryabhatta to Bikram Sarabhai are discussed and in the course of time, this work has undergone revision.

Bigyana Prativa (1976) by Jameswar Tripathy gives the biographical profiles of 5 outstanding scientists of India, namely, Sir C.V. Raman, Dr. P.C. Roy, J.C. Bose, Dr. Meghnad Saha and Dr. P. Parija.

Amara Baigyanika Granthamala (1978) by Prof. Debakanta Mishra and others in 3 parts covers biographical narration of 32 eminent scientists of the world. Entries in each part are alphabetically arranged and this work has a wide popularity among the users.

Bharatiya Baigyanika (1986) edited by Prof. Saileswar Nanda is a collection of articles on the biographical account of 42 Indian scientists contributed by 34 experts on science and technology covering 292 pages with a brief introductory note of 10 pages. This work though not arranged in an alphabetical order as demanded by the dictionary of scientific biography, it still serves as the best source on biographical information, relating to science and technology.

Biography of Freedom Fighters

Compilation of districtwise momoirs of freedom fighters of Orissa in a compact volume or separately has been done very recently. Such type of work provides inspiration to the users and also to know the persons who played a definite role in the freedom movement of the country. Ganjam Zilla Swadhinata Sangrami Sangha brought out a publication in 1985 providing a brief biographical account of freedom fighters under the caption *Ganjam Zilla Swadhinata Sangrami*. It has been rightly followed by another publication under the title *Swadhinata Sangramare Banarasena* (1986) sponsored by the Orissa Freedom Fighters' Association. It is an important segment of collective efforts for independence

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

which may inspire the youth to re-dedicate themselves for the socio-economic transformation of the society. It provides biographical description of 493 freedom fighters of 12 districts of Orissa except Phulbani district. It has now appeared in Part-I edited by Purusottama Simha, the convenor of Banara Sena Itihas Sankalana Committee. Under each district of the state, the list of names of the freedom fighters appeared, providing with a brief statement regarding the name, parentage, address, the period of imprisonment and his participation in the freedom movement with bust size photo.

Odisha Ajad Hind Fauz Jeevani Smaranika (1988), edited by Utchhabananda Pradhan, contains biographical sketches of 106 persons who once upon a time took active role in the freedom movement of the country under the active leadership of Subash Chandra Bose, the founder of INA.

All these three biographical sources of information, serve as the reference books for the future historian to write the history of freedom movement of the state and particularly, it would be very much useful to the students of Orissa history.

Biography of Notable Persons

In addition to the above categories of biographical sources of information, there are general biographies of notable persons of the state who have played a definite role in the field of literature, printing and publishing, art and architecture, music, astrology, journalism, etc. These biographical narrations collected in several volumes do not fall under any of the specific categories discussed earlier and hence, these are broadly divided into three general categories of biographies brought under regional, national and universal.

Regional (Orissa) :

Utkal Prativa (1931) by Mahendra Patanaik, is a collection of biographies of 10 notable persons belonging to the subject of astrology, religion, literature, administration and kingship. It has run into its 2nd revised edition in 1944 and was prescribed as the text book for the Matriculation examination of the university. Similarly, *Jugamanaba* (1960) by Ramesh Chandra Dhal; *Mahapurusha Kahani* (1960) by Ghanashyama Satapathy; *Mahapurusha* (1961) by Udayanath Sadangi; *Smaraniya Mahapurusha* (1978) by Ramakanta Mishra; *Maranajayee* (1978) by Banamali Brahmachari and *Jeevani O Jagarana* (1980) by Suryanarayana Das are some of the biographical sources of information of notable persons of the state.

Emergence of 'Odisha Pathaka Sansada', a literary society in 1970 is an epoch making event in the cultural and literary history of the state. It is an association of eminent persons of the state having a great interest in promoting

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

and developing Oriya language, literature and culture by means of publishing a series of reference sources. Biography being one of such sources of publications records important titles under the caption *Prativa Parichaya* (1976); *Sapta Rashmi* (1977); *Sapta Sikha* (1978); *Sapta Pradeepa* (1979); *Sapta Shree* (1980); *Sapta Jyoti* (1981); *Sapta Pushpa* (1982) and *Sapta Rag* (1983). Each publication is the embodiment of biography of seven persons of eminence in the various fields of interest released in the event of honouring them in a special function of the society. These publications have a great reference value and demand their place in the academic and general libraries of the state.

National (India) :

Aiejugara Badamanisha and *Amadeshara Badamanisha* (1958) by Bibhutibhushana Patnaik; *Amarjatree* (1961) by G.B. Dhal; *Purana Prativa* (1961) by Radhamohan Panigrahi; *Amar Manaba* (1961) by Lokanath Nanda; *Beeramala* (1963) by Rajendra Barma; *Amar Prativa* (1982) by Gokulananda Kar, *Amadeshara Jodha* (1989) by Shiba Prasad Dash and the *Bharata Gauraba* Series in 35 parts under the auspices of Jnanashakti Pustakalaya, containing 143 biographies of notable personalities of India are some of the biographical profiles of the Indians who have played a prominent role in serving the motherland in different capacities for bringing alround development. Students, teachers and general public may need these sources of information for getting inspiration, entertainment and education, if kept in different libraries.

Universal (International standing) :

A sizeable number of biographical profiles, having universal scope and treatment of various subjects have also found their place in the reference collection of Oriya language and literature. Some of such sources of information are *Sadhana O Sidhi* (1961) by Krushna Chandra Kar; *Pruthibeera Amar Manisha* (1971) in 3 parts by Suryanarayana Das; *Sapta Sarathi* (1972) by Prahallad Panda and Subash Chandra Pati; *Jeevana Bartika* (1977) by Sridhar Das and Pathani Patanaik and *Amar Jeevani* (1981) in 4 parts by Suryanarayana Das. All these publications furnish biographies of notable personalities of the world such as Livingstone, Ronald Russ, Fulton, Serpa Tenjing, Mahatma Gandhi, Mustafa Kemal, Winston Churchil, Tolstoy, Hanniman, Gutenberg, Rabindra Nath and several other persons who have come from the field of science, literature, philosophy, history, religion, politics, etc.

Thus, the above historical study of biographical sources of information has revealed that there are 75 biographical sources of information on Oriya language of which most of them do not follow a definite arrangement of biographical information. These biographical sources may, however, be classified under the following categories for the purpose of better appreciation :

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1.	Biography of women	5
2.	Biography of Saints	11
3.	Biography of writers	19
4.	Biography of scientists	4
5.	Biography of freedom fighters	3
6.	Biography of puranic persons	1
7.	Biography of notable persons of the state, nation and the world	32
	Total :	75

Further, it is also revealed that all these biographical sources of information are retrospective biographies and there is not a single evidence to show the publication of current biographies. Similarly, index to biographical sources of information is totally absent. Publication of current biography in the form of a periodical is the need of the hour.

EVALUATION

Oriya reference tools on biographical sources of information are not too many if one is confined to the standard ones. Every thing which goes under the name "biography" does not come under the dictionary of biography. This fact is not only applicable in the case of literature of the west, but also applicable to Indian Languages. Margaret Hutchins is of the opinion, that 'the correct information is not determined by a meer accumulation of testimonies, but by an evaluation of them and by careful checking of variety of sources against one another'. Some spurious publications push some unfamiliar names with padded information so as to collect bulk orders from the libraries. At time, this has become true for Oriya bibliographical sources of information. Sheeky, therefore, has rightly remarked that 'the inclusion of such articles puts the book in the commercial or vanity class and casts doubt upon the authority of all articles. Such books are not necessarily to be rejected if they happen to be the only ones in their field, but they must always be used with caution'.

That is why just as historical research needs sustained keenness and insight to obtain facts and to verify these facts for presenting them in proper perspective, biographical writing also demands powerful insight, hard-working impartial treatment and perspective presentation, the reliability of which is to be judged from the reputation of the publishers, competence of the compilers and ability of the editors as well as genuinity of the biographies that find their place in the work. With these background in view, some of the selected biographical reference sources in Oriya are evaluated under different facets discussed below.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Authority

It has been observed that of the 75 sources of biographical information as per the Table No. 19, only a few can claim their authoritativeness. Mrutyunjaya Rath's *Naree Darpana,* being the first biographical sources of information written in prose style still holds its reliability in terms of its informational contents, accuracy and style of presentation. Sri Rath was a scholar of repute both in Sanskrit and Oriya, had several publications to his credit such as biographies, translated works, kavyas, fictions, dramas, dictionaries, etc. Similarly, *Bhaktamala,* compiled by Janaki Ballava Mohanty, a professor of eminence in Oriya lyrics under the patronage of Utkal Sahitya Samaja, displays its popularity and dependability for the accuracy of informational contents. Another biographical work namely *Saraswata Gauraba* under his able editorship, is frequently referred to by research scholars of Oriya literature.

Odishara Sanskruta Lekha O Lekhaka of Pandit Nilamani Mishra, the formerly Curator of Orissa State Museum is indeed an unique coverage of biographical information of Sanskrit writers of Orissa. The author is a scholar personified and the publication under evaluation has the seal and authority of Orissa Sahitya Akademi.

Odia Lekhakanka Parichaya of Krushna Chandra Bhuyan which laid the foundation of a modern biographical sources of information, claims its authority over the similar publications for its precise, factual and reliable information in a most conveyable style.

Kunja Bihari Das, a professor of repute, who is best known for his biographical writings in Orissa has been successful in proving his ability of a good compiler of collective biographies of Oriya writers. His articles appeared in *Jeevani O Jeevana* and *Jeevanayana* are the best examples of biographical sketches of literary persons with their multifaceted activities. The first work has got its revision recently. *Kabi Kahani* by the same author under the auspices of the Friends Publishers, a reputed concern in Oriya publishing, speaks high about the ability of the author.

Jubalekhaka, the first biographical dictionary of literary persons of young writers of Oriya language, is a most authentic, well planned, informative, factual and dependable sources of biographical information, compiled under the able guidance of Prafulla Kumar Tripathy, a promising writer of Oriya language of the present era.

Similarly, *Odia Lekhaka Parichaya* by Prof. Krushna Charan Sahu under the patronage of Orissa Sahitya Akademi, is no doubt, the most authentic and dependable source of information on Oriya writers, but it is too brief and precise. Indication of source of the literature against the writing of each biographical

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

entry in circular bracket, very well speaks about its reliability. It has been published under the hand and seal of Orissa Sahitya Akademi.

Riti Jugiya Kabi O Kabya is an authentic publication of its first kind under the authorship of Kulamani Mahapatra. There are other biographical sources, namely, *Amarakahani* of Golaka Bihari Dhal, *Purna Prativa* of Radhamohan Panigrahi, where sufficient care has been taken to collect the most authentic and reliable information about the profiles covered under their respective works.

Odisha Pathak Sansad's publications namely, *Prativa Parichaya, Sapta Rashmi, Sapta Sikha, Sapta Pradeepa, Sapta Shree, Sapta Jyoti, Sapta Pushpa, Sapta Raj, Odishara Bhakta Kabi* and *Odishare Sadhu Santha* are the best sources of information dealing with the biographies in the form of articles contributed by the selected and well qualified authors of repute under the collaborative editorship of highly qualified and well experienced writers of Oriya literature. The authoritativeness of these publications are therefore, hardly questioned. Debakant Mishra's dictionary of scientific biographies in several volumes under different titles receive wide approbation among the users community. Being a professor of science he has proved his ability to the best satisfaction of his readers and in turn, readers of scientific biographies reposed confidence on him which is evidenced from the frequent revisions that have undergone these publications.

Bigyan Prativa by Jameswar Tripathy and the recent publication *Bharatiya Baigyanika* by Saleswar Nanda are the well edited works, these are the embodiment of select biographical writings in the form of articles by the reputed authors in the respective field of studies beyond their doubt.

Amar Jeevani by Suryanarayana Das, a prolific writer on biographical profiles and children's literature, provides authentic, reliable and factual information.

Swadhinata Sangramare Banar Sena and *Ganjam Zilla Swadhinata Sangrami* published under the banner of their respective associations are authentic and well edited works, undertaken by responsible freedom fighters with a sense of dedication and reliability. Similar is the stand taken by the *Odisha Ajad Hind Fauz Jeevani Smaranika.*

Though many other publications listed in the table resembles biographical sources, they are not strictly so, from the real sense of the term. Rather, most of these publications represent memories, reminiscences, and character sketches of eminent persons in all walks of life belonging to the regions, nations and the world around. Every such publication is having an element of novelty, a thing of beauty, world of scholarship and an advice of seasoned and prolonged experience

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

and hence, in future, they may better serve as bibliographical sources for writing a comprehensive State Biographical Dictionaries.

Scope and Coverage

The foregoing historical development of published biographical sources of information very well depicts the varied scope in them, of place, subject and time.

Dardhyata Bhakti Rasamruta of Ram Das covers the biographical narratives of 55 saints of national coverage. Each devotee's life sketch has been assigned to the chapter known as Adhyaya. Devotees belonging upto the first half of the 18th century, have found their place in this work. This work was written in puranic style and hence, it has acclaimed the popularity among the common people.

Mrutyunjaya Rath's *Naree Darpana* (1923), being the first biographical source of information deals with the biographical description of 24 women of Indian origin belonging to the period of ancient times. While *Biswabiplabini* (1958) covers 12 life sketches of Indian women, *Mahiyashi Naree* (1961) deals with the description of 13 women's biographies of national and international repute. *Bharatiya Naree* (1983) by Prasant Kumar Mishra covers the life sketch of 17 Indian women, divided into 3 parts. These biographies are more or less descriptive in nature and the information contained therein lacks factual data. Further, most of biographies, relate to the period of ancient time with historical background than the modern coverage.

Biography of saints, devotees and religious persons published since 1930 and 1990 records about 11 tools to its stock of literature. These eleven tools contain biographical description of 450 devotees of national coverage. All the biographies are retrospective in nature.

This survey records about 18 biographical sources of information on literary persons which contain the profiles of 2320 persons relating to Oriya and other literatures. All these sources of information are retrospective in nature and except one or two, the remaining are regional in coverage, the details of which are discussed in its historical part. Of the 18 biographical sources, Krushna Chandra Bhuyan's *Odia Lekhaka Parichaya* alone covers 758 biographies of Oriya writers known to the public till 1965 with an alphabetical index. *Jubalekhaka* (1969) of Prafulla Kumar Tripathy which has strictly followed the style of dictionary of literary biography covers 182 biographical account of young Oriya writers known in the literary society of Orissa up to 1969. Therefore, its coverage is limited and it belongs to a particular class of writers.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Jeevani O Jeevana and *Jeevanayana* of Kunja Bihari Das (1977), serve as the best biographical source of information on the literary persons of Orissa. Both the publications provide wide coverage with descriptive account of 42 personalities of the Oriya writers, discussed under different headings. The biographies of persons contained in these tools belong to the period of 19th and 20th century. *Kabi Kahani* (1984) contains 17 biographical account of Oriya writers, who have taken birth in last part of 19th and first part of 20th century.

Odiya Lekhaka Parichaya (1981) of Krushna Charana Sahu covers biographical hints of 760 writers belonging to the period of 1450 to 1850 A.D., published under the auspices of Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar. A list of alphabetical coverage of authors under each Oriya alphabet has been furnished at the end of the textual page. Though the title page indicates about the coverage of authors belonging to the period 1450 to 1850 A.D., it provided chronological list of author index from 10th century A.D. to 20th century A.D. with the indication of textual page against each author's name. This source of information on Oriya writers provide a brief, precise and authentic information about the authors and their work.

Riti Jugiya Kabi O Kabya (1981) of Kulamani Mahapatra specifically deals with the biographies of 32 lyric poets with a brief introduction of origin and development of Riti Kabya. Thus, the very title of this work speaks about its limitation in scope and coverage.

Similarly, *Galpa Konark* (1982) by Subodha Chandra Das in 2 parts, covering 72 life sketches of Oriya story writers has a limited coverage, as it only deals with the one aspect of Oriya literature, i.e., the story.

While *Saraswata Gauraba* (1982) Part-I has an international coverage of 10 biographies of writers belonging to the period from 850 B.C. to the first decade of 20th century, the part - II of the same work covers 12 biographies of authors of different Indian languages. These two works have universal and national coverage.

Patra Patrika O Lekhaka Parichaya - Phulbani (1989) presents a brief biography of authors of Phulbani district, stating the date of birth, parentage, educational qualification, list of writings, present occupation, and address of 157 writers, arranged alphabetically under the real name. Similarly, *Ganjam Zilla Lekhaka Parichiti* (1990) is an attempt in providing biographical account of authors of the district. These two works have limited scope and coverage being concerned to the biographical persons of the respective districts only.

Odishara Sanskruta Lekha O Lekhaka (1962) by Pandit Nilamani Mishra is the first and only biographical account of Sanskrit writers of Orissa having

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

discussed the biographical profiles of 150 writers relating to the period from 8th century A.D. to 19th century A.D.

Bharatiya Bigyana O Baigyanika (1975-78) in 4 parts furnishes the biographical profiles of 44 Indian Scientists with an introductory note on development of science from its early period to the modern age. This publication is solely meant foı the biographies of scientists of India having national coverage. Similarly, *Amar Baigyanika Granthamala* (1978) by the same author deals with biographical narration of 32 eminent scientists of the world having an unversal scope and coverage. But *Bigyana Prativa* (1976) of Jameswar Tripathy which provides biographical sketches of 5 selected outstanding Indian scientists has a limited coverage.

Bharatiya Baigyanika (1986) of Saleswar Nanda, is a collection of articles on biographical profiles of 42 Indian scientists written by 34 experts of science and technology covering 292 pages with a brief introductory note.

Swadhinata Sangramare Banarasena (1986) in Part-I is a collection of brief biographical description of 493 freedom fighters of 12 districts of Orissa except Phulbani. Similarly, Ganjam Zilla Swadhinata Sangrami and Odisha Ajad Hind Fauz Jeevani Smaranika (1988) are the instances of collective biographies of the freedom fighters of the concerned district, covering more than 157 biographies.

Emergence of *Odisha Pathaka Sansada,* a literary society in 1970 had made a great contribution for the generation of several biographical literature in Oriya language.The society got several publication to its credit under the titles, *Prativa Parichaya* (1976), *Sapta Rashmi* (1977), *Sapta Sikha* (1978), *Sapta Pradeepa* (1979), *Sapta Shree* (1980), *Sapta Jyoti* (1981), *Sapta Pushpa* (1982) and *Sapta Rag* (1983); wherein biographical details of 7 Oriyas having eminence in various fields of interest have been covered under each title. Some of the biographies relate to the modern age and thus, are current in nature having regional biasness. Prior to the publication of these series, there were several biographical sources of information on the notable persons of the state. These publications record 7 such sources having discussed biographical details of 71 notable persons of the state.

On analysis of 9 national biographies in Oriya under this survey, it is indicated that these publications cover 251 biographies of notable persons making outstanding contributions for the all-round development of the country. All the biographies are retrospective in nature and written by several authors.

A sizeable number of biographical profiles of notable persons of the different parts of the world have been discussed in 5 biographical sources of information written in Oriya character having universal scope and coverage of 155 persons.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

The scope and coverage of biographical information in the above sources reveal that these biographical profiles are written fulfilling the requirements of both adult and juvenile readers, though some of them are meant for the scholars of Oriya literautre.

Arrangement

Of the total 75 biographical sources of information in Oriya, a very few sources follow alphabetical arrangement of the biographical entries. These sources are namely, *Jubalekhaka* by P.K. Tripathy, *Odiya Lekhaka Parichaya* by Krushna Charana Sahu, *Amar Baigyanika Granthamala* by Debakant Mishra and *Patrika O Lekhaka Parichaya - Phulbani* by Raghunath Mishra and Babajee Charan Jena.

Odishara Sanskruta Lekha O Lekhaka by Nilamani Mishra, *Jeevani O Jeevana* and *Jeevanayana* by Kunjabihari Das; *Riti Jugiya Kabi O Kabya* by Kulamani Mahapatra; *Saraswata Gauraba* by Janaki Ballava Mohanty and *Kabi Kahani* by Kunjabihari Das. are some of the biographical sources of information which have followed the chronological arrangement of entries.

In addition to the chronological and alphabetical arrangement of entries, districtwise arrangement of entries has been followed in *Swadhinata Sangramare Banarasena*. The remaining biographical sources of information in all categories do not follow any definite arrangement of entries resulting inconvenience in retrieving information. A very few biographical sources of information as discussed earlier have provided alphabetical indexes. Most of the biographical sources *Odishara Sanskruta Lekha O Lekhaka, Odiya Lekhaka Parichaya, Riti Jugiya Kabi O Kabya* and *Saraswata Gauraba* have furnished references or bibliographies basing on which biographical information are written. Even a negligible number of titles have content pages indicating pagenation against entries.

Most of the biographical entries are written in a descriptive manner without following a standard format.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing evaluative study has clearly shown that compilation of biographical sources of information in Orissa started initially at the individual level and later, it was Utkal Sahitya Samaja that had realised its importance and asked Janaki Ballava Mohanty, a professor of eminence, to write a collective biography in 1960 and thereafter, Utkal Sahitya Samaj does not seem to be active in bringing out such publications. But the formation of Odisha Sahitya Akademi in the year 1957 at Bhubaneswar for the promotion of Oriya language, literature and culture in all spheres of activities sponsored its publication programmes. A few noted authors of the state have been approached to prepare

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

the brief sketches of the Oriya and Sanskrit writers of the state as a result, *Odiya Lekhaka Parichaya* in Part-I and *Odishara Sanskruta Lekha O Lekhaka* were published.

Another trend marked in the course of evaluation is that majority of the writers or compilers have concentrated their writings on the biographical skethces of Oriya authors, writers, poets and devotees of different religions, sects, but many other forms of biographical sources are yet to be developed. These unexplored areas need to be tapped. Such areas which hardly cover such publication need immediate attention. Writing of biography of artists, medical persons, engineers, educationists, lawyers, women, social reformers and statesmen, including the legislatures of the state are the need of the hour.

Though the effort of the Utkal Pathaka Sansada in compiling some biographical works is a commendable one, it needs revamping because in these sources, one finds more literary flavour and fragrance in the description of profiles rather than the technical details. Absence of alphabetical or chronological sequence of arrangement with an alphabetical index, has made retrieval difficult. Lack of standard formats and providing biographical description without uniform feature headings under each article poses repetition of facts avoiding other facets of the personality.

Oriya literature lacks in the publication of current biography. Therefore, attempts should be made to bring out a current periodical on biographies of important personalities of the state, nation and the world on the pattern of current biography of H.W. Wilson and Indian current biography.

The sporadic publication of biographical literature in the form of *Abhinandan Grantha, Granthavalee* and *Autobiographies* in Oriya including the collected biographical profiles at regular interval, needs careful indexing for bibliographical research which would indirectly help in pursuing biographical research in the language and literature.

Dictionary of National Biography, Dictionary of Scientific Biography, who is who and who was who in India and in the world should be translated at least on selective basis by undertaking a project either by universities of the state or by the state institutes to ensure the Oriya readers with the provision of biographical profiles of all types, times and tastes.

Apart from the role of the universities and government organisations, learned and literary societies like The Universe, Utkal Pathaka Sansad, Pujya Puja Sansada, Vigyan Prachara Samiti, Odia Lekhaka Sahajoga Samiti, Prajatantra Prachar Samiti, Gopabandhu Sahitya Mandir, Ramakrishna Matha, Neelachala

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Saraswata Sangha, Orissa Cultural Forum, Odisha Gabeshana Parishada, Indira Akademi and All Orissa Publishers and Book Sellers Association have definite role in their own related fields. Active co-operation, broad vision and encouragement from these institutions are considered to be the need of the hour to make this movement a great success. State Government in the department of Education and Culture, should come forward to their rescue through their liberal grants. If necessary, sources like National Sahitya Akademi, National Book Trust of India and the ICSSR should be approached for financial assistance.

REFERENCES

1. SHORES (Louis) : Basic Reference Sources : An introduction to materials and methods. 1954; ALA; p.99.

2. NICHOLSON (Harlod) : Biography as an art. *Ed.* by James Clifford. 1962. Oxford University Press; New York. p.197.

3. ELIMAN (Richard) : Literary Biography. 1971. Oxford University Press; New York. p.1.

4. Op. cit (1) P. 98

5. WINCHELL (CM). Guide to Reference Books. 1951. ALA Chicago, p.430.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER - VI

GEOGRAPHICAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The concept of drawing map with a stick in loose earth was perhaps started by the pre-historic man out of the desire for route finding. Later man's desire for ownership of property right by drawing a sketch plan on a more permanent material became the order of the day. Need to note land and sea routes for practical and commercial purpose was later realised by the navigators, explorers and military authorities. Detailed and accurate maps were also needed to exploit the resources of a country specially after the industrial revolution.

The advancement of science and technology as the boon of post industrial revolution became responsible for the study and development of voyaging, navigation and explorations which ultimately led to the discovery of unknown lands. The subsequent development in transport and communication link enabled the man to make contact with fellowmen living in other parts of the world. Thus, this increased interest has given him a vast opportunity to know the strange world.

Curiosity to know these unknown parts of the world prompted men to conduct tours with innumerable queries for location, identification and brief description of unknown and less known places having tourist importance. All these factors initiated the compilation and designing of comprehensive tourist guides in which geographical information is conveniently presented. Hence, the birth of the geographical sources of information.

Nature and Characteristics

William A. Katz, an authority in reference sources, states that "the difference between the geographical sources and other works is that they are primarily graphic representations which allow the imagination full reign. Indeed, many of them are works of art, and they rarely found in the purely textual approach to knowledge".[1] Further, he says that "the advantage of geographical works over more generalised reference book is that (1) they give information for smaller units not found in general works; (2) the information given often will be more precise; and (3) since they are limited to one area, they are usually easier to use".[2]

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

The above mentioned facts reveals that in the world of reference works, the geographical sources play a dominant role, constituting an invaluable part of reference collection of any library. They are capable of taking the viewer to any part of the world. With the help of these sources, the user can find out the location of a village, town, city, the nearest rail, road, air route, condition of roads in a particular state, information about hotels and motels, historical and geographical value of a place, river, lake, mountain, temple, etc.

Inspite of rich information contained in these sources, answer to geographical queries are also met through the encyclopaedias which usually contain maps or separate atlas and information about other tourist questions. However, these answers are found more in details in encyclopaedias than the precise and compact in geographical sources. These categories of geographical sources are discussed in detail in subsequent sections.

Definition

ALA Glossary of Library and Information Scinece defines the terms as follows :

(1) Map

"a representation, normally drawn to scale and on a flat medium, of a selection of material or abstract features on or in relation to the surface of the earth or another celestial body"[3].

Categories

William A. Katz has recognised 3 categories of geographical sources of information that are furnished below :

1. Gazetteers
2. Maps, Atlases and Globes
3. Guide books

1. Atlas

"A volume of maps, plates, engravings, tables, etc., with or without descriptive letter press. It may be an independent publication or it may have been issued to accompany one or more volumes of text".[4]

2. Guide Books

"A hand book for travellers that gives information about a city, region, or country, or a similar handbook about a building, museum, etc.".[5]

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

3. Gazetteers

On analysis of the above definitions, it may be said that while a map is a representation of certain boundaries of the earth on a flat surface, an atlas is a volume containing a collection of these maps. Globes on the other hand, is a model of a celestial sphere, accurately depicted on the surface of a sphere. But, the reference collection in a given library rarely uses globes to answer a particular reference question. Gazetteer which is regarded as a dictionary of places, provides historical, statistical, cultural and other relevant information about these places in addition to their identification.

Informational Contents

There are a variety of maps designed for the purpose of indicating a route, a political boundary and various features, rivers, valleys, mountains and hills, etc.

To use general maps, it must contain conventional signs, scale, representation of relief and the method of location. Since the map is a visual representation of earth's surface, it may omit some locations.

For the thematic map, data are obtained from special survey or published statistical sources and the cartographer uses various devices, symbols, flowlines, colours, etc., to show the distribution of quantitative or qualitative information.

On the other hand, "atlases are the quick reference material of cartographic information, providing a summary of topographical knowledge of a country or continent on small scale maps. Their contents are arranged in a logical manner for consultation with an index".[6]

A gazetteer is the reference book which attempt to locate a place. It "includes names of towns, villages, rivers, mountains, lakes and other geographical features, population, longitude and latitude, and in some cases, entries, tracing the history and economic and political features of particular places".[7] It may be international and national in scope.

Guide books generally supplements the gazetteer by limiting to a single area. It highlights the places of travel with minimum historical background and ensures routes and staying facilities. Some gazetteers add more information about a place, notes on industry, matters of tourist interest, population and facts concerning local administration.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

History of geographical sources of information reveals that, the published literature on this aspect is very much meagre. Few attempts have been made to compile and edit gazetteers, maps and atlases including the guide books starting from the beginning of 20th century though, earlier attempts in compiling gazetteer were initiated under the Madras Presidency by D.F. Carmichael and T.J. Maltby in 1869 and 1882, respectively, wherein geographical information of some parts of Ganjam district was dealt with.

Gazetteers

Instances are there to show that, attempts were taken during the pre-independence and post-inpendence era to compile and edit gazetteers at the National, Provincial and District levels. But all were written in English. All the gazetteers belonging to pre-inpendence era were written by Britishers and some of these belong to post-independence period. Publication of Imperial Gazetteer in 26 volumes, the Gazetteer of India in 4 volumes and the state and district Gazetteer concerning Orissa and other states in several volumes, is a laudable effort with a high degree of authenticity and extensive coverage of information.

Dawn of independence paved the way for compiling gazetteers. As a result, 10 district gazetteers and one state gazetteer in 2 volumes have been published in the new series by the end of 1991 under the auspices of the Gazetteers organization of the Revenue Department, Government of Orissa. Of these publications, there is a single district gazetteers of Dhenkanal District (1972) which had its translated version in Oriya language in 1981. The district gazetteer of Kalahandi in its Oriya version has been sent to press awaiting immediate publication. The district gazetteers for Balasore, Cuttack and Ganjam areas are yet to see the light of the day.

Though this study is restricted to the publication of geographical sources of information in Oriya language, it is imperative to discuss, the publication of gazetteers in English tracing its historical account in the absnece of Oriya versions. The paucity of Oriya gazetteers may be attributed to the political and administrative reasons than to any other conditions. Compiling and editing of gazetteers in Oriya has been suffered a lot, particularly during the pre-independence period because till 1936 (i.e., the year of formation of the state as a separate province), Orissa as such had no separate entity and her territories were under the presidency of Madras, Bengal and Bihar. Since most of the districts were under the administrative and political control of the governments whose provincial

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

languages were Tamil, Bengali and Hindi, they did not pay any heed to the upliftment of Oriya language and literature. Oriya language did not grow to the extent as has been seen in respect of other three languages in the presidencies. The establishment of universities in the presidency towns further helped in the nourishment of the provincial languages on account of the research undertaken by the language studies in the respective universities. Whereas, the fate of Oriya language was in its infancy till the establishment of the Utkal University in 1943. It is only after the establishment of Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities in 1967, Oriya language and literature started growing to its fullest extent in competitive spirit. But still then, due to lack of co-ordination with the other departments and the financial stringency, the gazetteer organization of the Revenue Department did not successfully achieve the goal of compiling Oriya Gazetteers as expected with other sister languages.

The only Oriya translated version of Dhenkanal district Gazetteer (1972) under the able editorship of Nilamani Senapati and Premananda Tripathy was published by the gazetteer organization of the Revenue Department in 1981. It contains 19 chapters spreading over 436 pages. These chapters discuss the topic on introduction of the district, history, habitants, agriculture and irrigation, industry, banking, trade and commerce, communication, profession, economic progress, revenue and general administration, local self-government, health, education, culture, social services, pattern of administration, places of interest with necessary maps, photographs, and tables of the concerned district. There is an appendix on Mahima Dharma. An index is also provided. Profuse references are listed out as a foot note in the text, on the basis of which, the gazetteer has been written.

This publication will be of immense value for different institutions, scholars, administrators as well as general public as it comprises the most comprehensive and authentic source of knowledge covering different aspects of the district and Orissan studies. Since the translated volumes of other district gazetteers have not seen the light of the day denying majority of the Oriya knowing people of the districts, though they have the right to information in their mother language; it is felt imperative to list out the English version of gazetteers published so far. This would give an opportunity to the people of other districts to temporarily depend on these till they are translated in Oriya for the purpose of research and investigation.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

LIST OF GAZETTEERS OF ORISSA
(In English)

PRE-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

A. Madras Presidency

(1) CARMICHAEL (DF.) : A manual of the district of Vizagapatnam (1869), William Thomas; Madras.

(2) MALTBY (TJ.) : Ganjam District Manual (1882), Lawrence Asylum Press; Madras.

B. Bengal Gazetteer Series

(3) Orissa Tributary State Gazetteer. Statistics - 1901-02 (1905), Bengal Secretariat Book Depot; Calcutta.

(4) COBDEN RAMSY (L E B) : Bengal Gazetteers. Feudatory States of Orissa, 1906, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot; Calcutta.

C. Bengal District Gazetteers Series

O'MALLEY (L S S) :

(5) Cuttack (1906)

(6) Balasore (1907)

(7) Angul (1908)

(8) Puri (1908)

(9) Sambalpur (1909)

(10)* Singhbhum
Saraikela and
Kharswan (1910)

(11)* Midnapur (1911)

* No more in the state of Orissa.

D. Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteers Series

(12) Angul District Gazetteer
Statistics - 1900-1901 to 1910-1911 (1916)

(13) Balasore District Gazetteer
Statistics - 1900-1901 to 1910-1911 (1915)

(14) Cuttack District Gazetteer
Statistics - 1900-1901 to 1910-1911 (1915)

(15) Sambalpur District Gazetteer
Statistics - 1900-1901 to 1910-1911 (1916)

(16) BELL (R C S) : Koraput District Gazetteers (1945).
Orissa Government Press; Cuttack.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

POST INDEPENDENCE PERIOD

E. Orissa District Gazetteers (New Series)

(1) Koraput (1966)
(2) Mayurbhanj (1968)
(3) Bolangir (1968)
(4) Sambalpur (1971)
(5) Dhenkanal (1972)
(6) Sundargarh (1975)
(7) Puri (1977)
(8) Kalahandi (1980)
(9) Boudh Khondamals (1983)
(10) Kendujhar (1986)

F. Orissa State Gazetteers Series

(11) Orissa State Gazetteers, Vol. I (1990) and Vol. II (1992).

G. Odisha Zilla Gazetteer - Dhenkanal (1981)

(The Oriya translated volume of 1972 from English version)

Maps and Atlases

There is no authentic record to show as to when and how the production of map and atlas started in Orissa. The first comprehensive atlas of India was brought out in 1909 as the companion volume of Imperial Gazetteer of India. This was subsequently revised in 1931. Publication of National Atlas of India in 1957 was a landmark in the history of atlas production. Thereafter, several maps and atlases have been produced on different states and districts throughout the country.

Surveyor General of India is the sole authority so far as map and atlas publications are concerned. Any organisation interested in the production of maps and atlases has to take prior permission from the Surveyor General of India and obtain a certificate to the effect that the maps published by a particular publisher tallies with master record maintained in map publication office of the Survey of India.

The present study on publication of maps and atlases in Oriya language reveals that there are 3 agencies which are engaged in map publication in Oriya language of which, 2 belong to the Government organisations and the remaining one belongs to the private publisher.

1. Maps Published by the Surveyor General of India

(a) *Odisha Rajya Manchitra (1985)* at scale 1:10,00,000 or 1 cm = 10 kms. measuring 76 cm x 65 cm, in its size is published by the Surveyor General of

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

India. It is a coloured map and intended for the students as well as reading public. A table of reference indicates the symbol used in the map. An index is also provided. Important towns, having 5,000 to 1,00,000 population have been shown. State, district, and Tahasil headquarters have also found their place in the map. Height of the important towns from the sea level is indicated. Communication link is properly indicated by road and rail. Wireless stations and the light houses are properly located. Line of latitude and longitude has been indicated to show the geographical location of a place. Dilapidated forts, rest houses, temples, mosques, churches, marshyland, mines, lakes, rivers, water ways, canals, aerodromes, etc., have been appropriately located in the map.

(b) The political map of India under the caption, *Bharatara Rajanaitika Manchitra* (1989) at scale 1:4,000,000 or 1 cm : 30 Kms. measuring 81.4 cm x 78.8 cm in its size has been published by the Surveyor General of India. It is a coloured map which provides information on the political geography of India indicating the boundary lines concerning international, national, states, union territories and the district. Main rail lines, important roads of all weather including fare weather, the headquarters of the state and the union territories and the district headquarters have been indicated through various symbols that have been furnished in the legend of the map. The name of the states and districts which are not indicated in the map, have been shown below with numbers against each. This map caters to the needs of the students as well as public. Its type and letter are very clear and the multiple colour used is differentiated.

2. Survey and Map Publications, Government of Orissa, Cuttack

The Government of Orissa has established a division namely, Survey and Map Publications in 1963 which functions under the administrative control of the Board of Revenue. The division is well equipped with the machineries of map printing. Technical manpower and technical know-how are adequately provided. Since its inception, it has the credit of publishing separate state maps covering different aspects of administration, Block, River, Railway, Road, Industry, Mineral, Power, Irrigation, Tourists, Harijan and Tribal Welfare, Drought, Flood and Cyclone according to their year of occurrance and the city map of Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. However, all the thematic maps of the state have been published in English. But the road map of Orissa has its Oriya version which will be discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

The Survey and Map Publication, Government of Orissa, also provides the district maps both in English and Oriya for the publication of the same in the state and district gazetteers. Three district maps, namely, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi and Phulbani, for the purpose of publishing them in their respective Oriya

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

District Gazetteers have been finally drawn by this organisation and the district map of Dhenkanal in Oriya has been printed in 1981.

The road map under the title *Odisha Sadaka Manachitra* (1985) has been drawn by the Survey and Map Publication Office, Government of Orissa, basing on the information received from the Chief Engineer, Orissa State and National Highways. It has been published by the Board of Revenue, Orissa, at a scale 1:1,250,000 or 2 cm = 25 Kms. It is a coloured map showing the name of the state, district, sub-division, tahasil headquarters and the name of the villages. Broad and narrow gauge railway lines with double line facilities and the electric connected rail lines have been located in the map. State and National Highways, major district roads and the other district roads have also been shown in the map. There is also an indication of lake, reservoirs, river, boundary lines of the state and the districts. A legend has been drawn at the left bottom of the map indicating through 14 symbols clearly. It is a map primarily intended for the tourists for guidance in the course of their travel. This will be also useful to the people of commerce and trade.

3. Indian Book Depot, Delhi

The above named publisher brought out two maps in Oriya of which one relates to India and the other to Orissa.

(a) The map of India under the vernacular name *Bharata* (1984) in Oriya script at a scale 1:50,00,000, 1 cm = 60 kms with 55 cm x 47 cms in size, has been published under the permission of the Surveyor General of India, Dehradun. All the physical, political and geographical features of the map have been based upon Survey of India map. Spelling of Geographical names on the map have been taken from the appropriate sources.

The Copyright Act vests with the Government of India. The map indicates the political aspects rather than physical. The legend provides the location of international boundary line, road and rail lines, headquarters of the Union, Union Territories, State, District and the towns and cities of India. Just below the map, a list of names of 25 States and 7 Union Territories with the name of the headquarters have been furnished in its 1988 edition. It is a coloured map and is very much helpful to students and tourists as well.

(b) The Orissa State Map, namely, *Odisha Manchitra* (1985) at a scale 1:1,30,000, 1 cm = 13 kms, has been published basing upon the map of Survey of India in 46 cm x 43 cm size. The correctness of the map has been checked by the Regional Office, Survey of India, Bhubaneswar. At the top of the right side of the map, a table indicating the name of the districts with their respective sub-divisions is given. Right hand below of the map proper, there is a legend with

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

a list of 12 symbols indicating their representation in the map with different colours.

Just below the map, on left side, agriculture production of each district is shown through the symbols in a miniature map and on the right side below the map proper, the physical aspects of the state have been shown through symbols in a miniature map. This map is also helpful to the students as well as tourists of the state who knows Oriya. The description of the names has been done in Oriya language and script. Letters used are clear and the legend contains proper explanation.

Atlases

There are altogether 3 atlases published in Oriya language of which, the first one *Manchitrabali* is published under M/s. New Students' Store, Cuttack. The other atlases that have been published are namely, *Ajanta Bhu Chitrabali* (1985) and *Oxford School Atlas* (1985). However, no atlases are published by the Survey and Map Publication, Government of Orissa. In 1987 *Adivasi Atlas of Orissa* sponsored by the Department of Harijan and Tribal Welfare, Government of Orissa has been published under the directorship of B.N. Sinha and his associates of the P.G. Department of Geography, Utkal University, containing 16 maps with necessary statistics and tables. But it has been written in English and if it is translated in Oriya and made available to the public, it will be of immense help.

(a) *Manachitrabali*, under the auspices of New Students' Store, Cuttack, containing 16 maps on different scale covers map of the World, India and Pakistan, Orissa, and the 13 districts of the state, namely, Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Koraput, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Balasore, Mayurbhanja, Kendujhar, Kalahandi, Sundergarh, Bolangir, Phulbani and Baud Khondamal. It has no index of its own. As a pioneering attempt, it is an atlas, dealing with the district maps of Orissa providing descriptive materials about the various geographical locations. The reference to the location in map is clear and definite. The symbols used in the map are distinct and easily read. The projection has been kept in conformity with the purpose of the map, lettering are not so much clear as expected. Colouring is varied and well differentiated. The legend clearly explains the situations by providing symbols. But conspicuous absence of index puts the users in confusion. However, there is no mention about the year of publication in the atlas. Since the publisher concerned has broken the business, it is difficult to ascertain the year of publication to know the up-to-dateness of the atlas. Now the publication is a rare one.

(b) *Ajanta Bhu Chitrabali* (1985) published under the Ajanta Publications, New Delhi, provides a collection of 44 coloured maps, covering many aspects of

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

physical, political, human, economic, geography, including agriculture, export and imports, rural electrification, etc. It adopts different scales for each map. In addition to the provision of maps of the world, India, Orissa and its Districts, it has the map of all the rail, air and water routes. List of members from different countries, representing the U.N.O. is also furnished at the last. The statistics given in the atlas cover the period from 1960 to 1981. Thus, this atlas has world coverage. The descriptive material about the various geographical location is sufficiently indicated. However, there is no index to locate a particular place of situation, resulting a lot of inconvenience for the users. There is a content page provided for maps. The colouring used are multiple and well differentiated; letter is clear and legible. Legend with symbols is explained nicely. The external boundary and coastline of India on all maps included in this atlas agrees with the master record copy as certified by the Director, Map Publication Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun. It is intended for students and the public.

(c) *Oxford School Atlas* (1985) translated by Arati P. Mishra, is a collection of 92 maps on different scales having world coverage, spreading over 60 pages. As revealed from its content page, the order of arrangement of maps has been followed specifically from Orissa to India and its various regions and then from Asia to Australia. At the end, the world map is provided. The maps cover many aspects of physical, political, human, climate, agriculture, soil, mining, industry, population, plant, forest, conservation of forest and its animals, electricity, irrigation, crops and the vital statistics of the world including Indian states. It has the advantage of providing an index at the last with an indication, location, stating page number, in the text with an alphabet and number which falls in between the lines of latitude and longitude shown in the map. But the atlas does not provide the maps of the districts of Orissa. Among all the maps that appeared in the earlier atlases, it has the best advantage of furnishing good quality paper, better type, clearly explainable legend with multiple colour having differentiation. The back of the cover page of the atlas provides statistics of all the Indian states to be seen at a glance, covering the area, population, number of districts, per capita income, chief agricultural products and the minerals found in a particular state. The copyright of the atlas lies with the Government of India and the external boundary and coast line of India on all maps in this atlas, agrees with the master record copy of Survey of India as certified by the Office. This atlas has been published by the Oxford University Press, New Delhi, which had a world recognition so far its reputation and authenticity is concerned. It may, therefore, be safely concluded that it displays reliability and dependability without any hesitation.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

As regards the design and production of globes in Oriya, this study reveals that no single copy of globe is available and as such, production of globe in Oriya is highly essential.

Tourist Guide

Travel is a fascinating experience. It is the time during which all the drudgery of daily life are set aside and the scope of our daily needs are reduced to a minimum. During this time one comes across from the familiar into the unfamiliar world, where everything is beyond our expectation and new. To discover that unfamiliar world, help of tourist guides makes the tour comfortable, easy and inexpensive.

Orissa is regarded as the tourist paradise for its golden triangle. It is a fairly land, fabled for its natural beauty, forest, lakes, rivers, fine beaches and a great variety of fauna and flora. Continuous peaks of human achievements in the fields of arts, architecture and sculpture covered this land into a land of temples, where stones silently and serenely proclaim the culture that goes far back into history and testify the richest civilization observing various cultural interest.

Having a rich legacy behind its great land, it amazed the world and attracted countless tourists both from the country as well as abroad. Thus, the conducted trips by the natives have given ample scope to the writers to have some Oriya guide books starting from the beginning of 20th century. Such travel guides while stand along the line of modern tourist literature, are discussed below briefly, stating their informational contents.

The first publication of such tourist guide goes to the credit of Chintamani Acharya, a man of repute in the field of law, education and culture, who published a guide book under the name *Bhubaneswar* for the piligrims in 1912. This was subsequently translated into English. Its subsequent edition came out in 1923 under the auspices of Utkal Sahitya Press which was reprinted in 1949 by the Students Store. This book of reference contains 9 chapters, 5 appendices and 18 illustrations. The chapters deal with Saiba Dharma, the art of Orissa, books and religious scriptures on Bhubaneswar, Akamrabana, Lingaraj Temple, tanks around Bhubaneswar, sculptures and monuments of Bhubaneswar temple, offering to the deities and festivals.

Sakhi Gopal Mahatmya (1923) of Chandra Sekhara Nanda and Biswanath Das states story behind Sakhigopal, a place of religious importance on the way to Puri along with a brief description on the temple of Sakhigopal, daily rituals, annual festivals and the care and maintenance of the temple. A copy of this book in the hands of tourists, provides a timely guidance.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Bharatiya Tirtha Darsana (1927) of Madan Mohan Patnaik, presents a brief account of the places of pilgrimage in India with an alphabetical content page of place names spreading over 434 pages with appropriate information. Tourists of Orissa, interested in conducting tour outside the state, will find this book useful.

Kakatpur Mahamangala (1935) is a publication compiled by Radha Charana Panda. It provides information about the history and installation of goddess Mangala. Description of the Temple, Jagamohana, Mukhasala, Mandapa, its bell and Simhadwar along with the rituals, festivals, offerings to goddess are clearly written.

Prabhakar Mishra's *Rajadhani Delhi* (1956) is a guide book for the Oriya tourists intending to visit the important places of Delhi, the Capital city of India. A brief history of all the rulers who occupied the throne of Delhi has been furnished. About 85 important places of sight seeing around Delhi along with 7 illustrations and photos with a brief note have been provided.

Japan (1957), a translated version from the original work of J.C. Kumarappa, by Rama Chandra Rath is divided into 2 parts. Part I provides a brief information on its people, wealth, general administration, etc., and Part II gives a brief account on basic needs of the people along with the industrial and modern amenities. It is a guide on the people of Japan and their various needs.

Suryanarayan Das's *Lingaraj Mandir* (1960), is a good book on Temple of Lingaraj with a brief description on its history, style of construction, icons, the different parts of the temple like the main temple, Jagamohana, Dancing Hall, Bhogamandapa and story behind the Bhubaneswar, described in various Puranas and religious scripts. It also discusses the art and architectural remains around the temple.

Puri Badadeula (1962) by Narasimha Mahapatra provides a brief account on the Temple of Puri and god and goddesses installed inside the temple. The rituals, festivals, dresses, Mahaprasad and the religious importance of Puri with a brief description on Govinda Dwadashi Snana and Lord Jagannath.

Desha Darsana (1966) by Biswanath Kar is a most helpful and informative guide indicating brief description of important places of interest. The connection to these places by road, rail and air has been properly guided. The author has written this guide, out of his own experience after visiting the places during 1955 to 1959. It has all coverage and hence, its scope is wide. Important places of India including Nepal, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Lucknow, Ajodhya, Prayaga, Calcutta, Rameswar, Madurai, Bangalore, Mysore, Kanchipur, Pondicherry, Kashmir, Amritsar, Bhakra, Hardwar, Rishikesh, Jaipore, Pharakka, Ujjain, Nepal, Gauhati, Badrinath, Dehradun, Missouri, Bhubaneswar, Konark

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

and Puri have found their places in this book. It has provided 24 photos of different places of interest.

Facts about India (1967) published under the auspices of Publication Division, Government of India in Oriya translated version under the title *Bharata Bishyaka Tathyabali* is a unique guide on India. It contains about 21 chapters in two broadly divided parts. These chapters provide general information on the country, its people, history and the constitutional framework. Economic, social and cultural aspects have been dealt in Part II. Though it is a translated work in Oriya, it displays factual information on all aspects of India and hence, dependable and authentic.

Srikhetra Parichaya (1975) in its 2nd edition is a guide book on Puri and Jagannath Temple providing general information on Puri, its historical base, legend behind origin of Lord Jagannath, tourist attractions of Puri, offerings to the deities, some other temples around Puri temple, festivals, art and architecture of the temple, Indian names of months, etc. Since the publication is compiled by Sri Jagannath Temple Managing Committee, the information therein is authentic and reliable.

Golaka Chandra Mahapatra's *Balasore* (1976) is the only book on this district where history and origin of the district with its site seeing places, forts, the old currencies, economic conditions, evolution of its culture, contact with English people, etc., have been discussed. The author has provided most of the information basing on several books which have been quoted in the text itself. Further, in Appendix-I a chronology of events is furnished. A bibliography which is found very much useful in compiling this guide has been mentioned at last. It contains 94 pages without illustrations.

Arjuna Nalla's *Koraput Darpana* (1976) which runs into its 2nd edition in 1980, has dealt with general information on Koraput district, its sub-division, Taluk, Panchayat, rivers, mountains, hills, city, educational institutions, places of visit, minerals available, writers, list of M.Ps and M.L.As and the cultural background of different tribes living therein. This book is a helpful guide to the people and visitors to the district.

Jagannath Puri (1976) compiled by Gauri Kumar Brahma, a professor of eminence in Oriya language and literature, is another book of guidance to the tourists visiting Jagannath temple. It speaks to the tourists as to how to go to Puri, where to stay, what to visit, what are to be seen in the temple and its surroundings, and other 23 temples located around Puri town, etc. It has systematically listed about 15 sites to be seen inside the temple premises along with different parts of the main temple. No other book has a lot of information in a concise form as it has. Thus, every temple visitor will find this book as a most useful guide.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Nilachala Madhuri (1977) of Chandra Sekhar Patnaik provides information on all aspects of Temple of Lord Jagannath along with a glossary of terms used at Jagannath temple. This book is particularly helpful to the visitors for referring the peculiar terms that are used in the literature of Jagannath cult. About more than 250 terms are listed from page 277 to 292.

Srikhetra Darshana (1977) compiled by Purna Chandra Mishra, a lecturer of Oriya language and literature seems to be a most authentic and systematic guide book on Lord Jagannath, Puri. It provides information quoting authentic citations from various texts on name of Puri, why of Puri, its situation, introduction to Lord Jagannath and the genesis, time of construction of temple, its size, height and length, temple's boundary wall and other god and goddess inside the premises, rituals of Lord Jagannath, its daily offerings, car festivals, different dresses and costumes, workers and sources of income of Sri Jagannath Temple. Besides, it also indicates the location of different temples around Puri, gymnastic houses at Puri, site seeing places of Puri and such other important matters. It provides a list of references at the last of the text, which serves as bibliography for further study.

Chilika (1977) by Radha Charan Panda, is a unique and only guide book available on Chilika lake. The compiler has made an attempt to present the information about Chilika lake and its surroundings in 13 chapters. All these chapters deal with different islands, fishermen, visiting places, different types of birds and animals in the water, railway stations, Dak Bunglows, different places of attraction by the side of the lake. The god and goddesses around the lake etc., have also been listed and, what to see, where to go and stay have also been dealt briefly. Hence, thousands of visitors of Chilika lake will find this book most helpful.

Sri Jagannath (1977) by Balaram Mishra, is one of the most popular guide book having 20 chapters on all aspects of Lord Jagannath, Puri and the legends thereon. This guide book runs into its 4th edition in 1988. The author has also a number of publications of this type to his credit, namely, Konark, Bhubaneswar, and Kakatpur Mangala which would be discussed separately.

Khanda Khirod Mishra and Company, Cuttack, have made a commendable effort in bringing out a series of publications under the *Bharata Bhramana* series by inviting suitable persons to write down guide books that would be highly useful for the tourists, speaking Oriya language. This attempt resulted in the production of several tourist guides of different states.

The tourist guides compiled by Debendra Nath Mohanty, under these services, are namely, *Bharatabarsha* (1979), *Assam, Manipur, Tripura* (1979), *Arunachala Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya* (1979), *Bharata Deepapunja : Andaman, Nicobar,*

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Lakshyadeep (1979), *Hariyana* (1979), *Punjab* (1979), *Rajasthan* (1979), *Sikkim and Mijoram* (1979). The other tourist guides on *Odisha* (1979), *Dilli* (1981) and *Jammu and Kashmir* (1981) are compiled by Rabinarayana Mahapatra. *Karnatak* (1981) and *Ladakha* (1983) by Chandra Sekhara Mohapatra and Debendranath Mohanty, respectively were also compiled under the same publisher. Raj Kishore Patnaik made an attempt in compiling tourist guides namely *Goa, Daman, Diyu* (1981), and *Pandicheri* (1984). This series remains incomplete as no guides have been compiled in respect of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Himachala Pradesh. In all these guide books, respective authors have tried to provide information on history, culture and customs of the people. A fair account of the historical places, picnic spots, temples and religious centres is given. Importance is also given to sight seeing spots, like museums, planetariums, public buildings, monuments, parks, botanical garden, and zoos, forts, etc.

Bhanjabhumi Kendujhari (1980) by Bipin Bihari Das is an interesting guide on the district of Kendujhar wherein, the author has devoted 61 chapters stating the history and geography of Kendujhar, its people, population, temples, waterfalls, places of interest, monuments, rivers and mountains, etc. The importance attached to different places are authenticated by quoting references to various texts from Purana and other sources. Thus, it is a geographical and historical source of information on a singular district. It was first published in 1950 and the present edition is complete revision basing on more facts.

Jajipur Biraja Kshetra (1979) by Baishnaba Charan Das which was revised in 1983 is a scholarly publication. It is regarded as the most useful reference tool from the point of view of history, geography, religion, philosophy, tourism, archeology, etc. There is a descriptive account of all the places bearing religious importance. A brief account of 108 Shivalinga, 28 ghatas of religious bath, and a narration on Goddess *Biraja* has highly enriched the prestige of the publication. Every visitor will not miss to have a copy of this publication, if he intends to know about Jajpur town, a sub-divisional headquarter of Cuttack district in the state of Orissa.

Sambhu Kshetra Kapilas (1980) by Gaurendra Pratap Singdeo and others is a publication which intends to present the factual and brief information on the temple on Kapilas hillock. Its beautiful and natural environment around the temple and presiding *Lord Sikhareswar* and his disciple Sridhar Swamy have been depicted in a most conveyable language which attract the visitors to have a copy of the same. The list of daily offerings to *Lord Shiva* and rituals on different festive occasions have also been dealt within this work.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Konark (1981) by Balaram Mishra, presents a general account of the famous temple *Konark*. Its significant past, Sun worship, daily rituals, important festivals, sacred spots and shrines including fall of main temple have been discussed in the book. The wonders of the temple in its different stages of construction such as platform, the main temple, the porch, the hall of dance and Nabagraha, have been highlighted stating its art, architectural and sculptural significance. Any lay man desirous of having knowledge on Konark Temple will find this guide book most helpful.

Paramahansanath (1981) compiled by Harsabardhana Pati is a small guide depicting the history, management and construction of the temple located at Paramahansa by the side of the river Kathajori in the district of Cuttack. About 15 references are cited to compile this guide book and it is found useful to the person visiting the temple.

Bhubaneswar (1983) by Balaram Mishra is another publication of touristic importance, wherein the author has stated about the importance of the town from the point of view of history, categories of temple architect and sculpture. Lingaraj Mandir, Bindu Sagar, Ananta Basudev and other important temples including the caves of Dhauligiri, Khandagiri, Sisupala gada and Udayagiri, have been the topic of discussion in the work. As a capital town, its public buildings, parks, other temples and the significant places are also described for the knowledge of the visitors.

Kakatapur Mahamangala (1983) under the authorship of Balaram Mishra is the 2nd publication that guides the visitors interested to see the temple of Goddess Mangala. The compiler has successfully assembled the brief facts on Kakatpur's history, its significant role on religious upliftment, its temple, idols, the entrance, the pandal, rest place and the Bhogamandapa. The different God and Goddess in the vicinity of the temple and their daily rituals are also discussed. Rules of Nabakalebara and the observance and rituals followed therein have been described briefly.

Mayurbhanja Aka Drustipat (1988) is a guide book on the district of Mayurbhanj, compiled by Dwija Kishore Parida and Manoja Dalabehera. It is a first book of its kind with a brief description on the history and kingship of Mayurbhanj. Its narrative account on Baripada town, car festival, palace, temples and other places of importance throughout the district and its sub-divisions, make this book more educative and informative. The brief introduction to famous Chhau Dance and festivals of the locality along with its significant and important events of the district, have made this book popular among the common man for the purpose of reference.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

The publication of *Sachitra Srikshetra Parichaya* (1991) compiled by Sasadhara Kar is one of the best contributions on tourists' literature of Puri, a place of world known piligrimage for its presiding *Lord Jagannath.* It is a compact, precise and all purposeful reference tool, where every aspect of touristic information has been furnished in 20 chapters. The additional information on Chhatisha Nijoga, important dharmasalas, different buildings of public importance, the 7 and 31 lanes and by-lanes of Puri towns including a hint of Konark have made this book most popular, useful and significant for the tourists, knowing Oriya language.

Tracing the historical development of literature on tourist guides, this study records a total production of 41 reference tools of which 14 tools have been produced on introducing local places, 18 on India and other states including Japan and 9 on temples of the state. Of the 13 districts in the state only 4 districts have tourist guides to their credit and remaining do not have it.

However, tourist literature on Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar multiplies. Of the 25 states, the states on which there is no Oriya guide books are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This study has further indicated that all the published tourist guides are produced at the initiation of the individual authors or publishers. There is no single evidence to show a publication from the Department of Tourism of Orissa Tourist Development Corporation. Their apathy and disinterestedness towards publication of Oriya Tourist Guides do not seem to be a healthy trend.

EVALUATION

In the previous paragraphs an attempt has been made to give a brief overview of geographical and historical sources of information retrieved from Gazetteers, maps and atlases and the guides. Now in this concluding para, an objective evaluation of Gazetteers, maps, atlases and guide books are presented in nutshell.

Gazetteers

It is learnt during the period of investigation that the Gazetteer organisation of the Revenue Department is solely responsible for the production of State and District Gazetteers and almost all the gazetteers so far published are on collaborative effort of experts, through an editorial committee consisting of seasoned and experienced members from the Indian Administrative Service and the State Service. The information contained therein are based on the data received from all the departments of the Government and adequately processed and filtered by a group of writers, statisticians, translators and research officers before it ultimately goes to the Government press for publication.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

The Oriya version of Dhenkanal District Gazetteer (1981) under evaluation is a translated copy of the English version of 1972. As such, the recency of the material is not up-to-date. The system of pronunciation of place names has been taken from the maps of the Survey of India office and wherever there is any deviation because of local pronunciation, it is given in the circular bracket. The scale adopted in the map is at 1:1,250,000. An index of persons' name and place names has been furnished at the end. Since the information contained in the gazetteer is about 10 years old, it is felt necessary to up-to-date it by way of issuing supplements. However, the coverage of information in all aspects is adequately dealt with and authentic and reliable. There is an urgent need of publication of Oriya state Gazetteer including the remaining 12 district Gazetteers which should be geared up quickly by the organization concerned to fill up the gap.

Map and Atlases

Designing and development of maps and atlases in Oriya is slowly gaining momentum. Surveyor General of India, Deputy Director, Survey and Map Publication, Government of Orissa; Ajanta Publication, Delhi; Oxford University Press, Delhi; and Indian Book Depot (Map House), Delhi are sources of the agencies presently involved in the production of Oriya maps and atlases. Of these, the atlases, produced by Oxford University Press and Ajanta Publications have made adequate contribution in bringing out considerable number of maps in their atlases, useful for the school, colleges and offices.

Since the regional, state and local maps and atlases are extracted from the original master copy, maintained in the Surveyor General office by the respective Survey Departments and the other agencies with prior permission from the Surveyor General of India, they are regarded as most authentic, reliable and dependable. The coverage of information in these maps are discussed in the earlier paragraphs under its historical part. In most of the published maps and atlases translator's name is conspicuously absent except Oxford School Atlas.

Travel Guides

Publication of travel guides in Oriya seems to be a recent phenomenon of 20th Century and is gaining ground rapidly. Of the 41 publications reviewed in this study, none of these are initiated by the Government except one. Persons who earned good names in the literary achievements, have been associated with compiling guide books in Oriya. Some of them are namely, Pandit Surya Narayana Das, Gauri Kumar Brahma, Debendra Nath Mohanty, Balaram Mishra, Chandra Sekhar Mahapatra, Rabinarayan Mahapatra, Raj Kishore Patnaik, and Viswanath Kar. The other persons are young writers having great interest in the field.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Most of the publications initiated by the individuals are found rarely comprehensive and systematic except a few like *Srikshetra Parichaya* of Sasadhar Kar, *Srikshetra Parichaya* under the auspices of Sri Jagannath Temple Managing Committee, *Chilika* by Radha Charan Panda, *Srikshetra Darsana* by Purna Chandra Mishra and the publications under the *Bharata Bhramana* series. But in the absence of a comprehensive and systematic set of guide books, a sort of information is made available in these publications.

There are some individuals who have made attempts in compiling guide books on districts. Though these guide books seem to be more descriptive in nature, but brings out a number of important and unfamiliar facts to the notice of the users and if these publications are updated and made compact and precise, they will do marvellous services to the user community.

Lack of uniform pattern of arrangement and presentation of information is another problem in the production of guide books. A standard format is to be evolved and a style of presentation in a concise form is to be developed in the line of Foder's Guide India or Tourist Guide India to make the existing sources more effective, economical and appreciable.

One of the most striking features of this evaluation is that, though there are a number of institutions and departments like the Department of Tourism, Corporation and the teaching departments on geography, none seems to be interested in coming forward to take up the work at their level. Sahitya Akademy of the state and the Gazetteer organisations of the Revenue Department should consider this issue seriously and compile a standard tourist guide in Oriya. Dictionary of place names in Orissa, needs immediate attention.

REFERENCES

1. KATZ (WA). Introduction to references work. Vol.I. Basic References Sources. 1978. McGraw Hill Book Co.; New York. p.299.
2. Ibid. p.300
3. YOUNG (Heartsill), Ed. A.L.A. Glossary of Library and Information Science, 1983. American Library Association; Chicago. p.140.
4. Ibid. p.13.
5. Ibid. p.108.
6. NICHOLAS (Harold). Maps, Atlases, and Gazetteers. *In* Printed Reference Materials, Ed. by Gavin Higgens. 1980. Oxford IBH; Calcutta. p.238.
7. Op. cit. (1) p.301.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER - VII

BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES AND INDEXES

Compilation of bibliography is a process or technique that belongs to the whole of scholarship and the world of learning. Scholars and the scientists heavily depend on bibliographical tools of various kinds to draw an overview of a given subject or learning largely from the accumulated knowledge.

With the invention of printing press and particularly after the internationalisation of publishing industries, there has been a tremendous growth of literature in all branches of learning by what is known as 'Information explosion'. This phenomenon growth has posed great difficulties before the scholars for keeping themselves abreast of contemporary developments, without proper key or aid to access the vast mass of literature. This realisation has led to the emergence of modern bibliographical tools as means of controlling the literature of the world.

Origin and Definition

The term 'Bibliography' is a Greek origin derived from two words 'Biblion' and 'Graphien' meaning 'book' and 'to write', respectively. Thus, initially the word bibliography denotes 'writing of books'. Before invention of printing, the word was used in the sense of copying. Over one hundred years, there was no change in the meaning of the word. However, in 1763, the meaning changed from the 'writing of books' to 'writing about books'. Between 17th and 18th centuries the principles, concepts, practices and varieties of bibliography as are understood today were laid down. This meaning was well supported by the Encyclopaedia Britannica (1797) and also the first edition of Encyclopaedia Americana.

Definition

In the context of Library and Informaton Science, bibliography is considered 'as the technique of systematically producing descriptive list of written or published records' and is defined 'as such a list, so produced'.[1] The Oxford English Dictionary defines "Bibliography as a list of books of a particular author, printer or country, or of those dealing with any particular theme; the literature of subject".[2] With

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

the advancement of its techniques, it may now mean to be "a list of written, printed or otherwise produced records of civilization; which may include books, serials, pictures, maps, films, recording museum objects, manuscripts and any other media of communication".[3] ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science goes to the extent of defining it as "A list of works, documents or bibliographic items, usually with some relationship between them, e.g., by a given author, on a given subject, or published in a given place, and differing from a catalogue in that its contents are not restricted to the holding of a single collection, library or group of libraries".[4]

To sum up the above definitions of quoted authorities, the view of Sir Walter Gerg needs mentioning which states that "books are the material means by which the literature is transmitted and so bibliography is essentially the science of the transmission of literary documents". The term, however, has assumed different meanings through the passage of time. Identification of thought content in books, has become the prime concern of bibliography. It is in this context, bibliography means two things : (a) the art of preparing a systematic list of books, and (b) the name of the list itself. Today, no scholar or library can function without the bibliographical tools like bibliographies, catalogues and indexes.

Distinction between Bibliography, Catalogue and Index

To distinguish it from a bibliography, catalogue means "A list of books, maps, or other items arranged in some definite order. It records, describes and indexes the resources of a collection, a library or group of libraries".[5]

Bibliography provides a single access point to information, generally the first author, an index provides multiple access points, i.e., from each of the several concepts treated in the document. Further, unlike in bibliography, subject analysis is done in depth in indexes and thus, they help the user in finding out specific concepts. Both catalogues and indexes can serve as sources for compilation of bibliographies.

Need and purpose

Basing on the above definitions, William A. Katz, has systematically summed up the purpose and function of the bibliographies in the paragraphs stated below.

"A bibliography is analogous to a map or a chart. It serves to guide the librarian in the chaotic world of books and other forms of communication. Just as no sensible navigator would set out to see without a chart, no modern library can hope to function without bibliographical guides.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

From the view point of the users who may not understand the shades of bibliography, it serves one basic need. He may know what he wants, but he is never sure whether it exists, or more important, where he can find it. The bibliography gives him the answers.

A request for a book by title, author, or subject is a common question. Normally, the first logical place to find the answer is the card catalogue. For most purposes this serves well enough. It fails when a part of the book is needed, when the book is not in the library, or when it is a type of material, such as an elusive government document, which may not be in the catalogue, then, too, the patron may have the incorrect title or author may simply find it impossible to fathom the ambiguities of the cataloguing system. At this point, he desperately needs the assistance of a librarian who, in turn, may go to other bibliographic tools to locate the needed material.

These, then, are the practical function of the bibliography which may be defined as a well organised list or inventory".[6]

Thus, the primary purpose of a bibliography is to help the user in locating items of information for his study and research. Identification and verification of bibliographical information, locating the material through the publisher or other libraries where the books are available and helping in building library collection by selecting materials useful for readers, are the chief uses of systematic bibliography. For research scholar, an enumerative bibliography helps in avoiding duplication in research and providing access to the material of their interst. No researcher can start his work possibly without consulting or compiling bibliography because, he must know what already exists, what work is being done and what is yet to be done. A bibliography is thus, a guide to the literature of the study.

Types

Experts have categorised systematic bibliographies into different types by following the seven characteristics as per Table-20.

History

The history of bibliography tells us that the list of clay tablets of Babylonia, the catalogue of Graphic Records, compiled by a Greek physician Gallen in 2nd century A.D. and the appendix to 'Ecclesiastical History of Britain' in 731 A.D., are some of the pioneering attempts made in the field of compilation of Bibliographies.

John Boston of Bury in 1410 compiled 'catalogues scriptorum Ecclesias', a sort of Union Catalogue. It was John Tretheim, who first compiled a bibliography of 7000 ecclesiastical books in 1495. He followed a chronological arrangement

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 20

Types of Bibliography on the basis of Seven Characteristics

Characteristics			Examples
1.	Form	a) Physical	Indian National Bibliography
		b) Intellectual	Guide to Reference Books
2.	Agency	a) Bibliographer	Chaucer:A bibliographical Manual
		b) Printer	Printer's list
		c) Binder	Binder's list
		d) Publisher	Indian Book Industry
		e) Bibliophile	American first editions
		f) Copyright	Catalogue of copyright entries
		g) Author/Reader	—
		h) Library	
		i) Library Catalogue	British Museum Catalogue of printed Books
		ii) Book selection list	
		iii) Reading list	
3.	Language	Telugu	Granth Suchika
4.	Mode of compilation	a) Primary	National and Trade Bibliographies
		b) Secondary	Comprehensive Bibliography
5.	Subject	Science	Index to literature on science of sciences
6.	Space	Area of Coverage	Indian National Bibliography
7.	Time	a) Current	Indian Book Industry, Monthly
		b) Retrospective	Indian reference catalogue of Indian books

supported by alphabetical index. It was Konard Gesner who published Bibliotheca Universalis in 1545. Trade bibliography also made its first appearance in Germany in the 16th century A.D.

In the words of Neel Cheney and N.J. William 'Bibliography flourished in the 18th century, with a new generations of researcher to whom book was as important as its author. This century saw the development of systems of classification, and rules for cataloguing. Between 1770 and 1810, book sellers began to publish periodicals which recorded new books of their centuries, a kind of beginning of current national bibliography.[7]

With the changing conditions of intellectual activities, exploration of new countries, increase in the number of educational institutions and learned societies, a marked progress is made in advanced research in 19th century. This phenomenon

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

resulted in the increase of book trade and periodical publications that put an emphasis to record the work of the past in the form of a bibliography and make them available in the hands of research scholars at the time of need. It was in this period, the great bibliographies namely, catalogue catalogorum' and 'Bibliothecae Sanskritae' were compiled.

By the beginning of 20th century, the goals and methods of bibliography were defined. From 1914 onwards, a sharp development of current bibliography in almost every subject field has been marked.

However, the unprecedented development in the field of science and technology after the first world war and the establishment of documentation centres in many countries, have given a new direction in the sphere of bibliography compilation. In the modern age, compilation of bibliography has been considered as an important aspect of recording the intellectual output of the nation. Emergence of UNESCO as a powerful source for sponsoring many international and national bibliographies and its conference on the importance of bibliographical services, have identified and listed 11 categories of bibliographical services. This event is regarded as the land mark in the history of bibliographical control of published literature of the world and consequently, bibliographic activities in different countries of the world became the fashion of the age. Emergence of information technology and the application of computers in maintaining large bibliographic data base is a boon of the 21st century ahead.

Development of Oriya Bibliographies, Catalogues and Indexes

Early Period :

Survey of the Oriya Bibliographies and catalogues, indicates that compilation of bibliography has been a constant and continuous activity and the art of compilation has matured over the years.

The study of the Oriya literature, particularly of ancient time, reveals that Adikabi Sarala Das of 15th century A.D. was the first poet who had felt the need of compiling a bibliography and in this directon, few lines from his *Chandipurana* deserves worth mentioning :

"Prathame Ramayana Dwitiye Mahabharata
Trutiye Lekhana Mu Karai Bhagabata"

The interpretation of the above stanza shows that Sarala Das has complied *Ramayana, Mahabharata* and *Bhagabata* as his first, second and third work respectively. Successive listing of the above books for the knowledge of the reading public, perhaps laid the foundation of compiling the first autobibliography. Similarly, in one of the writings of Achyutananda of Panchasakha period of

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

16th century, i.e., in *Anakara Samhita* one finds a narration of a list of poet's own creation that is going to prove the existence of bibliography :

"Chhatisha Samhita Athostari Gita
Bansanu Sapta Binsare
Upabansanu Dwabinsa Khanda Gheni
Bhabishya Khandare
Padapadabali Lekhai je grantha
Sabu Srikrushna Mahima
To Age Kahilu Braja Kumar
Brahma Saraswata Sima"

Achyutananda's works on different subjects have been equally listed for the knowledge of the users.

Similar instance of listing the literary creation, was also there to show in the famous kabya of Kabi Samrat Upendrabhanja, namely, *Chitrakabya Bandhodwaya* which states :

"Anu Ae kabi bicharai chite
Kali Mu Aneka Prakash Gite
xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx
Trailokya Mohini Adi Ja Gite
Nirmita Chhanda Pothi Pancha Sata" ... 10

The poet had also cited a list of Kosha Granthas which he had used to compile his *Geetabhidhan*, the first verse dictionary in Oriya. His own admission of referring different verse dictionaries of various authors, very well suggests that, the modern method of citing references while composing the dictionary was also in existence during the period of 17th century. This is very well evidenced from the opening stanza of the dictionary which states :

"Geetabhidhana Suna Mana
Subudhi Sujanu Mana
Biswaprakash Medini Akakshyara
Sarswata Abhidhana" ... 11

Through the above stanza, the poet says to the people of wisdom that he has compiled this dictionary by collecting the vocabularies from the famous lexicons namely, *Biswaprakasha, Medini Kosha, Saraswata Kosha,* etc. Thus, two quotations from his work amply proves the existence of autobibliography and citation of reference, depending on which the work has been written.

Glaring examples, from the works of three authors, belonging to the 15th, 16th and 17th century, have established that the art of compiling bibliography has been known to the Oriya poets and its necessity was felt right from the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

days of Sarala Das. This has undergone a change through various stages of development to reach at its present shape.

Pre-Independence Period

Till the advent of printing press, the Oriya literature was recorded on the palm leaf, hand made paper, Bhuja patra and Kumbhi barks, etc. This method of recording the knowledge of the past became slower with the advancement of language and literature in the subsequent years. Scholars of oriental studies started expressing their concern over the likelihood of disappearance of manuscript to posterity. *Gitagovinda* was, therefore, translated by Sir willam Jone in 1784 from the manuscript.

Establishment of printing press at Serampore in 1800 A.D. and the centres of higher learning and Universities in Calcutta gave an impetus to the writing of books, primarily the pedagogical materials. It has greatly helped in the increase of books and periodicals. The changed situation demanded for compilation of bibliographies and catalogues to record the knowledge of the past. It was James Long who first felt the need of compiling a list of Oriya manuscripts in 1859 before they are put into decay. This trend of change had highly influenced the editor of the *Utkal Dipika* in 1866 who had thought of listing the publications of that period.

By May 1867, need for forming a literary society, which would look after the recording of the literary output of Orissa was felt and consequently, *"Utkalbhashoddhipanee Sabha"*[12] was convened on 18.7.1867 and its sub-committee was entrusted with the work of listing books under the title, author, contents with brief biographical sketch of the author. Artatrana Tarka Panchanana, Kapileswar Vidyabhusana, Banamali Singh, Govinda Chandra Mahapatra and Gouri Sankar Roy, were the members of the committee.

Enactment of Press and Registration Act of 1867 made it obligatory for the publishing concerns to furnish a list of their publications to the respectivce Governments, who in turn, start publishing such lists in the State Gazettes of that period. In the process, bibliographical details were published in the State Gazette under 17 columns. Such publications, ultimately helped many librarians to compile language bibliographies in the subsequent years.

In 1872 John Beams "published a list of 82 titles of manuscripts of which 30 were authored by Upendra Bhanja only".[13] In the same year, W.W. Hunter had also brought out an analytical catalogue of 107 works, alphabetically arranged with a brief description of 47 MSS of undetermined authorship. This catalogue was appended to Hunter's Orissa History, Vol. II Appendix IX. Mr. Hunter had acknowledged Mr. T. Ravenshaw for having supplied the data for this catalogue.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

In 1896, an attempt was made by Krushna Prasad Chaudhury to bring out a list of poets in the September and October issue of *Utkal Dipika*.

Based on the availability of manuscript, Manmohan Chakravarty had given a list of up-to-date Oriya writers in the Journal of Asiatic Society, Bengal, in 1898.

Seven years later, in 1905, Prof. Blumhardt, University College of London made an attempt to prepare a list of Bengali, Oriya and Assamese books found in the library of India office, London. The Oriya catalogue had 318 entries with an alphabetical author index of 142 writers.

Similarly, in 1924 another catalogue of manuscripts found in the India Office Library was compiled by the same professor Mahamahopadhyaya Harprasad Sastri and Prof. McDowell had taken keen interest in quest of palm leaf manuscripts and submitted a report on the availability of 2 lakhs manuscripts, particularly, in the district of Puri during the first decade of 20th century. It was in the year 1935 and 1936 Pandit Suryanarayana Das had brought out 3 articles under the title *Purna Aprakashita Pothi Parichaya* in *Sahakar* XV, 11(1935) pp.1045-52, XVI 3(1936) pp. 266-67, XVI 11/12 (1936) pp. 1094-96. The Asiatic Society, Bengal, Oriental Manuscript Library, Madras, National Archieves, Delhi, Visvabharati, Santiniketan, have collected a large number of Oriya manuscripts and had brought their catalogue in course of time.

In 1943, with the establishment of the Utkal University, attempt was made to collect manuscripts from various places of Orissa and a catalogue of 5787 manuscripts has been compiled recently.

Notwithstanding so much effort towards the compialtion of catalogues of manuscripts, one is constrained to find that the arrangement of bibliographical entries is not scientific, uniform and does not follow the rules of compilation.

Post-Independence Period

Establishment of manuscript section in Orissa State Museum during 1950 had paved the way for compilation of a series of catalogues under the able guidance of Sri K.N. Mahapatra, its first Curator and subsequently, by Pandit Nilamani Mishra. As a result of their continuous effort, the Oriya language and literature became capable of presenting 5 volumes of catalogue of Oriya manuscripts before the world of scholars during the period 1970 to 1979. In 1975, another catalogue of Oriya manuscript was compiled by Prof. Basudeva Sahu in the Department of Oriya, Utkal University. Prof. Khageswar Mahapatra had also compiled a catalogue of Oriya manuscript in the collection of the manuscripts section of the Department of Oriya, Visvabharati, Shantiniketan in 1983. In 1988, A.K. Deb and his associates brought out Descriptive alphabetical catalogue of manuscripts in the collection of Parija Library, Utkal University.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Bibliography of Oriya Books

Prof. Debiprasanna Patnaik, though based his compilation of books entitled *Kabi Lipi* (1957) on the work of Prof. Blumhardt, yet it is the first of its kind prepared in Oriya language with chronological arrangement without, however, the complete bibliographical descriptions.

The next attempt of compiling bibliography of Oriya literature fell in the hands of National Library under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954, which assumed the ultimate responsibility of publishing *Indian National Bibliography* since 1958. Since then, it is regarded as an authoritative bibliographical record of current publications of Indian literature in 14 major languages. Entries of these books are arranged according to classified sequence with alphabetical index, transliterated into Roman script with diacritical mark.

The price of the Roman script bibliographies had made it difficult for procurement of the same by the local libraries of a particular language speaking area and as such, it was decided that the editorial staff of the INB, should prepare, edit the language bibliographies and keep the manuscrit ready for printing and publishing in the script of the respective languages. This decision has resulted in the publication of Oriya language bibliographies in fascicules for 1958-59, 1960-61, 1962 and 1963 through the Orissa Sahitya Akademi. The Central Reference Library, Calcutta published the Oriya language bibliography of 1979-80. All these publications bear the title *Jatiya Granth Suchi (Odisha Bibhaga)* to fill up the gap of publications, Indian language pertaining to the period 1901 to 1953, the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, took a project of compiling *National Bibliography of Indian Literature* in a series of 4 volumes under the editorship of Sri B.S. Kesavan, the formerly librarian of the National Library. Vol.3 of the series deals with Oriya publications spreading over 91 pages, i.e., from 154-244.

Pandit Nilamani Mishra, formerly the Curator of Orissa State Museum had made another attempt by editing and compiling a subject bibliography on *Ram Sahitya* in 1960. The entries are chronologically arranged in accordance with the date of creation of the works. This is, perhaps, the first of its kind in Orissa, which has recorded the work of 68 authors, covering the period upto 1920.

It was in the year 1961, a short descriptive bibliography of Oriya folk literature was compiled by Bhabagrahi Mishra in association with Professor Kunja Bihari Das, which appeared in Folklore, Vol.2, Number 4 of 1961 at pp. 247-50.

In 1964, Prof. Janaki Ballava Mohanty had written a book entitled *Srusti O Samikshya* to which a chronologically arranged book list published during the period 1868-1899, containing 391 titles, was appended. In the same year, the National Library of India had brought out a publication under the caption

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

A Bibliography of Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias in Indian Languages in Roman script with diacritical marks. It records for the first time the Reference Materials of Indian Languages. Following this bibliography, Prof. Debi Prasanna Patanaik made another attempt to compile *Indian Language Bibliography of Grammars, Dictionaries and Teaching Materials* in 1966, published under the auspices of Educational Research Centre, New Delhi.

Sarala Puraskar Celebration Committee under the auspices of Indian Public Charitable Trust, Bhubaneswar, started publishing a list of non-exhaustive and provisional books published in Oriya since 1979 to 1987 classified under six subject headings. Though the list does not provide detailed bibliographical description as required under a modern bibliography, it serves the purpose of making an overview of annual output of Oriya literature to a considerable extent in the absence of an annual bibliography. The yearwise break up entries in the list gives a clear picture of production (Table-21).

In 1981, Hermann Kulke, a German Research Scholar in Oriental Studies, prepared *Orissa Comprehensive and Classified Bibliography* in collaboration with Professor G.N. Das, M.N. Das and K.S. Behera. It is considered to be one of the most authentic, comprehensive and reliable retrospective bibliographies so far published in Orissa with an index and exhaustive note of its compiler.

A literary society namely, 'Sampratika' came into existence in 1985 and immediately after one year of its existence, it has brought out *Sampratika Grantha Samikshya - 1985* under the editorship of Prof. Dasarathi Das. Though

Table - 21

List of Books included in the Bibliography prepared by the Organisers of 'Sarala Puraskar' during 1979 to 1987

Year	Essays	Poetry	Drama	Fiction	Story	Biography	Total	Remarks
1976	38	15	18	11	19	8	109	List of books are
1977	41	19	30	25	20	10	145	not exhaustive and
1978	32	28	18	32	35	6	151	do not have
1979	30	10	17	17	29	5	108	complete coverage
1980	29	31	21	56	35	12	184	of published
1981	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	literature in Oriya.
1982	17	24	26	37	39	11	154	Publication of such
1983-84	63	33	33	62	72	18	281	list has been
1985	33	27	8	14	30	10	122	discontinued after
1986-87	67	52	18	34	37	15	223	1986-87.
Total	350	239	189	288	316	95	1477	

N.B.: N.A. stands for not available

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

it is a contemporary Book Review Annual Digest, it has listed 192 books, classified under 15 subject headings providing bibliographical details under title, author, publisher and price, published during the year 1985. Similarly, *Sampratika Grantha Samikshya - 1986* came out in 1989. It records the list of 104 books under 14 subject headings.

To commemorate the centenary year of Oriya fiction writing in 1987, a bibliography on Oriya fiction under the title *Upanyasa Grantha Suchi* was compiled by Manoranjan Pradhan and Sabita Pradhan. Though such compilation is a commendable effort, it lacks scientific arrangement in confirmity with the prescribed norms of preparing a bibliography. Its arrangement is chronological with an alphabetical author index.

Production of *Odia Prakashana O Prasarana Itihas* in 1986 is a landmark in the history of Oriya bibliography. It is the outcome of unceasing effort, coupled with the dedication of its compiler late Sridhara Mahapatra Sharma. It is a monumental work of its time, published in Volume-I, divided into two parts with history and development of Oriya printing and publication from its very inception. It has brought out a list of 1815 publications chronologically arranged covering the period 1807 to 1925 by listing the name of 1700 writers of Oriya literature belonging to the period of 11th century to 1947 A.D. In this publication, the author had indicated his plan to bring out a sequel to this book as its second volume, which unfortunately could not be materialised due to his untimely death. If his successor publishes the same, it may bring out many hidden facts of Oriya literature to lime light.

It was in the year 1988, Kailash Chandra Patanaik compiled a bibliography under the caption *Upanyasa Alochana Suchi* with 221 entries. This was published in Visvabharati Dipika, Vol. IX, pp.77-116.

Professor Ganeswar Mishra had made an attempt in compiling *Odia Upanyasa Grantha Suchi O Parichaya* in 1988 under the auspices of Orissa Sahitya Akademi. It has recorded alphabetically bibliographical details of 3700 fictions under the surname of the author, followed by the title, place of publication, edition, year of publication and the type of fiction. A brief indication of different aspects of the fiction such as translation, psydonym and the original fiction from which the translation is made, is given with an exhaustive introduction of the compiler.

In the same year, a descriptive alphabetical catalogue of manuscript in the collection of the Utkal University Library was compiled by A.K. Deb and his associates. This printed catalogue is in 2 parts covering 518 pages, containing 5787 entries. Each entry of the catalogue provides 17 items of information arranged alphabetically under 24 classified subject groups. An exhaustive introduction is also furnished by its compiler as an aid to the users.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Publication of *Odia Prakasana,* 1990 by Saral Das is no doubt an important event in the history of bibliographical control of Oriya literature. Among all the bibliographies so far published in Oriya script, both the government and private individuals, this occupies the first and the foremost position in respect of recording 621 books and 287 news papers and periodicals under 33 subject groups. It is the only current bibliography which is exhaustive in treatment. However, its 2nd volume pertaining to 1991 has not been released till April, 1992.

It is thus observed from the historical description of bibliography and catalogue making that upto 1957, there were a few attempts made to compile the bibliography of manuscripts, but those were not scientifically done.

Of all the earlier attempts stated above, the works of J.F. Blumhardt are worth noting as they serve as precursors for future bibliographies of Orissa. The catalogues of manuscripts published by Utkal University and the Visvabharati seem to be an improvement over the earlier ones, so far as the provision of information is concerned. It is no doubt that, Indian National Bibliography has made attempts to adopt internationally accepted format for furnishing bibliographical information, suffers from delay in respect of its frequency of publication and insufficient coverage, this is due to non-cooperation of the publishers in sending the books timely under the Delivery of Books Act, 1954. Though Saral Das's *Odia Prakashana-1990* has an exhaustive coverage, it needs standardised format of entry. It is learnt from the compilers that the Bhanja Bibliography and the Jagannath Bibliography which have been compiled by Dr. Purna Chandra Mishra and Prof. Gaganendra Das is under the process of printing. Jagannath Bibliography under the auspices of Sri Jagannath University contains 2812 entries. So in nutshell, this study has revealed the publications of 28 bibliographies and catalogues of Oriya literature. Of the 28 such publications, there are 10 catalogues of manuscripts, 12 general bibliographies and 6 subject bibliographies (Table - 22).

Index and Abstracts to Periodical Literature

Preparation of an index to articles in Oriya periodicals for the guidance of the research scholars as an approach material to the gateway of knowledge is the need of the hour. But Oriya literature presents a poor picture of this category. Whatever attempt has been made in this direction, is not regular. Stray attempts were made to prepare annual index to articles appeared in Oriya periodicals like *Jhankar, Utkal Sahitya, Sri Jagannath, Bahitra, Srimandir Samachara* and *Konark.* Recently, an attempt has been made to prepare an index of about 567 articles appeared in the journal *Konark* for the period, covering from 1958 to 1986 of 60 issues. Each entry of this index is arranged under serial, title, author, issue number, year and pagination. Though this

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 22
Catalogues and Bibliographies

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Compiler/	Publisher	Vol.	Page	Total entries	Arrange-ment	Additional Aid	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	1905	Catalogue of the Library of the India Office	J.F. Blumhardt	India Office Library, London	II Pt.IV	322-338	318	Alphabetical	There is an index of 142 authors	Total books covered 226 and different editions of the same title numbering 156 comes to 318 entries
2.	1924	Catalogue of the Oriya Manuscripts	J.F. Blumhardt	Oxford University Press, London	—	24	50	Numbered in Arabic numerals	Index of person and works	Part-I contains poetry & Part-II grammars
3.	1957	Kabi Lipi	D.P. Patanaik	Visva Bharati Shantiniketan	—	165	329	Chronological	—	List of Oriya books published since 1807-1901
4.	1960	Jatiya Granth Suchi, 1958-59	B.S. Kesvan & Abakash Jena	Odisha Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar	—	127	351	Classified	Author index alphabetical	—
5.	1960	Odia Ram Sahitya	Nilamani Mishra	-do-	—	70	68	Chronological	—	—
6.	1963	Jatiya Granth Suchi 1960-61 (Odia Bibhaga)	B.S. Kesavan & Abakash Jena	-do-	—	303	750	Classified	Alphabetical	—
7.	1963	Jatiya Granth Suchi (Odia Bibhaga) Jan-June, 1963	-do-	-do-	—	57	102	-do-	-do-	—
8.	1964	A bibliography of dictionaries and and encyclopaedias in Indian languages	Y.M. Mulay	National Library, Calcutta	—	165	2190	Alphabetical	—	39 entries are related to Oriya language publication
9.	1966	Indian language Bibliography of grammars, dictionaries and teaching materials	D.P. Patanaik	Educational Research Centre, New Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	1970	A descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts (Kavya) collection of the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	Nilamani Mishra	Superintendent of Museum, Orissa, Bhubaneswar	—	206	247	Alphabetical	Alphabetical title index with the name of authors	The catalogue includes the work of 101 poets and 6 poetesses
11.	1970	National Bibliography of Indian literature (1901-1953)	B.S. Kesavan	Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi	—	154-244	2543	-do-	—	Classified into 7 subject group entries are transliterated
12.	1972	An alphabetical catalogue of Oriya and other manuscripts in the collection of the Orissa State Museum	Nilamani Mishra	Superintendent of Museum, Orissa, Bhubaneswar	—	206	247	Alphabetical	Alphabetical title index with the name of authors	The catalogue includes the work of 101 poets and 6 poetesses
13.	1972	Jatiya Granth Suchi (Odia Bibhaga) July-December, 1963	Abakash Jena	Odisha Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar	—	63	116	Classified	Alphabetical	4 appendices are provided
14.	1973	A descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts, Oriya Kavya (KHA-CHA)	Nilamani Mishra	Superintendent of Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	VIII	ii+76 389	337	Alphabetical	Alphabetical author index	Includes the work of 290 poets and poetesses
15.	1974	A descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts, Oriya Kavya (CHHA-TA)	-do-	-do-	IX	71+ 331	223	-do-	-do-	Serves as a guide to the scholars
16.	1975	Descriptive catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts	Basudeva Sahu	Author, Bhubaneswar	—	48	56	-do-	-do-	It is a model catalogue and serves as a guide to the scholars
17.	1979	A Descriptive catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts, Oriya Kavya (DA-NA) in the collection of Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar	Nilamani Mishra	Superintendent of Museum, Orissa, Bhubaneswar	X	275	258	-do-	—	Serves as a guide to scholars
18.	1981	Orissa Bibliography	Hermann Kulke and others	Vidyapuri, Cuttack	—	16	7740	Classified	Alphabetical	—

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	1983	A descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts in the collection of the Dept. of Oriya, Visva Bharati	Khageswar Mohapatra	Dept. of Oriya, Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan	—	278	342	Alphabetical	—	The catalogue is classified in 14 subject groups
20.	1984	Jatiya Granth Suchi (Odia Bibhaga) 1979-1980	Abakash Jena	Central Reference Library, Calcutta	—	182	508	Classified	Alphabetical	The bibliography of 1964-1969
21.	1986	Odia Prakashana O' Prasarana Itihas	Sridhara Mohapatra Sharma	Granth Mandir, Cuttack	1	465+ 245	1815	Chronological	—	14 chapters
22.	1986	Sampratika, 1985	Dasarathi Das	Sampratika, Bhubaneswar	—	154	192	Alphabetical	—	Divided into 15 classes
23.	1987	Upanyasa Granth Suchi	Manoranjan Pradhan & Sabita Pradhan	Agraduta, Cuttack	—	162	3196	-do-	Alphabetical	—
24.	1988	Odia Upanyasa Granth Suchi O' Parichaya	Ganeswar Mishra	Odisha Sahitya Akademi, Bhubaneswar	—	252	3700	-do-	—	—
25.	1988	Upanyasa Alochana Sahitya	Kailash Patnaik	Visva Bharati Deepika	—	77-116p	221	—	—	—
26.	1988	A descriptive Alphabetical catalogue of manuscripts in the collection of Parija Library	A.K. Deb	Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	—	518	5487	-do-	—	Divided into 24 subject groups
27.	1989	Sampratika-1986	Dasarathi Das	Sampratika, Bhubaneswar	—	176	104	-do-	—	Divided into 19 classes
28.	1990	Odia Prakashana-1990	Saral Das	Legend Publications, Bhubaneswar	—	32	621	Alphabetical	—	33 subject groups

N.A. : Stands for not available.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

attempt is a pioneering one, does not follow standardised format. However, in the absence of any indexing journal this serves the purpose. It covers 22 pages appeared in 61st issue of 1986 *Konark*.

Similarly, Sudhakar Patanaik has compiled an index to news items appeared in *Prabodh Chandrika* and *Utkal Dipika* covering the period 1856-1881. The work names as *Sambad Patraru Odishara Katha*, Part-I (1972). Items of information are arranged under 5 broad subjects namely, Samaja, Sikshya, Sahitya, Dharma, and Bibidha. Each item of information under a subject heading is numbered with citation of the weekly stating its volume, date, issue in circular bracket.

Index to Doctoral Dissertation

Publication of a list of doctoral theses, submitted to different universities in Oriya language and literature including London and Visvabharati by Dr. Krushna Chandra Behera through an article entitled *Viswavidyalaya : Odia Bhasha Sahityara Gabeshana in Aeshana*, 1987 is a pioneering attempt. But no abstract of the thesis is made. Similarly, Post-Graduate Department of Oriya has brought out a chronological list of doctoral dissertations submitted to Berhampur University under 6 subject headings on a publication namely, *Smaranika* in the event of its Silver Jubilee Celebration in 1990. Recently, a list of Doctoral dissertations in Oriya language and literature submitted to Utkal University has been compiled by B. Mohanty under the guidance of Dr. P. Padhi as a project of MLIS Examination of 1991. This, lists 271 doctoral theses of which, 185 have been abstracted in English with transliterated titles. This attempt though made in English, is a source to be used for the guidance of future compilers and thus needs immediate publication.

Book Review Digest

Publication of *Sampratika Grantha Sameekshya*, 1985 and 1986 as an annual Book Review Digest under the auspices of a literary society, namely *Sampratika* is the first attempt of compilation of book review digest in Oriya. While the digest of 1985 covers review of 27 selected books by different authors, 1986 reviews 24 selected books, published during the period. This is indeed a better beginning in the history of reference literature in Oriya. It is more or less resembling the Book Review Digest of reputed publishers of the world.

EVALUATION

Some of the Oriya catalogues and bibliographies which have been noted down in the previous paragraphs are evaluated on the basis of the criteria like authority, scope, treatment of entries, structure of arrangement and other details.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Authority

Oriya literature has produced a few bibliographies and catalogues, compiled by scholars of repute. In this respect the name of Pandit Nilamani Mishra, formerly Curator of Orissa State Museum, comes to the forefront. By his erudite and painstaking labour, he could be able to edit a series of 5 volumes of catalogues under the name, *A Descriptive Catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts* which also includes *An Alphabetical Catalogue of Oriya and Other Manuscripts in the Collection of Orissa State Museum.*

Another catalogue of the same type was edited in 1975 by Professor Basudeva Sahu of P.G. Department of Oriya, Utkal University. But it is a model book providing catalogue of 56 manuscripts.

The Department of Oriya, Visvabharati, Shantiniketan, has brought out a descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts, edited by Professor Khageswar Mahapatra, who has made his name through his splendid research publications.

Utkal University Library's Oriya manuscripts collection, which enriches the prestige of the library, has been catalogued by A.K. Deb and his associates with liberal financial assistance from National Archieves of India.

The catalogue of manuscripts as per Table No. 23 has been compiled by the scholars and the librarians, who have virtually consumed much of their time in editing and revising early works of the Oriya scholars and as such, there is no second opinion about their competency in compiling and editing the manuscripts for the preparation of catalogue. However, it has been noted that except the librarian and staff of Parija Library, all other editors and compilers are reputed Curators and Professors of Oriya language and literature.

But unfortunately, there is no record to show the existence of printed catalogue of Oriya Books. Ravenshaw College, a premier and autonomous college of the state does not have its printed catalogue for Oriya books except some volumes of memographed copies. The State Central Library, which has been established since 1967 also does not possess its printed catalogue.

Though several attempts were made both by the Britishers and the natives for compiling bibliographies of Oriya books, it was until 1956, there was no systematic attempt of compilation of Oriya Bibliography. It was only in the year 1957, *Kabi Lipi* was compiled by Prof. Devi Prasanna Pattanaik, the formerly Director of Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore. It is a chronological bibliography of Oriya books published during the period 1807-1904, however, the complete bibliographical description of the books are not furnished. As such, it cannot be categorised under modern bibliography from the strict sense of the term.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 23

Catalogues of Oriya Books and Manuscripts in different Libraries

Sl. No.	Name of the Catalogue	Compiler/	Vol. No	Year of	No. of entry	Index entries	Remarks
1.	Catalogue of the Library of India Office (Oriya Books)	J.F. Blum Hardt.	II Part-IV	1905	318	Author	Books
2.	Catalogue of the Oriya Manuscripts	-do-	Part-I & Pt.II	1924	50	Persons	Poetry & Grammar
3.	A descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts (A-KA) in the collection of Orissa State Museum	Nilamani Mishra	Pt.VI	1970	247	—	Kavyas
4.	A descriptive catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts (KHA-CHA)	-do-	VIII	1973	337	Alphabetical	-do-
5.	A descriptive catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts (CHA-TA)	-do-	IX	1974	223	-do-	-do-
6.	A descriptive catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts (DA-NA)	-do-	X	1979	258	-do-	-do-
7.	An alphabetical catalogue of Oriya and other manuscripts in the collection of Orissa State Museum	-do-	—	1972	5237	-do-	Covers Oriya Purana, Kavya, Prose, Literature, Historical Literature and Paper Manuscripts
8.	Descriptive catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts	Basudev Sahoo	—	1975	56	—	Kavyas
9.	A descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts in the collection of Oriya department, Visvabharati	K. Mahapatra	—	1983	342	—	Covers 15 subjects
10.	A descriptive-Alphabetical catalogue of manuscripts in the collection of Parija Library	A.K. Deb	—	1988	5787	—	Divided into 24 subject groups

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

National Library has assumed the ultimate responsibility of publishing National Bibliography since 1958 under the provision of Delivery of Books Act, 1954 as amended up-to-date. Since then, a series of annual publications of INB has been printed by the National Library and the Central Reference Library, recording current publications in 14 major Indian languages in Roman script. As such, its authoritativeness goes beyond any doubt.

However, the language bibliographies in respect of Oriya language under the title *Jatiya Granth Suchi (Odia Bibhaga)* has been published by Orissa Sahitya Akademi in respect of the years 1958-1963 to 1964-68 and 1979-80, by the Central Reference Library. These series of bibliographies were edited by B.S. Kesavan, formerly Librarian of the National Library in association with Abakash Jena, another Librarian of the Central Reference Library, Calcutta.

National Bibliography of Indian Literature 1901-1953 (1970) in its third volume records the bibliography of quite a good number of Oriya books spreading over the pages from 154-244 under the editorship of B.S. Kesavan. This perhaps, is the most authentic and authoritative source of information under the auspices of Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.

Efforts of Prof. Hermann Kulke in collaboration with G.N. Dash, M.N. Das, K.S. Behera in compiling a comprehensive and classified *Orissa Bibliography* of 7740 entries in European and Oriya languages comprising all aspects of Orissan studies is a most valuable work of the century and as such, it is quite dependable and reliable one.

Sridhar Mahapatra Sharma, a reputed publisher and writer of Oriya books, has compiled a most reliable work namely, *Odia Prakashan 'O' Prasarana Itihas,* wherein a chronological bibliography of Oriya books published from 1807 to 1925 has been enlisted. This long awaited publication of Shri Sharma has provided an access to the literature that gives a complete picture of Oriya publication till 1925. However, it remains incomplete without its second volume.

In the area of subject bibliography, three persons' names come to the picture. While Manoranjan Pradhan and Sabita Pradhan being the scholar of Oriya language and literature, compiled *Upanyasa Granth Suchi,* Dr. Ganeswar Mishra, a professor of English literature compiled *Odia Upanyas Granth Suchi*. But Pandit Nilamani Mishra's *Rama Sahitya* is a subject bibliography, compiled on chronological arrangement. All these persons have the expertise in their respective fields of study.

Saral Das, an officer in NABARD, took pain in compiling *Odia Prakasana, 1990* under the auspices of Legend Publications, Bhubaneswar. His painstaking work in recording the publications of Oriya literature of 1990 proves his efficiency as the compiler and lover of the mothertongue.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Coverage

Catalogue of the Oriya Books in the Library of India Office covers 318 books of which 262 are new titles and 156 are the different editions of the same title. There is an alphabetical index noting down the page number in the text against each entry.

Catalogue of the Oriya Manuscripts in India Office covers the bibliographical details of 50 palm-leaves concerning to poetry and grammar. There is an alphabetical index of person names at page 23 and an index of works at page 24 of the catalogue.

A descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts in the collection of Orissa State Museum in a series, covers alphabetical list of Oriya Kavyas, Purans and the other Oriya prose literature, etc. The first publication which constitutes Vol.VI in the series, consists of the description of 247 Oriya manuscripts in alphabetical order from A to Ka and works of 101 poets and 6 poetesses have been included in this volume. Vol. VIII which constitutes the second in the series, provides detailed information of 337 manuscripts in an alphabetical order from 'Kha' to 'Cha' which is the continuation of Vol.VI, there is an elaborate introduction, containing discussion about important aspects of old Oriya literature. Besides this, an alphabetical list of 290 poets and poetesses with the names of their works has been given as an index at the end of the volume. It offers facilities to the scholars for research on ancient Oriya literature. Vol.IX covers detailed information about 223 manuscripts arranged alphabetically, under the alphabet 'Chha' to 'Ta'. A discussion is made about Oriya fictions, Oriya translation works and the background of the modern literature. Besides, an alphabetical list of authors has also been added as an index to this volume. Vol. X of the series of descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts, contains 258 manuscripts from Oriya alphabet 'Da' to 'Ma' with an introduction of Panchasakha and Sakta literature. The index with an alphabetical list of 179 authors facilitates the scholars in locating the information. However, this series remained incomplete which needs immediate attention for the release of other volumes.

An alphabetical catalogue of Oriya and other manuscripts in the collection of the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, presents a list of 5237 manuscripts not only in Oriya but also in other Indian languages like Bengali, Hindi, Telugu. This alphabetical catalogue is divided into 5 categories, i.e., Oriya Purana, Oriya Kavya, Oriya prose literature, Oriya historical literature and Oriya paper manuscripts.

A descriptive catalogue of manuscripts in the Utkal University library is a model catalogue of 56 Oriya manuscripts.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

The latest publication under the title *A descriptive Catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts in the Manuscripts Collection of the Oriya Department,* Visvabharati covers 342 manuscripts, classified under 15 subject groups, namely, chronicles and records votive tales and liturgical works, Kavya, Prose, Lyrics, Purana, Religious treatises, Mantra-Jantra-Tantras, Astrology, Arithmatics, Lexicons, Medicine, Hunting, Engineering and Miscellaneous.

A descriptive Alphabetical Catalogue of manuscripts in the collection of Parija Library covers 5787 manuscripts classified under 19 subject groups. Each entry of the catalogue contains 17 items of information for a single manuscript.

D.P. Patanaik's *Kabi Lipi* (1957) has covered 329 books published during the period 1807-1904. *Jatiya Granth Suchi* (Odia Bibhaga) pertaining to the year 1958-59, 1960-61, 1962, 1963 and 1979-80, published by Odisha Sahitya Akademi and Central Reference Library respectively, contain a total coverage of 2037 titles distributed as per the Table No. 24. A bibliography of Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias in Indian Language compiled under the auspices of the National Library, Calcutta, records 48 entries under Oriya language.

The National Bibliography of Indian Literature (1970) Vol. 3 records 2543 entries covering 91 pages. These entries have been spread over and distributed under 7 classified subject headings as stated below :

General works	25
Philosophy and Religion	320
Social Sciences	83
Linguistics	7
Arts	12
Literature	1855
History, Biography and Travel	241
TOTAL	2543

Orissa Comprehensive and Classified Bibliography (1981) contains 7740 bibliographical entries spreading over 391 pages with alphabetical index. The work has been divided into 10 broad classes, based on the subject contents; and under each class or subject group, entry is numbered and arranged alphabetically on the basis of surname of the authors. All the entries are transliterated in Roman script with diacritical mark wherever applicable. The titles included in the bibliographies are written in English and Oriya languages dealing with all aspects of Orissan studies under Roman script.

Odia Prakashana O' Prasarana Itihas (1986) records the bibliographical details of 1815 books in Oriya, published during the period 1807-1925. Besides this, it lists an alphabetical list of author names with their year of birth covering

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - 24

Total Coverage of Language Fascicules of Indian National Bibliography under the title "Jatiya Granth Suchi (Odia Bibhaga)"

Subjects	1958-59	1960-61	1962	1963	1979-80	Remarks
Generalia	8	10	4	1	4	1) All the publications have appeared under the name Jatiya Granth Suchi (Odia Bibhaga) under a particular year
Philosophy	10	11	12	2	12	
Religion	21	14	2	6	18	2) Fascicules of INB from 1958 to 1963 were published by Sahitya Akademi and from 1979-80 onwards by the Central Reference Library, Calcutta
Social Sciences	9	40	9	32	30	
Linguistics	19	33	19	8	5	
Sciences	14	29	12	13	27	
Applied Sciencces	9	28	2	7	15	
Lalita Kala	7	8	1	1	4	
Literature	231	474	137	116	345	
Geography	9	28	4	8	5	
Biography	9	41	4	20	38	3) There is no publication after 1980.
Modern History	5	24	4	4	5	
Total	351	750	210	258	508	

the page 180-240. Similarly, a list of 1700 writers alongwith their publication has been recorded chronologically from 11th century A.D. to 1947 A.D. Another additional list of children's literature ranging from 1840 to 1985 has been listed in page 22 to 42 of the 2nd part. A list of 110 publishers appears at page 50 to 114. Important happenings relating to historical, political and cultural aspects of the state have been recorded chronologically from page 192-229 covering the period 1000 B.C. to 1985. Thus, its scope and coverage is very much wide and should be in the hands of all the people who love Oriya language and literature most.

Sampratika - 1985, the only book review digest of Oriya language records about 192 titles classified under 15 subject groups. Similarly, *Sampratika - 1986* covers 104 books classified under 19 subject groups of the year.

Upanyasa Granth Suchi (1986) is a bibliography of Oriya fictions covering 3289 titles. Thus, its scope is limited. *Odia Upanyasa Granth Suchi O' Parichaya* (1988) has a coverage of 3700 fictions with an elaborate introduction on history and development of Oriya fiction literature. Both the publications record the published literature on Oriya fiction from its inception.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Odia Prakasana - 1990, a comprehensive general bibliography of books and periodicals including news papers has recorded about 621 books and 259 periodicals of daily, weekly and monthly in nature, published during the year 1990. Further, it has recorded the bibliographical details of about 28 books which have been reprinted again during the period. All these publications are classified under 33 broad groups of subject. This is the only bibliography which is intended to list out annual publication of Oriya literature and thus its coverage and scope is very much wide. An abstract of highest number of books written in a subject by the individual author and the highest number of books published by a publisher along with the highest number of pages appeared during the period have been recorded in the cover page facing the last page of the bibliography.

Inspite of conserted efforts made by the compilers of the respective bibliographies, their coverage is not exhaustive and a few publications have not been covered and, therefore, they remained incomplete.

Format of Entry

The catalogues and bibliographies under evaluation adopt a clear-cut format of their own choice so far as entry is concerned. The compilers have given a considerable attention to the layout of the entry. Invariably, the catalogues of the manuscripts have the following items of information under a single entry arranged either alphabetically or in seriatum.

Serial Number
Catalogue Number
Title
Author
Substance
Subject matter
Size
Number of folios
Character
Condition
Age
Date of copy
Find spot
Beginning
End
Colophon

In respect of bibliographies, *Kabi Lipi* arranges the title of the book on the basis of its date of publication. No uniform pattern of bibliographical details is followed. Similar is the case with the entry element of Sridhar Mahapatra's *Odia Prakashana O' Prasarana Itihas.* Here also no uniformity is maintained

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

so far as the bibliographical details of the entry. Thus, these two publications do not follow internationally accepted format for the entries.

However, in the *National Bibliography of Indian Literature* and the *Jatiya Granth Suchi* (Odia Bibhaga) an uniform pattern of format of entry has been followed on the pattern of Indian National Bibliography with modification wherever essential. These bibliographical information about each entry in the order of the class number, the author's name, title, the place of publication, publisher, year of publication, number of pages, nature of binding, series annotation, price and the classification number at the right hand corner below each entry.

Orissa Bibliography (1981) does not follow any internationally or nationally accepted format of entry. The classificatory system of arrangement does not follow any standard system. Each entry has been numbered and provides information under the author, title, edition, place of publication, publisher, year of publication and annotation if it is a book. In case of periodical, it records the bibliographical entries under the author, title, name of the periodical, volume and issue number, year and the page with annotation. However, there is an alphabetical author index indicating their location by mentioning the serial number of the entry element in the text.

Odia Prakashan - 1990 by Saral Das, classified under 33 subject groups provides each entry with separate serial number, title, page, author, price, publisher and its place of publication. But, there is no index. There is a list of abbreviation at the beginning of the bibliography.

In respect of subject bibliography, the format of entry has been designed by the author according to their own convenience. While *Upanyasa Grantha Suchi* by Pradhan chronologically arranges the document under the name of the title, author and publisher; *Odiya Upanyasa Grantha Suchi O' Parichaya,* compiled under the auspices of Odisha Sahitya Akademi arranges the entry under the surname of the author in bold type face followed by the title, place of publication, publisher, date of publication, page and with an indication of its type. When the date of publication is not determined, each entry is arranged under author instead of the year of publication. Thus, it has been observed that except the *Jatiya Granth Suchi* no bibliography follows an uniform pattern of entry format based on any international or national standards.

Frequency and Cumulation

The compilation of catalogue and bibliographies is a continuous process which are carried out at a regular interval. When this criterion is applied for the catalogue of manuscript, it is revealed that after publication of a series of 4 volumes of descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscript in the collection of the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Orissa State Museum, other manuscripts covering the remaining alphabets from 'Tha' to 'Kshya' has not come out in the subsequent volumes.

There is a wide gap of production of *Jatiya Granth Suchi (Odia Bibhaga)*, i.e., from 1964 to 1978 and 1981 to 1990 which needs immediate attention of the authorities so that the completion is ensured.

Similarly, *Odia Prakashana O' Prasarana Itihas*, awaits the publication of its second part covering the publication of the period 1926 to present day. Another point which remains unattended is that the lack of efforts to bring out cumulative index to those multi-volumed catalogues of manuscripts already published.

Odia Prakashana - 1990 does not have its subsequent volume of 1991 till the end of April 1992.

Sampratika - 1985 and *1986* does not have its continuous publication, being the only book review digest of Oriya literature.

Indian National Bibliography and Accession List of Library of Congress covering the publication of books of Indian languages and other South Asian countries are the only publications which constantly help in keeping activities of bibliographical compilation alive. But, the delay in releasing the Indian National Bibliography needs the attention of the authorities.

Aid to Use and Location

Majority of the catalogues and bibliographies have briefly mentioned the scope, purpose and procedure of consulting the same along with the arrangement of entries in their introductory chapter. But a few have demonstrated with a sample entry. Some of the bibliographies and catalogues have mentioned the list of abbreviations used. Very few bibliographies have the indexes and content page. An exhaustive introduction on Oriya fiction has been furnished by Professor Ganeswar Mishra in *Odia Upanyasa Granth Suchi O' Parichaya*. Similarly, the *Upanyas Granth Sunchi* (1986) has an author index of the fictions whose date of publication is not determined.

Physical Format

Majority of the catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts have had bound volumes, well settled layout and good printing. As far as possible, there are error-less entries. But Sarala Das's *Odia Prakashan-1990* is a paper back edition which needs a standardised format of national or international system. The catalogue of manuscripts published under Visvabharati has an excellent get up, clear printing and planned layout of entries.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CONCLUSION

The foregoing evaluation indicates that a variety of bibliographies and catalogues have been compiled in Oriya literature. They record the intellectual output of the Oriya literature for the posterity. But there are no bibliographies prepared by the State Central Library as its regular course of work. Orissa Sahitya Akademi and State Archieves have brought out certain bibliographical records available in their library in English. However, no bibliography or catalogue of Oriya books, have been taken up for compiling printed catalogue. The University libraries of the state have been the silent spectators without doing any bibliographical services of Oriya literature. State Library Associations too do not seem to be active in this direction. There is no index to periodical literature. Abstract of Doctoral Dissertations submitted to different universities in the State is yet to develop its own bibliography.

REFERENCES

1. UNESCO/LIBRARY OF CONGRESS Bibliographical Services, their present state and possibilities of improvement 1950; Washington, p.1.
2. MURRAY (James A H) and others. Oxford English Dictionary, Vol. I. 1933. Clarendon Press; London. pp. 846-47.
3. SHORES (Louis). Basic Reference Sources. 1954. ALA; Chicago, p.192.
4. YOUNG (Heartsill), *Ed.* : ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science. 1983; ALA. Chicago. p. 22.
5. HARROD (LM). Harrod's Librarian's Glossary and Reference Book, 6th Ed., 1987. Gower; Hampshire, England. p. 74.
6. KATZ (W A). Introduction to Reference Works. Vol. 1 : Basic Information Sources. 1974. McGraw Hill; New York, pp. 25-26.
7. CHENEY (FN) and WILLIAMS (WI) : Fundamental Reference Sources, 2nd ed. 1980. ALA; p. 16.
8. DAS (Sarala). Chandi Purana. 1947. Dasarathi Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
9. DAS (Achyutananda). Anakara Samhita. 1929. Manmohana Pustakalaya; Cuttack. p. 14.
10. BHANJA (Upendra). Chitra Kabya Bandhodaya. Narayana Pustakalaya; Cuttack. p. 1.
11. BHANJA (Upendra). Geetabhidhana, with commentary by Sridhara Satapathy. 1977. Sridhara Satapathy; Bhanjanagar, p. 1.
12. UTKAL DEEPIKA 2nd Part No. 32, dated 10.8.1867.
13. BEAMS (John). Indigenous Literature of Orissa. *Indian Antiquary* Vol. I (1872) pp. 79-80.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER - VIII

ALMANACS AND YEARBOOKS

Current events, factual information and the day-to-day happenings in all fields of activity are to be made known and be recorded in the publication which can be looked into whenever such need for information arises. These sources of information are generally known as Yearbooks and Almanacs. This chapter mainly focusses light on such published reference tools in Oriya language.

Definition

In the words of William A. Katz, "Almanac is a compendium of useful data and statistics relating to countries, personalities, events, subjects, and the like. It is originally a calendar giving the positions of the planets, the phases of moon, etc., particularly, as used by navigators (nautical almanac), but now, any yearbook of miscellaneous information, often containing abstracts of annual statistics".[1]

In the Indian context, it is "a book of information relating to the longitudes, etc., of the sun, the moon and the planets together with the related phenomena. It contains astronomical calculations and furnishes the tithis (the lunar day) vara (the week day), Nakshyatra (the position of moon in its orbit), yoga and karma. A panchanga to an astrologer as finance to businessman".[2]

But the meaning of the word "Almanac" has undergone a sea change in the present day context. It is now regarded as an annual compendium of statistics and facts both current and retrospective. It can broadly cover a particular region or subject or it can be limited to a particular nation, country or state. Thus, it is of 3 types, namely, astronomical, informational and topical from the point of view of western approach.

On the other hand, "a year book is, basically a summary of events of a particular year, either the events throughout the world, or more often, the events in a particular country or in a particular field of endeavour. In its pure form, it is represented by titles such as the Annual Register. Most yearbooks are designed to be as concise as possible to concentrate on factual data".[3]

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Distinction between Almanac and Yearbook

The major distinction between the two, is in coverage, in form and duration. While a yearbook is an annual compendium of descriptive and statistical data of the past year, almanac inevitably covers retrospective information too which may or may not find a place in a yearbook. In the modern sense, they are more or less the same so far as their use and scope are concerned and thus, are grouped together.

Information contents from the point of view of the oriental and western concept

Important questions which can be answered by the almanac from the Indian context are :

1. Sunrise and sunset in a particular region.
2. Ideal information for sailors.
3. Auspicious dates and time for celebrating marriage, birth dates and other rituals.
4. Agricultural and business purpose.
5. House construction and opening of house and shops.
6. Astronomical and statistical information regarding miscellaneous information on human beings and matters.

The above listed questions on which answers are sought from the almanac relate to the time. Man cannot fulfil his obligations in society without recording the flow of time. Physicist are aware of the importance of time measurement. Agriculturist should know the correct time of sowing and harvesting a particular crop. Religious festival is to be observed in time. Thus, the need of almanac alternatively called as 'Panchanga' is quite obvious for the orientalists. But basing on the approach of the western people, a modern almanac, apart from dealing with the astronomical questions, also tries to answer the questions on general aspect of information. At this stage, it assumes the status of a yearbook providing information on the topics noted below :

1. Major development in science and technology.
2. Short account of the current, political, social and cultural events of the year.
3. Statistical information in various fields, especially economics, commerce and business, trade and industries, transports and communication, tourism, defence, etc.
4. Chronological listing of important and annual events.
5. Summaries of major events in sports, achievements, prizes, awards, etc., in different fields of activities.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

6. Brief biographical data of well known people in different fields.
7. Particulars regarding capital, area, population, language, religion, currency of the nations of the world.
8. Current trends, R&D in various subjects, and
9. Annual and recent information to supplement the encyclopaedias.

Thus, the term almanacs and yearbooks are interchangeably used having similar meaning and purpose.

Purposes

The almanac and the yearbook serve many purposes. William A. Katz has, therefore, listed down some important purposes of these sources :

(a) Recency is the backbone of its compilation wherein the user can get recent information on a subject of personality.

(b) Brief facts as provided in the almanac or yearbook serve the useful purposes.

(c) Indicates trends in the development and the regression of civilization.

(d) Information index cited, may guide the reader quickly to locate the primary material.

(e) Directory and bibliographical information may provide the address and short biographical sketches.

(f) Browsing is possible through a mass of unrelated and frequently fascinating bits of information.

History

Observance of religious practice necessitates a knowledge of the position of the planets and the stars. Indeed a correct almanac is an indispensable equipment of every Hindu household. All religious observances and rites are regulated by almanac. However, it is not known who was the first author of the almanac in India and when it first came into being. Similar is the case with the other countries of the world.

Western Almanacs

Prof. William A. Katz is of the opinion that, the publication of almanac containing astronomical information dates back to some 1,200 years Before Christ and was employed primarily by farmer and in connection with holidays. During the middle ages, the structure of the almanac underwent many changes, shifting from religion to astrology then to medicine and, finally, to scraps of general information.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Benjamin Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac was first published in America in the year 1732 and thereafter, successive attempts were taken in all the parts of the world to compile almanacs.

Some of the important western based almanacs are enumerated hereunder:

1. The World Almanac and book of facts (1868) New York, Newspaper Enterprise Association.
2. Whitaker's Almanac (1869).
3. Information Please Almanac (1947). New York, Golden Paul Association.

Indian Almanacs

Similarly, Indians who are generally custom bound and tradition oriented, highly depend on almanacs for their daily routines. *'Vedanga Jyotish'* which was compiled in 1300 B.C. remained in use upto 400 A.D. as the basis for compiling Indian almanacs. *Surya Siddhant* System which later came into being replaced *'Vedanta Jyotish'* calendar and ruled the calendric system of this sub-continent till date.

"L.D. Swamikananda Pillai's *Indian Ephemeris* (1922) printed in the Madras Government Press dealt with Ephemeris pertaining to 700 to 1779 A.D.". Similarly, K.S. Krishnamurty has also compiled the Indian Ephemeris. At present, a large number of almanacs appear in India every year from different parts of the country and in different languages. The makers of these panchangas follow the Siddhanta that appeal to them, though Surya Siddhanta is the only widely followed one. There does not seem to be any uniformity among Panchang makers even in regards to the dates when the religious festivals are to be celebrated. Under this circumstance, a 'National Calendar' for the whole country was the need of the hour. The principles as recommended by the Calendar Reform Committee and the resolutions adopted in 'Panchanga Seminar' held at New Delhi, has given birth to 'Rastriya Panchanga' in 1957 by using the Indian Standard time throughout the Panchanga. It is published annually under the auspices of the Director General of Meterology, Government of India. *Indian Astronomical Ephemeris* (1958) was the first almanac published in India based on IST. It contains astronomical data relating to the position of Sun, the Moon, Planets, Stars and details of eclipses, occulations, etc., for one complete year. It includes the longitudes of planets and also a separate section on Indian calendar giving tithis, nakshyatras, yogas and other necessary data for the compilation of Indian Panchanga. It is a Government sponsored annual publication, wherein entries are made according to the dates.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Oriya Almanacs

Writing of Oriya Almanacs began much earlier to 1865. Initially the process of writing almanacs in Orissa was mostly in the form of palm leaves and Gula Pandite of Khadiratna linage was the first person to write almanacs for the people of Orissa. With the establishment of Cuttack Printing Company in 1864, Gouri Sankar Roy and Bichitrananda Das made sincere efforts to print one Oriya almanac and with this intention, Chandrasekhar Singhsamant who was gaining momentum in the field of astronomy, was approached. Since Chandrasekhar was awfully engaged in writing *Siddhanta Darpana* by that time, he agreed to correct the master proof, provided, Harihar Khadiratna made the astronomical calculation in palm leaves. With this understanding, the writing of the first Panjika was done by Harihar Khadiratna in 1865, which was corrected by Chandrasekhar Singhsamant and, it was ultimately printed in Cuttack Printing Company.

From the cover of the title page *Nutan Panjika* (1887), it is ascertained that the issue of 1887 was the 23 years of its printing and publication. If one takes this fact into account, it would be evidenced that Cuttack Printing Company was the first press in Orissa which had brought out the first printed copy of Oriya almanac in 1865, basing on *Drik Siddhant*. But, "the chronological list of publications as indicated in Sridhar Mahapatra Sharma's *Odia Prakashana O' Prasaranara Itihas* indicates that *Samanta Panjika* of Chandra Sekhar Singhsamant, published from Cuttack Printing Company in 1867 was the 'first printed almanac to which the indication made on the cover of the title page of *Nutan Panjika* - 1887 issue, does not tally".[4] However, it is accepted by all that, Cuttack Printing Company was the pioneer in publishing the Oriya almanac and it had continued to do so till 1896, when Sadashiba Khadiratna, son of Harihar Khadiratna was deprived of almanac preparation at this press because of his reported negligence owing to ill-health.

Hence, the almanac of Cuttack Printing Company was published from Roy Press under the name of Samanta Chandra Sekhar in 1897 with the astronomical calculation of Rajaballava Mishra. By this time, i.e., in 1896, Sadashiba Khadiratna had also made attempt to bring out another almanac under the auspices of Arunodaya Press, Cuttack, with the title *Nutan Panjika*. Since then, the printing and publishing of Oriya almanac was continued at Arunodaya Press till 1932 and gained popularity to its highest ebb during the time of Lingaraj Khadiratna, son of Sadashiba Khadiratna.

Before Samanta Panjika was published, it has been observed that, no two current almanacs of that period were in agreement so far as their computational work and observance of auspices days were concerned. However, this controversy

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

was minimised to an extent, when Chandra Sekhar Singhsamant brought forward his arguments in one of his celebrated publications, namely *Siddhanta Darpana*. It is a singular instance to show that, Chandrasekhar who had no English education, had detected 3 irregularities of the moon such as 'Parochcha' evection and variation in this monumental work. This work has been written in Sanskrit after 20 years of rigorous research and was published in 1899. With 2500 Sanskrit verses of which 2284 are of his own and 216 are adopted from various authorities providing rules of computation for 10 crores solar day. Since then, this noble work has been regarded as the bible of almanac making in Orissa.

Melaka Panjika (1912) of Dasarathi Panigrahi, a reputed Headmaster of Puri Zilla School, is another noble publication in the field of comparative almanac which was printed at Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack. The Part-I shows the dates and years, current in Orissa, corresponding to the dates of English era, covering the period 1893-1913. It has contained 41 tables stating 7 items of information under each table, like Delhiswarabda, Masa, Dina, Vara, Tarikha, Ingraji Masa and Ingraji san. Similarly, its second part covering the period (1913-1925) came out in 1923.

By the end of 2nd decade of 20th century, i.e., in 1918, a condensed and brief almanac was brought out by Kartika Chandra Nanda which was published under the auspices of Utkal Sahitya Press. This almanac has covered the period 1871 to 2005. In 1933, Dayanidhi Khadiratna brought out a publication namely *Swarajya Biraja Panjika,* 1932-33.

After the death of Lingaraj Khadiratna in 1932, a vacuum was created. Arunodaya Press which had earned reputation in publishing almanac among the users, started loosing its ground which compelled Harihar Khadiratna to search for another publishing house, who would readily agree to publish almanacs, as a result, the proprietor of Kohenoor Press took over the charge of almanac publication under the title *Orissa Kohenoor Panjika* since 1935 and "it continued its publication till date by observing its Golden Jubilee in 1985".[5] Similarly, in the year 1940, "Kohenoor Press also got an opportunity to print *Samanta Panjika* by an agreement and from that year *Samanta Panjika* has been published at Kohenoor Press with its continuity and in 1990 it has observed its Golden Jubilee".[6]

To do away with variations found in different panchangas published all over the country, *Rastriya Panchang* was published in 1957. Its Oriya version was made available in 1958, on the recommendation of the Calendar Reforms Committee. All the calculations therein are done as per Indian Standard Time basing on Drik Siddhant. But this has not gained the confidence and popularity of tradition-bound people of the state.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Another pocket size almanac under the title *Samant Panjika* by Sadashiba Mishra came out in 1969 spreading over 253 pages, published by Rajashree Prakashani, Calcutta. It was an almanac first of its kind based on Drik Siddhant and in agreement with the timings of Tithis, Nakshyatras, etc., given in *Rastriya Panchanga* and Indian Ephemer and Nautical Almanac of the Department Metereology, Government of India. It has used IST as the basis of calculation, but its continuity is not beyond doubt.

The most important epoch making incident occurred in the history of Oriya almanac when Arunodaya Press wound up its almanac publishing in 1972. "At this critical juncture, Kamalalochan Garabadu, the owner of Radharaman Press, decided to take up the printing of almanacs, namely, *Khadiratna Panjika, Biraja Panjika* and *Samanta Panjika*".[7] This press is also bringing out another almanac under the name *Samanta Panjika* though its contents and coverages are the same as that of *Khadiratna Panjika.* It is more popular in south Orissa because of the fascination of the name of Samanta Chandra Sekhar.

Besides these two leading publishers, Dharma Granth Store, Cuttack, is also bringing out two more almanacs under the title *Pathani Samantanka Asali Samanta Panjika* and *Jatiya Khadiratna Panji.*

In 1988, a new almanac under the astronomical computation of Umakanta Khadiratna has been started publishing bearing the name *Asali Khadiratna Panjika* and now this runs into its 5th edition by 1992 which bears the history of Oriya almanacs".[8]

Thus, the historical account has shown the evidence that by the beginning of 1992, there are 7 almanacs, published regularly at the initiation of 4 local publishers and these publications have a long history. The *Pocket Panjika* has no regularity in their periodicity. This study has further revealed that except *Rastriya Panchanga* and *Biraja Panjika,* the remaining almanacs, calculate their timings on the basis of sun rise and sun set at Puri, the most sacred place in Orissa, where the temple of Lord Jagannath is located and these Panjikas receive their religious sanction from the Pandits of the temple. Similarly, *Biraja Panjika* which is based on Vaswati Siddhanta is calculated on the timings of Sunrise and Sunset, recorded at Biraja Kshetra, otherwise known as Navikshetra in Orissa, where the temple of Goddess Biraja is located. It also receives its religious sanction from the Biraja Mandal Ganaka Mandali Pandita Sabha, Jajpur. Similarly, *Rastriya Panchanga* depends for its calculation on Indian Standard time. Therefore, these almanacs, which calculate their timings on the basis of Sunrise and Sunset at different places naturally differ in their approach to a problem.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Yearbooks

Compilation of yearbooks in India in general and in Orissa in particular presents a very sombre picture. Less efforts seem to have been taken in India than its counterparts in western countries in this regard.

Annual Register of world events; a review of the year (1758) and Facts on File Yearbook (1940), the Statesman's Yearbook (1864), Yearbook of the United Nations (1947) are some of the general Yearbooks being published regularly. Apart from these general yearbooks, a number of titles on different subjects have made their appearance. But all those yearbooks are written in English.

The first attempt of compiling a general yearbook was started in India, when the *Indian Annual Register : an Annual Digest of Public Affairs of India* (1930), got published from Annual Register Office, Calcutta. Its publication was however, ceased in 1947. The second attempt of compiling a Yearbook at the official level was started, when *India : A Reference Annual* (1953) was published under the auspices of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India and continued till date as the only authoritative Governmental information on the affairs of India and her Federal states. Thereafter, publications of *Manorama Yearbook, Hindustan Yearbook* and *The Times of India Directory, Yearbook including 'Who is Who'* were some of the attempts made at the non-official level, providing inspiration for the other states to think for such works in their respective languages. Besides, a good number of Yearbooks on different subjects have been published. Since all these publications were in English and most of them deal with the national information, they kept away a good number of people in the respective states speaking and knowing their vernacular language. This has necessitated for the compilation of Yearbooks at the state level. The compelling situations in the states resulted in the proliferation of literature on Yearbooks in different Indian languages like *Varshika Sandarbha Grantha, Bharat Jnana Kosh Varshiki, Bharatiya Abdakosh* and *Hindi Varshiki, Malayalam Manorama, Prapanch Darshini* (Telugu) and *Andhra Darsini* (Telugu).

Yearbooks in Oriya

Appropriate steps were not taken either by the Government or by the private organizations to compile a yearbook recording all the activities of the Government till 1975. It was Balaram Mohanty, an experienced Civil servant of the state and a Gandhian, visualised the necessity of a publication of this type. His long association with the affairs of the Government in the state on various capacities in different departments, gave him ample scope to collect materials for incorporating the same in his proposed yearbook. As a result of his continued efforts, long awaited publication namely, *Konark Gyana Bigyan*

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Parichaya came out in 1976, the only example of a Yearbook in Oriya language in real sense of the term. Sufficient attention is given towards the coverage of current and factual information in it, on national and international affairs and particularly of the state. In this work, contemporary developments both at the national and most particularly, at the state level are reflected. Though another attempt has been taken to compile two more Yearbooks both on Orissan and Indian affairs under two separate titles *Ajira Odisha* (1985) and *Ajira Bharata* (1985) by Ghanashyam Pani, a Headmaster, these are not up to the level of standards of a Yearbook. These publications are, however, very much precise and factual in their treatment of subject matters. While Balaram Mohanty's *Konark Gyana Bigyana Parichaya* (1976) entered in its 15th year's publication in the year 1991-92, Ghanashyam Pani's *Ajira Odisha* and *Ajira Bharata* entered into the 7th year of their service with the publication of 1991-92 issues. Thus, both the publications have endeavoured sufficiently to keep themselves alive since their inception. Therefore, the compilers deserve to be complemented. Except these two attempts, there are no other efforts made either by the State Government or by any of the learned societies or public institutions, to compile Yearbooks on different subjects. The Government of Orissa in its Department of Public Relation does not seem to be keen in bringing out a publication of this nature to make aware of the people about the yearly progress of the state in different activities. The Statistical Abstract of Orissa, being the only annual publication from the State Bureau of Statistics, is a publication in English, which could have been translated in Oriya had there been a sincere attempt by the respective Departments, so that majority of the population who read, write and speak Oriya would not have been deprived of their basic right to information. Non-publication of Yearbook in the vernacular language at the initiation of the State Government amounts to the denial of the bulk of the Oriya knowing people from their right to authentic information in respect of development of the state. This state of affairs is indirectly responsible for not providing sufficient scope to its people for participation in the affairs of the Government, which is the hallmark of democracy. Therefore, a great need is felt for the compilation of yearbooks of general nature covering national and international information. Since, there are alround developments in every sphere of activities in Orissa, there is ample scope to develop subject Yearbooks in Oriya language. It is right time for the State Government as well as other organisations to think of this matter seriously.

As there are leading Oriya dailies having large circulation, particularly, The Samaj, it would have been right and appropriate if initiation is made to compile a *Facts on File Yearbook* on the model of Times of India Directory and Yearbook as its by-product.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

EVALUATION

An over-view of the existing literature on Oriya almanacs and yearbooks discloses that there are 7 astronomical almanacs. In respect of publication of the yearbooks, this study has further revealed the existence of 3 yearbooks of which, one yearbook deals with the international, national and state level information, another with provincial information and the other with the national information on different subject fields. Like English almanacs, Oriya almanacs rarely cover the current events and information useful for all purposes. There seems to be no almanacs and yearbooks on different subjects, as available in European countries.

Though the Oriya almanacs were compiled by the scholars of deep understanding in the field of astronomy following different Siddhantas, it is observed from the contents of the almanacs under evaluation that, they are confined to traditional culture of the land and the people. All the almanacs, following *Drik Siddhant* completely depend for their mathematical and astronomical computation on *Siddhant Darpana* of Mahamhopadhyaya Chandrasekhar Singhsamant, who is rightly regarded as the father of astronomy in the state. All the 7 almanacs published under the banner of local publishers except *Biraja Panjika* and *Rastriya Panchanga,* all other Panjikas derive their authority and religious sanction from the approval of 'Mukti Mandap Pandit Sabha' of Srimandir at Puri. Similarly, the *Samanta Panjika* is authenticated with the approval of Biraja Mandala Ganakamandali Pandita Sabha while the Panjikas published in Kohenoor Press, Dharmagranth Store, Radharaman Press (except Biraja Panjika) depend for the astronomical calculation on Sunrise and Sunset at Puri and the Biraja Panjika matters its calculation on the basis of Sunrise at Jajpur in Cuttack district, while Rastriya Panchanga depends on IST.

Each almanac in its coverage extends to the whole year according to the Oriya calendar month that starts on 'Mahabishuba Sankranti' when the sun rises at zero degree (0°) Aries of each year and ends on Masanta at 30° of Pisces of subsequent year. Its order of arrangement of entries, is according to the day and dates. The items of information in a day is divided into two groups by drawing a vertical line in the entry element of each day. Under each entry of the day, it provides information on solar day, English month and date, days according to Islamic Almanac, Rastriya lunar month, lunar day, week day (vara), etc.

In the left hand side of the vertical line in an entry element, the following information are given :

1. Lunar day's longevity
2. Nakshyatra's longevity
3. Moon in zodiac sign

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

4. Longevity of Karana
5. Longevity of Yoga
6. Placement of the sun at the time of sunrise (Longitude)
7. Placement of the moon at the time of sunrise (Longitude)
8. Deenardha
9. Nishardha
10. Position of evil planets from the moon.

The right side of vertical line in the entry element provides the information as stated below :

1. Sunrise and sunset at Puri or Jajpur
2. Auspicious and inauspicious times in a day for starting journey
3. Tara Chandra Sudhi
4. Kalabela, Barabela and Kalaratri
5. Pushkaradosha and its remedial measures
6. Evils of first mansturation and its remedial measures
7. Instructions regarding fruit and vegetables to be eaten
8. Longitude of various planets at the time of sunrise
9. Most auspicious times of the day for performing religious rites.

Apart from providing above items of information, Oriya almanacs, except *Biraja Panjika* and *Rastriya Panchanga,* give additional information such as, list of 95 festivals at Jagannath Temple, forecasting various issues on India and Orissa, sacred bath at different rivers and sea in the country, monthly forecasting on Zodiac signs, festivals at Sakhigopal, Biraja Temple, Nilamadhaba and Lingaraj Temple, etc.; list of holidays of the Government offices including the judiciary, length of ascendents at different places of Orissa. However, *Biraja Panjika* provides information more and in detail regarding all the festivals, rituals and customs to be followed in Biraja Temple and its surrounding areas. Thus, while Biraja Panjika is more biased towards a particular locality, other Panjikas are not so. The *Rastriya Panchanga,* however, displays all India coverage with uniformity in its treatment of information having additional information applicable to Orissa.

The information contents of the almanacs discussed above clearly suggests that like the English almanacs Oriya almanacs rarely cover the current events and information useful for the common man. Lack of knowledge of arrangement and its technique of retrieval, keeps away many Oriya knowing people from the use. Self search is not possible because of ignorance of the common man regarding its technique of arrangement. In every step, help of an astrologer, priest or pandit is felt necessary as the decoders of information. This may be due to the monopoly of the priestly class, who have made all possible efforts to retain the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

retrieval function with them from the time immemorial. In nutshell, the Oriya almanac is basically designed for the purpose of agriculture.

However, this attitude and approach needs change by bringing out some alteration and modification in forms and contents and arrangement of information of almanacs. In case it is not possible, the world known almanacs need translation into Oriya.

As regards the evaluation of yearbooks in Oriya, it may be observed that, of the 3 yearbooks so far published, the yearbook compiled by Balaram Mohanty maintains standard in respect of chapterisation, arrangement and informational contents. On perusal of the *Konark Gyana Bigyana Parichaya* (1991-92) issue, it has been marked that the whole work has been divided into 4 parts. Part-I states the political situation in India including election, cabinet and the prize owners of national and international level; Part-II introduces the world in brief with the planetary system of the universe, geographical and historical developments, independent countries of the world, U.N.O. and other international organizations; Part-III discusses on the important events in Indian history, description of freedom movement, Census of 1991, Indian Constitution, Five Year Plans, agriculture, industry, commerce and natural resources, education, health, news papers and periodicals, States and the Union Territories, etc. The last part completely deals with Orissan affairs tracing the history, formation, freedom movement, census, economic conditions, natural resources, agriculture, industry, trade, education, health, news papers, rural development, Orissa budget, its cabinet and the result of 10th Lok Sabha election.

It is understood that, the compiler has taken sufficient care in following the methods of arrangement of subjects as found in Manorama yearbook. It has also been observed that for the current data on state and national affairs, the compiler seems to have heavily depended on the report of the economic survey of the state and the union. The economic data, available in India : a reference annual, has been adopted in it. Similarly, the author seems to have used Britannica Book of the Year to supplement the latest information on a topic. In short, the yearbook has successfully dealt with most of the events of the previous year with factual data on current information. Its physical get up, type, paper, printing and cost are quite tolerable, clear and useful for the readers. It is revised annually for the last 15 years with special essays. Since the compiler had the credit of writing 20 books particularly on the various topics of Orissa and on science subjects as well, his competency as the compiler can hardly be questioned and thus, it is a reliable and authentic yearbook in Oriya language meant for every type of user.

Ghanashyam Pani's *Ajira Odisha* (1992), though an annual publication, regularly published since 1985, is more or less a general knowledge book on Orissa than a yearbook. It contains 5 chapters of which the first chapter pertains to the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

factual information on introduction to Orissa, its history, important events and some historical remainings. The second chapter is concerned with language, literature, culture and tourism, etc. While the third chapter gives information on geographical, agriculture, industrial, transport and communication system of the state, the fourth chapter deals with important persons of the state who earned distinctions and prizes in the national and international level for their outstanding contribution to the different fields of interest. The last chapter gives a brief account of Orissa administration and politics. This book, in fact, is particularly found useful to the students and persons seeking job opportunities as well.

Since the compiler is a highly qualified teacher of repute and his associate is equally competent enough to plan out the writings of manuscript, it goes without saying that, it is a dependable and authoritative source of factual information on Orissa. Its coverage of information on different aspects of Orissan culture and their development has been recorded in a presentable style with clear printing. However, the papers used are not upto the mark.

Similarly, *Ajira Bharata* by the same compiler is a serial publication started in 1985. It deals with all sorts of information on India.

To conclude, there is no agency, particularly, of the Government or any other learned society or institution to realise the necessity of compiling a yearbook, consisting of authentic information like the other sister states in their language. It is high time for the State Government, particularly in the department of Culture or Public Relation to initiate a yearbook both in English and Oriya on the line of Britain—an official handbook for the user noting down all the activities and progress of the state in every sphere.

REFERENCES

1. KATZ (WA). Introduction to Reference work, Vol. I 1978. McGraw Hill Company; New York. p.189.
2. KRISHNAMURTI (KS). Casting the Horoscope. 6th ed. 1990. Krishman and Company; Madras. p x.
3. GROGAN (Denis). Case studies in Reference works : Encyclopaedias, yearbooks, Directories and statistical sources. Vol. II. 1989. Clive Bingley; London, p.91.
4. MAHAPATRASHARMA (Sridhar). *Odia Prakashana O' Prasarana Itihas.* 1986. Granthamandir; Cuttack. p.435.
5. KOHENOOR PRESS PANJIKA, 1984-85. 1985. Kohenoor Press; Cuttack. Prepages.
6. KOHENOOR PATHANI SAMANT PANJIKA - 1991-92. 1992. Kohenoor Press; Cuttack. Prepages.
7. SADANGI (RC). Kamala Lochana Garabadu - Samkhipta Jeevani. In Kamala Lochana Smaranika. *Ed.* by Bibhuti Patanaik and R.C. Sadangi. 1989. Radharaman Press; Cuttack. p.69.
8. KHADIRATNA (Umakant). Asali Khadiratna Panjika - 1992-93. 1992. Asali Khadiratna Press; Cuttack. pp.2-7

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER IX

HANDBOOKS AND MANUALS

In these days of science and technology with improved standards of living, there has been a marked demand for perfect knowledge of current affairs. This demand has been tremendously increased with the growth of individual's inquisitiveness to know more and more about less-known things of the world. Under these circumstances, all sorts of people starting from students to research scholars, general readers to business executives and house-wives to retired persons thought of resorting to a source of information which would precisely provide an established knowledge in a given field of popular interest rendering best results in our day-to-day life. As a result, handbooks and manuals have made their appearance.

Origin and Conceptual Definition

Handbooks

"A handbook is a miscellaneous group of facts centered on one central theme or subject area. The term literally comes from the German word 'Handbuch', i.e., a book which can be held in the hand comfortably".[1]

Louis Shores has defined this type of book as "a reference book of miscellaneous facts and figures on one or many subjects assembled for ready use in response to popular interest or to a specific need for concise, handy information".[2]

Manual

A manual is a corresponding word derived from Latin term 'Manualis' which means a guide book or instruction book to persue an occupation, art or study. A.L.A. Glossary defines a manual as "(1) A compact book, a hand book; (2) A book of rules for guidance or instructions in how to perform a task, process, etc., or make some physical object".[3]

Though the distinction is made between a hand book and manual, it is not consistently observed. However, for better appreciation, Shores opines that "Handbooks are here considered to be the primary sources that contain facts for knowing. Manuals are sources that contain instruction for doing".[4] Thus, a handbook is normally a mass of facts built around a single subject.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Purpose and Scope

The adequacy and successful performance of reference and information services in the eyes of the modern men is often measured on the basis of the answers to the questions of limited scope, dealing with minute details of specialised subjects, meant for a small group of specialists. In fact, they are valuable for their depth of information in a narrower subject field.

Typology

Rapid growth of knowledge in all directions is, perhaps, responsible for the emergence of countless handbooks and manuals on specific subjects. They can be grouped into the following types :

HANDBOOKS AND MANUALS

i. General Handbooks
ii. Statistical Handbooks
iii. Historical Handbooks
iv. Literary Handbooks
v. Subject Handbooks
vi. Practical Handbooks

Historical development

History of handbooks and manuals reflects that 'the oldest title known, dates back to early nineteenth century, viz., *A handbook for modelling wax flowers* (1814) Kane's *Famous first facts* (1933), followed by *More first facts* (1935), *Traveller's Brief Facts* (1936), Stimpson's *Information Rounds up* (1948), Harper's *A book about a Thousand things* (1949) and *Guinness Book of World Records* (1955) are some of the known facts like 'how to do', 'how to make' and 'how to perform'. "These questions revolve about domestic matters : food and cooking, home maintenance and repair, first aid, etiquetty, correspondence, gardening, home industry, recreation, hobbies and collecting. These ten activities of daily living provide a convenient outline for grouping a miscellaneous collection of tools extracted from their special subject chapters".[5]

"These generally cover a particular subject area and contain the most frequently required data and subject information. Handbooks occupy a position somewhere between encyclopaedia and data compilation. They are useful for checking formulae, obtaining numerical data and definitions of a process, material piece of apparatus, etc.".[6].

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Emphasis is normally given on established knowledge rather than recent advances. They are usually single volume reference tools and for understanding each of the type, it is essential to have basic knowledge of the subject. The information contains therein is in compact and concise form, illustrated through diagrams, graphs, data, equations, formulae, principles, symbols, tables, charts and procedures. They have examples of general handbooks and manuals covering various facts for everyday use.

"An abundance of handbooks particularly in the field of English literature such as *Oxford Companion to English Literature* (1946), *Oxford Companion to American Literature* (1948) and Benet's *Reader's Encyclopaedia* (1948) deserves mention".[7] Apart from general and literary handbooks and manuals, there are also number of publications namely, *Religions of the world* (1983), *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicator* in 2 volumes in 3rd edition (1983), *Third World Economic Handbook* (1982), *Handbooks and Tables in Science and Technology* in 2nd edition (1983), *Computer Handbook* (1983), *Handbook of Environmental Data on Organic Chemicals* (1977), *Standard Handbook for Civil Engineers* (1968). Though handbooks on diverse subjects are plenty in number, a few have been discussed for the sake of examples. It seems from the above that, handbooks are available in varied type. In these sources, the information is consolidated and condensed in a suitable manner so as to facilitate the user of information. In the following paras, an attempt is made to identify and explain the handbooks in Oriya literature.

Administration

Odisha Sasana (1980) by Balaram Mohanty is an informative handbook, providing brief information about the administrative structure of the state tracing from its ancient time to the modern period. Topics on Governor, Legislative Assembly, High Court, Ministry, Secretariat, Orissa Public Service Commission, Political Parties and the District Administration, have found their place in this handbook. Persons seeking information on the state administration will find this book most useful.

Another title, namely, *Sarakaree Bhasha Sahachara* (1984) published by the Department of Law, Government of Orissa, is a manual, providing guidance and instructions to the officials working under the state administration for promoting official correspondence in Oriya language. This manual is quite helpful to the users to learn the technique of making correspondence and noting official matters in the vernacular language free of errors. Standardisation and uniformity can be ensured in official correspondence, if this is followed.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Agriculture

Since most of the population of the state heavily depend on agriculture for their livelihood, attempts were made to write some handbooks on agriculture by the officials working under the department of agriculture in the State.

Krushak-Bandhu (1920) of Madanmohan Pradhan, the then Director of Agriculture in the State is the first and foremost reliable and authentic handbook of agriculture. This had run into its third printing in 1939 and found quite useful to its users. It contains 34 chapters with an alphabetical index, spreading over 347 pages. In addition to the provision of various aspects of agricultural information, it also deals with the topics on flowering plants, sericulture, lac-cultivation, pisciculture, cattle breeding, poultry keeping, fodder crops, agriculture sayings, etc.

The second oldest handbook known to the people of the state perhaps is *Krushaka Sankhali* (1930) by Ananta Padmanava Patnaik, published under the auspices of Students' Store, Berhampur. It provides minimum information on condition of agriculturists in the state, co-operative societies, agricultural implements, manuring, diseases, animal husbandry, proverbs of the agriculturists and different types of crops and their cultivation procedure.

Vegetables, fruits and flower cultivation

Biswanath Sahu, an eminent professor of agronomy had made great contribution in writing about 27 books in Oriya particularly, regarding cultivation, gardening, flower plants, pulses, etc., of importance which serve the purpose of the agriculturists as book of references, are discussed hereunder.

Piaja Jati Phasala (1953) which contains 7 chapters deals with importance of bulb crops, their typology, temperature, soil, procedure of plantation, manuring, water, harvesting, diseases, storing, etc., 6 categories of allium species like Onion, Garlic, Leek, Shallot, Chive and Welsh Onion are the subject matter of discussion. Few charts, tables, and illustrations are furnished to make the book more authentic and reliable. The author has also made a list of references and a list of 5 books is furnished at the end as the basis of writing this handbook.

Kobi Phasala (Cole crops) which appeared in 1956 served as the best manual for the cultivators discussing about the procedure of cultivation of 7 types of cole crops namely cauli flower, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, Knolkhol, Brussels Sprout, Borecole and Broccoli. A general discussion relating to plantation time, soil, manuring, diseases and their classification has been made.

Another manual under the title *Ghasa O Gokhadya Phasala* (1956) by the same author acts as the best handbook on fodder crops. It deals with the grasses of Orissa and their identification, seed placement, manures and fertilisers, soil

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

improvement practices, seed production and identification of 68 species of fodder plants with their place of availability. It contains 17 chapters and 43 tables with English and Botanical terms along with their Oriya equivalents.

Phala Chasha of Biswanath Sahu in 7 parts serves as one of the best sources of reference books on fruit cultivation. While its first part (1956) discusses about the theory and principles of cultivation of fruits, the remaining parts deals with the plantation procedure of different plants as shown against each.

Second Part	Mangoes and other tropical fruits
Third Part	Humid and dry-zone fruits
Fourth Part	Citrus Fruits
Fifth Part	Banana, Papaya and Pineapple
Sixth Part	Coconut, Palm, Date, Cane, Betelnut
Seventh Part	Temperature Fruits

In all these 6 parts of the title, the author has taken each item and discussed the procedure of plantation under several headings like soil, plantation, manuring, care, preservation, harvesting, storing and marketing. Several books of references have been mentioned at the foot note. Tables, illustrations, charts and their botanical and popular names in English as well as Oriya equivalents are also stated with appropriate sayings.

Puspa Chasha O' Puspabagicha (1957) by Biswanath Sahu, published under the auspices of Orissa Publishing House, Cuttack, containing 520 pages, deals with 31 chapters on flowers cultivation and flower gardening. Being a book of reference, it provides information on role of flowers, their classification, soil, implements, manures, propagation and plantation procedure. Each chapter has been provided with appropriate tables and illustrations. Table-7 at page 66 provides information about 108 types of flowers and their almanac at page 49. In many places, appropriate quotation in English against a particular flower has been furnished. This serves as the best reference manual or a handbook for the persons interested in flower cultivation. *Amba* (1959) of B.S. Patnaik under the auspices of Pratibha Prakashana Bhabana, Berhampur, spreading 118 pages, a manual on cultivation of mangoes. All facets of mango cultivation are discussed in it.

Pani Pariba Chasha (1965) which contains 21 chapters with 32 tables is a unique handbook on kitchen garden, school garden and market garden. The last chapter namely, 'Panipariba Chasha Panjika' is the best guide for the cultivators to know about the time and month in which a particular vegetable is to be grown.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

A manual dealing with the cultivation of pulse crops under the title *Dali Jatiya Khadya Phasala* (1958) by Binay Kumar Patnaik, an instructor of the Basic Science Agriculture College, Rangailunda, is the best source of information on the specific topic. It deals with all types of pulse crops like arhar, bengal-gram, green gram, black gram, khesari, lentil, peal, horse gram, cowpea, cluster bean and soyabean. Each item has been discussed in 11 chapters under various headings like their history and the place of origin, availability, environment, description, seeds, plantation procedure, care and preservation, preventive measures, harvesting, storing and marketing.

Raghunath Mahapatra's *Pariba O' Phula Chasha* (1966) spreading over 220 pages deals with the procedure of cultivation of vegetables and flowers in Part I & II, respectively. A table covering 667 items of vegetables has been furnished at the end indicating the vitamin contents in each item and their nutritional value.

Another publication under the title *Phala Chasha* (1967) by Kamala Lochan Mohanty, a retired Agricultural Information Officer with 313 pages containing 36 chapters, is a book of reference on different types of fruit cultivation. It provides information on cultivation and fruit preservation procedure of 21 types of fruits. Under each item of fruit, topics on soil, temperature, plantation technique, manuring, care and prevention, harvesting, storing and preservation are discussed.

Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology in its department of Extension Education brought out few brochures for the knowledge and information of cultivators. Although these brochures are not voluminous, its informational contents are very much useful for the agriculturists of the state and, therefore, few of such publications are included in this chapter as a source of information.

Chasheemanankapain Barta (1990), i.e., the message for the cultivators, is a manual which provides information on cultivation of different types of crops in winter season. The crops that are included in this brochure are cereals, pulses, oil seeds, vegetables and flowers with tables containing different items of information under the columns like crops, types of crops, manures per acre and the yield per acre. A brief information on cross cultivation finds a place in this brochure.

Phasala Bisayare Janiba Katha (1990) edited by Raghunath Das, Information Specialist of Directorate of Extension Education, O.U.A.T., Bhubaneswar, is a table of information comprising of 10 columns wherein a brief information on crops and vegetables with their time of plantation, quantity of seeds per acre, types of seeds, average time of yielding, different types of manures and fertilisers required per acre and the quantity of yield in quintal per acre, are discussed. It highlights information on 25 crops and 31 vegetables.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Rasayanika Pranaleere Anabana Gacha Damana (1991) is also a manual published under the same directorate educating and guiding the cultivators regarding the procedure of weed control by chemical method for the cultivation of cereals, pulses, oil seeds and vegetables.

Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, is the supreme body which looks after the agricultural interest of the state. A considerable number of brochures in the form of instructional materials for agriculturists of Orissa has been issued from time to time by this organisation. Few of such publications, namely, *Dhana Utpadana Pain Baigyanika Padhati-Odisha; Pana Phasalara Bivinna Roga Poka O' Ta'ra Pratikara* and *Jhota Srenikarana* are some of the publications, helped the agriculturists of Orissa. The first one deals with cultivation of rice, the second one provides information about various diseases of Pan Plant (Betel leaf) and their preventive measures and the third one deals with the classification of Jute. Since most of the brochures do not mention the date of printing and publication, it becomes difficult to provide its exact dates. However, these publications most probably appeared during 1987-1990.

Festivals

The people of Orissa have the reputation through the centuries to be highly religious. A village is not considered properly established without a temple and a township even in ancient Orissa was not considered well protected without a presiding deity. Orissa being the meeting place of various religious faith and sects observe a number of festivals and ceremonies which are rich with traditions too many hues and shades. They are peculiar to the areas furnishing different layers of myths and symbolism. They build up the culture of the soil and thus, provide a true morphological index with far reaching impact on socio-economic life of the people. Naturally, people look back to some sort of literature which would provide guidance for the observance of festivals, fasts and ceremonies. This has resulted in the production of literature on festivals and ceremonies in Orissa.

The pioneering attempt of a treatise on Hindu ceremonials dates back to the publication of *Barshika Parba Sangraha* (1910) by Pandit Bhubaneswar of Baripada.

Ama Parbaparbani (1956), compiled by Baman Charan Mishra and Jayakrishna Mishra, is the attempt of this kind. It is a manual containing information on 43 festivals observed in the different regions of the state, arranged in a sequence according to its occurrence in Oriya calendar. Under each festival, an attempt has been made to stress their genesis and cultural significance analysing the background of the festival. Sufficient care has been taken to trace

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

the origin of each festival with importance given to a particular festival in relation to a particular region in the state. The rituals associated with each festival along with individual and regional variations are also discussed.

Parbaparbani Katha (1957) under the active compilation of two reputed teachers, namely Narasimha Mishra and Raghunath Mishra, provides brief information on 22 selected festivals observed in different parts of Orissa, tracing their socio-religious background and the impact thereon. The arrangement of the entries of the festivals is strictly followed in the order of occurrence in Oriya calendar-month.

Ama Parbaparbani (1979) in 2 parts spreading over 294 pages with a long introduction, has been compiled by Bhagaban Mohanty. Among the publications edited and compiled by a single person, this seems to be the best piece of handbook and manual in the subject. It covers 30 selected festivals spreading over the year. The whole work has been divided into 2 parts. Part-I deals with the festivals occurred in the month of Chaitra to Bhadrab and Part-II deals with festivals falling during the month of Ashwina to Phalguna. Arrangement of festivals under each part has been done strictly in the order of occurrence in a calendar-month. Each entry discusses its date of occurrence under a tithi, tracing its historical, social and mythological background along with rules of observance and offering puja. It also discusses its scientific and religious significance with regional variations in following rituals. All the discussions are based on the available information in Puranas, Geeta, Upanishadas and other similar works. To support the views expressed therein, the compiler has cited 40 references at the end of this treatise.

Orissara Parba Parbani Osha Brata, Janijatra (1979), compiled under the editorship of Pathani Patanaik and two others, contains 82 articles contributed by several authors. It is perhaps, one of the vast treatise on festivals of the state spreading over more than 500 pages and published under the auspices of a literary society namely, Utkal Pathaka Sansada, Cuttack, followed by an exhaustive introduction. The articles on festivals of Orissa spreading over different areas and regions, are arranged in accordance with their order of occurrence in Oriya calendar. Festivals, rituals and folk dances associated with religious faiths like Saibities, Sakta, Ganapatya, Boudha, Jain, Islam and Christianity have found their place in this manual. All these festivals have been classified under 4 categories namely Sastriya, Laukika, Anchalika and Krushibhittika. However, lack of uniformity in presenting the different facets of festivals and fairs in each article, has defeated the very nature of a reference tool. A literary touch to each article under a festival is more significantly marked than its informational content. Inspite of these lacunae, the work still holds good to cater to the needs

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

of the people seeking information on festivals and fairs that are prevalent in all the regions of the state.

Suresh Chandra Jena's *Ama Osha Brata Katha* (1982) provides 20 entries covering 96 pages. Each article more or less covers 2 to 3 pages.

National Book Trust of India has brought out a publication namely *Bharatara Parbaparbani* (1989) in English and Oriya version on selected festivals, observed in all the states. Festivals, significantly contributing towards national integration, have their place in this small handy book.

Thus, in total, there are 7 publications providing information on fair and festivals of the state in the form of manuals and handbooks. Of these 7 publications, first 3 publications are written by the reputed teachers of the state and two are compiled by the literary societies at the state and national level; barring the one in 1910 and the other published in 1982. This study indicates that there was only one publication in 1910. By the end of 1957, it was raised to 3, by an addition of two publications to the existing stock, but in a single year, i.e., in 1979, it has recorded 2 publications to its credit, thus raising its stock to 5. Post 1980s have only recorded 2 publications of such literature raising its total production to 7.

Folk Art

In the broad realm of folk art of India, Orissa occupies a prominent place in dust and circular alpana which are named as *Muruja* and *Jhoti* or *Chitta.*

Odissi Chitra (1958) by Vinod Routray, a craft teacher of repute, is the first manual which provides an authentic and valuable informatiion on classification of chitra drawn on patta, palm leave, bhuja patra, wood, clothes and chitta or muruja drawn on the ground, wall and earthen pots. It contains 22 chitras with glossary of terms used in the text. It is the basic handbook on the subject and useful for the persons of folk art.

Odissi Chitta Muruja (1979) of Annapurna Mishra, containing 70 chitta with illustrations and drawings supported by a brief introduction both in Oriya and English against each drawing is an excellent thesis or manual on chitta. Its index reflects the name of each chitta in Oriya and its transliteration in Roman script. Her attempt of documenting and explicating the 'Chitta Art' of Orissan culture in this compilation is a unique creation. This will be of great use to the students of folk art. It evokes interest and sense of sublime delight among young women of the state to learn the technique of drawing Chitta in Symbolic designs like geometrical patterns with lines, dots, squares, circles, triangles, lotus, fish, conch shell, foot prints, creepers, flowers, leaves, trees, animals, birds, etc.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Sculpture

Like painting, the sculptural art of Orissa has been culminated in the Sun Temple of Konark. Radha Charan Panda's *Utkalara Silpa Chaturi* (1936) contains 60 chapters describing the fundamentals of construction of temples and their skill, slagance, ornamentation, etc. The rules and the constructional techniques of Buddhist and Jain sculpture has also been dealt in this book. In addition to these topics, the materials used for the sculptural work in the temple, cave and houses are also discussed. Above all, this publication is a most valuable and only one which provides information on technique of temple construction and sculptural work on stone, wood, etc. This is conducive to those who are interested in engaging themselves in temple construction and sculptural work.

Engineering

Prafulla Chandra Patnaik's *Bidyuta Pumpset Sthapana O' Parichalana Sahaja Sikshya* (1986) acts as the best manual, guiding the agriculturists, depending on lift irrigation. It contains 27 chapters with illustrations, stating the procedure of operation and maintenance of electrically operated pumpsets. There is an appendix containing alphabetical name of parts of pumpset with brief knowledge of their use.

Byabaharika Janaswasthya Engineering (1880) of Gopinath Patra, an experienced engineer of the state, is an useful manual to the house owners, plumbers and the staff of public health and engineering department. Laying of the pipelines for the swearage, water supply and sanitation are nicely dealt with this work. It contains 23 chapters with adequate illustrations and drawings. Illustration of tubewells and their care and maintenance is also provided in this volume.

Handbook on Orissa

Orissa as a separate state was formed in the year 1936 and prior to its formation, it was under the administrative control of Bengal, Bihar and Madras presidency. As such, most of the information on the state prior to its formation could not be brought out in a compact form till it has its separate entity.

Similarly, Vinod Kanungo, a freedom fighter brought out a factual handbook on Orissa under the title *Utkal Darpana* (1954) spreading over 98 pages. This tiny handbook provides statistical information on Orissa basing on the Census report of 1951. In addition to census statistics of Orissa, it provides information on land, irrigation, rainfall, crops, transport, forest, education and amalgamation of princely states. This serves as the best handbook on statistics of Orissa basing on the census report from 1921 to 1951.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

It was in the first part of First Five Year Plan, the first editon of *Odisha Parichaya* (1951) by Balaram Mohanty was brought out wherein the progress of Orissa in different spheres of activity has been indicated with necessary statistics. However, its second edition was compiled by the author in 1976 which is definitely an improved version of the earlier one. It contains 36 chapters spreading over 551 pages. While Chapter-I to VI provide information on the historical development of the state till its independence, Chapter-VII to XXXVI deal with information on art and sculpture, religion and culture, census, land revenue, zamindari abolition, three branches of government, tribal, language and literature, agriculture, forestry, minerals, irrigation and power, education, health, industry, political and economic condition of the state with required statistics wherever felt necessary.

In 1964, Balaram Mohanty had also compiled another handbook entitled *Adhunik Odisha* wherein he made an attempt to bring out factual information in brief on all matters relating to Orissa. Chandra Sekhara Nanda (1984) brought out *Odisha Darpana* which has discussed about Orissa's progress in different spheres of activities.

The survey on publication of handbook on Orissa reveals that there is no learned society, which takes the responsibility of compiling handbooks on Orissa at a regular interval. The Directorate, Orissa Bureau of Economics and Statistics, which remains in charge of publishing statistical information of the state do not publish any stastical handbook on the state or the district in Oriya version. Publication of the statistical handbooks of Orissa in English without its Oriya version is a denial of right to information to the majority of its population who read and speak Oriya. Such information which are lacking, should be taken care of by the concerned department forthwith.

Herbal Plants

Several handbooks on identification of plants for medicinal purpose and also for the purpose of spices and condiments are available in vernacular language. These are found useful for the people either for medicinal purposes or preparing different spices for everyday use. The first handbook on herbal plant namely *Brukshyalata* (1958) was compiled by Nimai Charana Das.

Bibidha Masala (1967) compiled by Gadadhar Mishra, a professor of Botany serves as the best handbook on Indian spices, prepared out of root, stem, leaf, flower, seeds and serials of different plants. It provides 28 items of plants stating its utility, place of birth, nomenclature, climatic condition, its cultivation and various uses with illustrations.

Bharatiya Aushadhabali (1979) by J. Madhaba Rao Prusty, is another handbook of 62 Indian plants used particularly in Homeopathic medicine. An

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

alphabetical arrangement under the generic name of plants has been followed and the Oriya equivalent for each plant is given at the top of the entry element in bold type Oriya script, followed by its botanical synonyms and names, if any. Wherever possible, its equivalent terms in Sanskrit, Bengali and English are also furnished. Materia Medica properties of each plant are discussed with its use in different diseases and the potency of each medicine is given at the last of entry element.

Sadharana Brukshya (1979) of S. Santapao, translated into Oriya version by Bidyadhara Padhi under the auspices of National Book Trust of India is a handbook of 39 selected general plants with 29 plates arranged alphabetically under the general name. The Oriya name of each plant is given at the top of each entry in bold type letters and numbered serially. Binomial nomenclature along with botanical names are also furnished in Roman script with transliterated form in Oriya. A descriptive account of each plant is given under the following sub-headings :

1. Nomenclature
2. Description of plants
3. Geographical location of plants
4. General use
5. Plantation procedure

Bana O Bana Bigyana (1984) by Pitabas Mohapatra is another handbook on forest and forestry of Orissa. Divided into 2 parts, it provides information on 75 important and essential trees found in Orissa forest. It further deals with silvi culture, forest utilisation, plantation, preservation of wild animals, aforestation and forest products. A table of different trees and their manner of plantation is also furnished in this handbook. It serves as a best handbook for the professionals working in the Forest Department. Students as well as general public may find this work also useful.

Udvida Parichaya (1985) by Niranjan Mishra and Malaya Kumar Mishra, is a handbook on identification of more than 800 species of indigenous, naturalized and exotic plants of Orissa. The entries in the text follow an alphabetical sequence of generic name with a provision of name of the species, their author in abbreviated form and the family name in Latin. The local Oriya name or names against each entry are furnished with regional variation, if any. This is further followed by a short descriptive note in Oriya, highlighting some of the diagnostic feature of the species. Whether the species are cultivated in the garden as an exotic or naturalised is indicated. An alphabetical list of Oriya names of plants, furnished in its contents page, indicating their location in the texts helps the user to locate and identify a particular plant for its detailed information.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Adarsha Banaushadhi Bigyana (1988) by Bijayalaxmi Nanda, published under the auspices of Ekram Store, Cuttack, contains description about 51 herbal plants and their use as the medicine for several diseases. Each herb contains its identification along with its advantage and disadvantage in use. A chapter on Mantrausadhi has also been dealt with.

Thus, altogether, there are 7 publications on herbal plants of Orissa and almost all the handbooks are compiled by the experts in the field and have furnished bibliographies except the first and the last one.

Home and Cottage Industries

A fairly section of the people in the state of Orissa earn their livelihood by manufacturing different goods that are essential for day-to-day use. For their guidance as also to develop manufacturing ability, the first such manual was written and compiled by Bhikari Charana Patnaik on cottage industries of Orissa namely, *Gruhasilpa* (1940) under the auspices of Utkal Sahitya Samaj. This manual provides information on manufacturing 277 essential items like mat, rope, silk clothes, soap, oil, scent, broom sticks, handloom materials, picles and other household articles of day-to-day use. The whole work has been divided into 7 parts spreading over 426 pages. It, therefore, serves as the best reference tool on the subject.

Similarly, another work under the caption *Sarala Silpa Sikshya* (1958) in Part-I was compiled by Duryadhana Biswal. It is a small manual with 14 illustrative examples, dealing with rules and procedure of knitting sweaters and blouses. It has dealt with 32 designs of knitting sweaters and blouses by hand and thus, it is very much useful for the women to learn the art of knitting.

Mandakinee Samal's *Suchee Silpa* (1963) published under the auspices of Granth Mandir, Cuttack, is the best manual on tailoring. It contains 12 chapters with charts, designs, illustrations, models of manufacturing different dresses and garments both for the children and adults. It also deals with the glossary of terms in tailoring, rules and technique for cutting and, stitching garments, embroidery works, decorative items and needle works, etc. It runs into 2nd edition in 1984.

Manoranjan Chakravarty's *Sachitra Silai O' Cutting Sikshya* (1987) which was originally written in Bengali in 1955 has been available in translated form in Oriya published under the auspices of Ananda Agency, Calcutta. It is divided into two parts providing information on technique of cutting, stitching and manufacturing garments and dresses for the children and adults.

Sachitra Seebana Silpa (1966) by Jatindra Kumar Mohanty, published under the auspices of Friends' Publishers, Cuttack, is a manual which provides

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

the technique and procedure of manufacturing 21 types of dresses along with the principle of tailoring and the tools essential for the work. *Sachitra Silai O' Cutting Sikshya* by Minakshi Prabhudasi is a work of this type published by Sharada Store, Cuttack.

Hastatanta Silpa (1989) by Sachindra Kumar Lala is one of the best manuals on textile and handloom technology. The manual has been written by the author out of his experience as an expert in the field of handloom and textile technology. The book contains 12 chapters with 100 illustrations which would be immense help to the weavers and trainees in the textile and handloom technology.

Thus, this survey has recorded 7 publications to its stock of literature on small scale industry of which 2 publications relate to manufacturing of essential goods of day-to-day use, 4 relate to technique of tailoring and other one relates to handloom.

Medical Treatment

From the dawn of the human civilization, man is very much particular about his own health and the health of his fellow being to make themselves fit for the work, both intellectually and physically. This awareness becomes imperative to write down some handbooks and manuals on different methods of treatment of human diseases and consequently, this has resulted in the proliferation of literature on diagnosis of human disease and their methods of treatment that ultimately constitutes the sources of information for the Oriya knowing mass. Some of these are discussed below.

Bhaishaja Ratnakar (1877) translated by W.D. Stuart perhaps, is the first printed sources of information on medicines in Oriya, prescribing for several diseases. *Swasthya Sadhana* (1886) by Chaturbhuja Patnaik, *Paribarik Dhatri Sikshya* (1887) by Laxminarayana Nayak, *Pachana Sangraha* (1888) by Ramakrushna Sahoo, *Bisuchika Chikistcha* (1893) by Nilamani Vidyaratna, *Ausadha Bhandara* in Part-I (1916) by Gopabandhu Nayak, *Ayurvediya Satika Nadi Bigyana O' Sarala Satika Nadi Parikshya* (1917) by Kanhu Charana Das, *Drabya Guna* (1917) by Harikrushna Mishra Sharma, *Bruhata Thunuthunikia* (1920) by Lokanath Mishra, *Gruha Chikistcha* (1920-22) in three parts by Janardana Chaudhury and his another book on *Sarala Sahaja Daktaree Pustaka* (1923), *Drabyaguna Abhidhana* (1924) by Sk. Abdul Aziz Asak, *Ayurveda Darpana* (1925) by Kamakshi Prasada Sarma, *Sahaja Jala Chikistcha* (1926) by Giridhari Jagati, *Drabyaguna Kalpadrum* (1926) by B.B. Tripathy (now runs in 4th edition by 1979), *Chikistcha Pradeepa* (1926) by Jagannath Rath, *Batikarnaba* (1928) by Sk. Abdul Aziz Asak, *Thunuthunikia* (1928) by Bhramarabara Sahoo, *Sarala Drabyaguna* (1953) by Sk. Abdul Aziz Asak, *Sankhipta Ayurveda Gruha Chikistcha*

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

(1953) by A. Gangadhara Patra, *Anubhuta Jogamala Ba Sahaja Chikistcha* in Part-I and Part-II (1956 and 1969) by Laxman Mishra, *Adarsha Jwara Chikistcha* (1956) by A. Gangadhar Patra, *Abhinaba Dhanwantari* in 3 parts (1959, 1962 and 1964) by B.B. Tripathi, *Homeo Streeroga Chikistcha* (1970) by A. Gangadhar Patra, *Paribarika Sachitra Drabyaguna* (1981) by Krushna Chandra Tripathy, *Abyartha Nirnaya* (1985), *Sisuroga Chikistcha* (1986), *Stree Roga Chikistcha* (1989), *Roga O' Chikistcha* (1990) by Moulindu Kumar Pathy and *Bruhat Modakarnaba* by Pranakrushna Nayak are some of the most important handbooks and manuals. They relate to the diagnosis of diseases, methods of treatment, preparation of medicines and prescription according to Ayurveda, Allopathy, Homoeopathy, Naturepathy and Chromopathy method of treatment.

All the above books are written by the medical partictioners in their own way with their matured experience gained through a prolonged practice. Some of the manuals on Ayurvedic treatment maintain an alphabetical content page so as to enable the users for easy location of information on a particular disease or medicine. Of these manuals, Brajabandhu Tripathy's *Drabyaguna Kalpadruma* and *Abhinaba Dhanwantari*, Krushna Chandra Tripathy's *Paribarika Sachitra Drabyaguna*, S.P. Mishra's Chromopathy, Laxman Mishra's *Anubhuta Jogamala Ba Sahaja Chikistcha*, and Giridhari Jagati's *Sahaja Jala Chikistcha* are some of the most important and popular handbooks and manuals, containing valuable information for the people. Though this study has enlisted a good number of reference sources on human treatment, allopathy gets less publication than the Ayurvedic system. Homeopathic system has based on the same lines too. As such, practitioners on medical science particularly of Homeopathy and Allopathy should bestow attention on writing of books in vernacular language so that common people will be more benefited out of these publications.

Miscellaneous

Prani Rajya (1929)in part one by Biswanath Kar gives descriptive account of 41 animals in different parts of the world. This small book is most useful for the children to gain conceptual knowledge on animals.

Jatisangha (1963) by Surya Narayana Das, which has its third edition in 1983, is a handbook on UNO, containing 7 chapters stating its history, aims, objectives and achievements. India's role in it and the difficulties experienced by her, have been discussed briefly.

Sarbapurana Sara (1967) by N.C. Das, is also a handbook on purana, samhita, God, Goddess, important place of piligrimage of Orissa and India.

Odishara Dharma (1979) by Bhagaban Panda, contains 12 chapters namely history of Orissa, its religion such as Santana Dharma, Jainism, Buddhism,

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Baisnavism, Saibism, Sakta, Naga, Sour, Ganapatya, Natha and Mahima faiths including Jagannath cult. People interested in different religions of the state find this book useful.

Odishara Debadebi (1980) published under the auspices of Utkal Pathaka Sansada contains descriptive articles on 103 gods and goddesses on different temples located in Puri, Cuttack and Balasore districts in 4 parts.

Odishara Kimbadanti (1981) by Prasanna Kumar Mishra, contains 178 legends lying behind gods and goddesses, war, coronation of kings, stories of the poets, rishis, places of importance, river, lake and ponds, mountains and caves, trees, flowers and construction of temples, etc. These information are found useful to the scholars of history, culture and anthropology to shape the cultural and historical tradition of the state.

Odishara Nirbachana (1990), compiled by Balaram Mohanty is one of the best handbooks on election of the state. It contains 16 chapters containing information on election of Orissa from 1936 to 1990 relating to legislative and parliament constituencies. It also provides information on political parties, list of candidates owning the election with analysis of voting trend.

Sri Jagannath Seba O' Sebaka (1985) by Prof. Bansidhar Mohanty, an accepted expert on Jagannath cult in Orissa, provides information on Jagannath Temple's different duties assigned to different persons. Temple dialects are also listed in the book. This book will be of much useful to the persons interested to know about the different rituals, done in the temple through different persons known as Sebaka (one who serves Lord Jagannath).

Music and Dance

Orissa has a rich and hoary tradition of music, dance, art and architecture stretching back to very ancient times. Sons of the soil made several attempts to exhibit their artistic skills and excellence by recording them in Sanskrit in the form of palm-leaf manuscripts, which ultimately formed as the source material for writing handbooks and manuals in Oriya for the guidance of the lovers of music and dance.

Two early works, *Sangeeta Kaumudi* and *Abhinaya Chandrika* which belong to 15th Century A.D. were written in Sanskrit. The other works namely *Natya Manorama, Sangeeta Narayana, Abhinaba Darpana Prakash, Sangeeta Kalpalata, Geeta Prakash* which belong to 17th and 18th century are some of the treatises on the science of music and dance dealing with technicalities of Nada, Swara, Murchana, Yati, Vadya, Giti and Dance. These works bear eloquent testimony to the fact that there was wide culture of dance and music in this region.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

As evidenced from the chronological bibliography at page 82-168 of *Odiya Prakashana O' Prasarana Itihas* by Sridhara Mahapatra Sharma that, books on music and dance started publishing in Oriya during the last part of 19th and in the early part of 20th century. *Sangeet Sagar* (1889-1903) by Damodar Patanaik in a series of 6 volumes seems to be the first of its kind after the advent of Oriya type. Thereafter, an abundance of literature in the subject poured in. Consequently, it leads to popularisation of dance and music.

Sangeeta Darpana (1884); *Sangeeta Chudamani* (1896) of Jadunath Singh, *Tala Sarbasara Sangraha* (1898) of Padmanava Narayan Deva, *Sangeeta Kalpadrum* (1900), *Sangeeta Saudamini* (1902) of Janardan Deva, *Sangeeta Saudamini* (1905) by Shyama Sundara Mohanty, *Sangeeta Chintamani* (1907) by Uditanarayan Deba, *Abhinaya Prakashika* (1909) by Veera Vikram Deva, *Sangeeta Sarvaswa* (1914) by Harichandan Jagadeva, *Sangeeta Manamohini* and *Sangeeta Kalanidhi* (1920) by Benudhar Patnaik, *Sangeeta Ratnakar* (1925) by Beerabikramaditya Singdeo, *Sangeeta Jnana Bhandar* (1926) and *Geeta, Badya, Taranga* (1927) both by Brundaban Bihari Das, *Sangeeta Kalakara* (1929) by Basudeva Samanta, *Odissi Dance* (1958) by Dhirendranath Patnaik, *Bharatiya Sangeeta* (1963) and *Bharatiya Nrutyakala* (1971) by Dhirendranath Patnaik, *Odissi Nrutya Alochana* (1978) by Kali Charan Patnaik, *Sastriya Sangeeta Swara Sadhana Sharanee* (1981) by Magatee Bisoyi and *Sangeeta Prabesh* (1986) by Ramahari Mohanty are some of the notable publications which contribute as the sources of information on music and dance for the Oriya knowing people.

Kartik Kumar Ghosh's *Abhinaya Sikshya* (1982), Hemanta Kumar Das's *Odiya Lokanataka* (1983), Prahallad Charan Mohanty's *Odiya Jatara O' Lokanataka* (1984) and *Odishara Pala* (1986) of Niranjan Panda and Dhiren Das are few manuals which deal with folk dance and music, stage craft, light craft, presentation, expression, body movement, make up, modulation, actor and actress, etc.

Most of the publications are written by the experts in the subject either under the patronage of kings, rulers or under the patronage of Orissa Sahitya Akademi and Sangeeta Natak Akademi. In almost all the publications, references are made from the Sanskrit text with Oriya commentaries.

Recipe

Preparation of delicious dishes of various categories having nutritional value and taste has been marked as the regular activities of human being. Modern men and women seem to be more particular in preparing a dish or drink following a list of ingredients and directions found in a manual or handbook. People find more interest when subjects like cookery, hotel management and

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

domestic sciences are introduced at the graduate and post-graduate levels in the universities, state and national institutes. Scientific way of preparing food without spoiling vitamin contents becomes the order of the day, which resulted in proliferation of literature on recipes in regional languages. This survey indicates that, attempts were made to bring out handbooks and manuals in Oriya, giving procedure for the preparation of varieties of dishes, which are discussed below.

Paka Pranalee (1926) compiled by Sreedhar Gargabatu is the first book of reference on recipe having discussed 144 entries under 15 categories of dishes. This is followed by another publication, namely, *Gruhini Sarbaswa* (1928) by Sarojini Chaudhury containing 234 pages. This work seems to be more exhaustive, purposeful and useful for the household at that time. Another publication entitled *Randhunee* under the auspices of Chandrodaya Pustakalaya, Cuttack, spreading over 276 pages have sufficiently dealt with 500 items of preparing dishes following the food habits of Oriyas. However, this is an anonymous work appeared under concealed name *Authoresses* without mentioning any year of publication. The physical condition of the book and the press in which it was printed sufficiently proves that it belongs to the pre-independent era of publications. Thus, from the above historical account it is understood that till the attainment of independence, the Oriya language had got 3 publications on recipe. Less attempts were made to bring out more publications on this subject.

It was only in the year 1976, a publication under the title *Phala O' Panipariba Sarankhyana* had appeared under the auspices of Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, spreading over 47 pages. Though it seems to be a handy and short work, it deals with the scientific procedure of preparing squash, jam, jelly, pickle, soop, butter and preserving vegetables and fruits in 7 chapters with 29 illustrations. It is translated in Oriya from its English version namely *Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables.*

Randhuni Ba Pakapranalee (1979) by Kiranabala Islam is a manual which deals with procedure, ingredients and mechanism of preparing different types of foods according to the food habits prescribed by the sastras and the local recipes. It contains 400 items of entries under 26 broad categories of dishes. Similarly, *Randhan Bigyana* (1983) of Shishirakanta Sahu, contains more than 500 entries under different categories of dishes. Dipti Patnaik and Mira Kanungo brought out a publication under the title *Paka Sastra* (1984) which has exhibited the expertise of the compiler. *Chuli Chatura Chamatkar* (1989) by M. Samal provides information on procedure of preparation of different dishes and pickles according to Oriya food habits, both vegetarian and non-vegetarian.

Santilata Samal, a house wife brought out the following publications which are highly appreciated among the ladies of Oriya household and there is a marked demand for these publications :

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1. *Randha O' Randhuni* (1991)
2. *Jalakhia* (1991) - Tiffin
3. *Amisha* (1991) - Non-vegetarian dishes
4. *Niramisha* (1991) - Vegetarian dishes
5. *Achara* (1991) - Pickles
6. *Pitha O' Mitha* (1992) - Cakes

Jogamaya Patanaik, a specialist in Gynaecology compiled a manual namely, *Randhana Pranali : Niramisha Bhojana* (1991) which is widely circulated among the women folk. This manual is written in a scientific manner and each entry under a particular dish has been experimented several times before being placed in the manual. There are about 437 entries under 14 categories of dishes and drinks. Each entry has been written in bold letters with serial number. There is a table of ingredients showing the quantity of materials needed under each item of recipe with a brief description about the manners of preparation.

Another publication, namely *Paka Pranalee* (1991) by Mamata Rani Das under the auspices of Dharmagrantha Store, Cuttack is written in the similar style spreading over 220 pages.

This study has indicated that there are altogether 16 titles published in the form of manuals or handbooks for recipe or cook books in Oriya of which 8 are included in the analysis. Of the 16 titles, 3 titles belongs to pre-independent era. Of the 16 publications 2 titles have been compiled by men, whereas 14 titles are compiled by women, mostly by house-wives. Among these 14 titles, one is written by an experienced Medical practitioner. It is also further indicated that Santilata Samal, a house wife has 6 publications to her credit which reveals that her manuals are popular works. In addition to 16 publications, one publication does not bear the year of publication.

Sports and Games

Banamali Brahmachary, a reputed teacher of the state brought out a manual namely, *Bibidha Khela* in Part-I (1927) stating the rules and regulations, participants required and, time and materials involved therein. About 150 events have been recorded under 10 broad categories of sports, played by the students particularly in the schools of Orissa state. This manual runs into 6th edition by 1960 and is a valuable and rare reference tool in indigenous games.

Athletics (1958) by Mihir Rao is one of the best sports manual published by Prajatantra Prachara Samiti, Cuttack. Though its size is abnormal being 12 cm x 24 cm, it contains 7 chapters dealing with history and development of Olympic games, marathon race, track events, walking events, field events, decathelon, pentathelon, rules and regulations of play ground, organization and

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

management, materials necessary for each event, athletic federation, score sheet, etc. However, it needs revision in view of changing rules and regulations in athletic.

Nuan Khelabahi and *Desi Khelabahi* (1959), compiled by Manmohan Das, containing 103 pages each, are most useful books to learn local games of Orissa. Peculiar games that are prevalent in the state with its rules and regulations, sports materials, play ground and participants are discussed in the said books. In the event of growing awareness for local games, their utility is much felt. *Khela Sataka* (1965) by Bhagaban Guru of Bolangir is a collection of 100 games compiled by the author who was a Sub-Inspector of Schools' in the erstwhile Patna state. It is primarily intended for the primary school teachers as a guide to their day-to-day activities in games. The selection of games as incorporated in the said tool, is based on the age, ability, interest and capacity of students who would play them. They have been serially arranged in the order of competitive, group memory and intelligent games to which they confirm to psychic development of growing children.

Suryanarayan Acharya's *Manuals on Hockey* (1980), *Cricket* (1981) and *Khela O' Khelali : Foot Ball* (1983) are three books, which contain information on history of the particular sports, their rules and regulations, playground, participants and role of the referee and captain, sports goods and materials required for the purpose. These books serve as better guides to the players and sportsmen who do not know English language but play in the state, as well as national level. Similarly, S.C. Sahoo's *Cricket* (1983), published by Grantha Prakashini, Cuttack, provides basic information on how to play cricket.

Bibhutibhusana Patnaik, a prolific writer of sports literature in Oriya brought out 5 books under the series *Asa Kheliba Volley Ball, Cricket, Hockey, Football, Basket Ball,* and all these titles are published in 1989 under the auspices of Friends Publishers, Cuttack.

Gyana Mishra's *Cricket Barnabodha* (1990) is a handy book dealing with the fundamentals of cricket.

Thus, altogether there are 15 publications on sports which are meant mostly for the men. Sports literature for women are rarely available. Manuals for the popular games like tennis, chess, etc., need immediate publication. Except one publication in 1927, the remaining publications are post-independent products.

Yogashana and Exercises

The practice of ancient Asana through Yoga, suits the Indian genius more than any other system of exercise. It serves not only to make the body more flexible and fit for the work but also gives mental equilibrium, spiritual health

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

and the state of mental poise. It is the best system of exercise with no exertion at all, providing peace in these days of mental agony and restlessness. Such system of exercises which were mostly found in Sanskrit texts, did not attract the people knowing local language. Need for access to these literature by common men made it imperative for the writers of Oriya language to produce literature in regional language.

Sachitra Asana Abhyasa Sikshya (1961) by Kaviraja Kamakshi Prasad Sharma of Berhampur, is the pioneering attempt in this direction. It provides ilustrative examples of practising 20 yogasana with brief instruction of performance. It has been followed by *Sachitra Jogasana Sikshya Padhati* (1970) by Akshyaya Kumar Grahacharya which was revised in 1983, providing 27 Asanas with prescribed hints for the practice, particularly in relation to different diseases. Swamy Sivananda's Yogasana in English version which received world recognition was translated under the title *Jogasana* (1971) by Swami Ram Prakash. It contains 84 exercises of Asana, Mudra, Bandha, Pranayama and Suryanamaskara with a direction of practising a particular Asana for a particular disease to get relief. This work has been revised in 1991 with 96 exercises. An attempt was made by Sisir Kumar Mukhopadhyaya in compiling a scientific manual namely, *Japa Sahita Jogasana Bigyana* (1976). It traces the scientific reason behind a particular Asana in relation to meditation and its effect thereon. Bhupen Goswamy's *Sarala Jogasana* (1978) containing 50 asanas, 16 mudras and 12 Nadisudhi is another addition to the stock of literature on the subject. Raghunath Mishra's *Joga Parichaya* (1982) which has combined the essentials of theory and practice of Yoga, contains 30 chapters, furnishing illustrative examples of asana, pranayama and mudra being practically implemented by the author himself. It is a most authentic and reliable work supported by the provision of an exhaustive bibliography containing 84 entries in the subject.

EVALUATION

In tracing the historical development of literature in the preceding section, a good number of handbooks and manuals have been recorded under 14 broad categories of subjects. These reference materials meet the information needs of the users having different interests. To ensure the best utility of these materials, an objective assessment is felt essential under different facets as mentioned below.

Authority

Majority of handbooks and manuals, particularly, relating to administration, agriculture, engineering, music, dance, sports and games, yoga and exercise, tailoring, art and architecture and cook books are compiled by the persons having expertise, competency and qualification in the concerned subjects.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

For instance, most of the handbooks on agriculture and its allied subjects are either compiled by a Professor of eminence like Dr. Biswanath Sahu or the officers like Madan Mohan Pradhan, Binay Kumar Patnaik, Raghunath Mahapatra, Kamalalochana Mohanty, Ananta Padmanava Patanaik and others who have a good deal of experience in the practical field.

Likewise, Balaram Mohanty, a retired Government servant, who got an opportunity to work as an officer in the State Secretariat in various capacities, has made an attempt to compile a handbook on Orissa and as such, his writings seem to have reliability and authenticity.

Similarly, in the works of Gopinath Patra and Prafulla Kumar Patnaik, i.e., *Byabaharika Janaswasthya Engineering* and *Bidyut Pump-set Sthapana,* engineering skills of the authors blended with theory and practice, have been very well exhibited. Compilation of the manual *Gruhasilpa* by Bhikari Charan Patanaik, a known expert in the field of small scale industry, claims its authenticity beyond any doubt.

All the manuals in respect of medical sciences, following different methods of treatment are the embodiment of the thought contents of the experienced medical practitioners and hence, these works receive the stamp of authority and reliability among the common people.

Different cook books, providing instructions and guidance for preparing various types of dishes and drinks, economically without spoiling the vitamin contents are mostly compiled by the women folk after careful experiments.

In respect of tailoring and decorative art, most of the manuals compiled by the persons with long experience and expertise in the art of making garments and dresses very well prove their utility.

Handbooks on music, dance and fine arts have been nicely compiled by the accepted experts in the respective field. Dhirendra Nath Das, Kalicharan Patanaik, Kartik Kumar Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar Das, Vinod Routray and Annapurna Mishra are the known persons having name and fame in these lines.

Similarly, all the manuals on sports and exercises are successfully written by the teachers in the subject of physical education, athletics and yogasana.

Compilation of handbooks namely, *Udvida Parichaya, Sadharana Brukshya, Bibidha Masala* and *Bharatiya Ausadhabali* are outcome of the experts in the field of life sciences.

However, the handbooks on festivals and fairs have been written by the teachers of eminence whose expertise seems to have been subject to testimony and verification. But innumerable references quoted in support of their views in respect of observing a particular festival, from the religious angle and mythology, makes a little doubt.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Scope and Coverage

The handbook on *Odisha Sasana* covers all aspects of administration in 15 chapters tracing the historical perspective of the state administration by including topics on Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judiciary, Secretariat, Public Service Commission, Political Parties, sources of revenue and expenditure, district administration, Local Self Government and Panchayat Raj.

Similarly, *Sarakari Bhasha Sahachar* removes the deep rooted habit of correspondence in English by furnishing model letters of correspondence in Oriya with the introduction of vernacular language as the official language of the state since 1985.

To get the farmers and agriculturists acquainted with better yield and modern method of cultivation, agricultural handbooks of various types for different crops are compiled. These literature, ensure easy method of agricultural operation in different seasons, the scope and coverage of which are briefly discussed in the historical part.

In the field of Engineering and handloom technology, 3 publications compiled by the experts have enriched the literature. While the publication of *Vidyut Pump set Sthapan* contains 27 chapters with profuse illustrations for the installation and maintenance of electric driven pump-set for lift irrigation, *Byabaharika Janaswasthya Engineering* covers 23 chapters relating to installation and fittings of swerage, drainage and water supply lines including tube wells and their maintenance. Sachindra Kumar Lala's *Hastatanta Silpa* covers 12 chapters spreading over 184 pages, stating the different aspects of handloom technology. All these publications provide number of drawings, illustrations, tables, etc.

On examination of literature on recipe, it is found that these manuals cover the preparation of varieties of recipes using easily available materials for the preservation of food value by observing economy. While *Paka Pranalee* (1926) covers 144 entries, *Phala O' Panipariba Sarankhyana* (1976) contains 7 chapters with 29 illustrations and 6 appendices. *Randhana Pranali* (1991) contains 437 entries under 14 categories of dishes and drinks. The scope and coverage under this category have been discussed in the preceding chapters on historical development.

Mandakinee Samal's *Suchisilpa* (1963), Manoranjan Chakravarty's translated version of *Sachitra Silai O' Cutting Sikshya* (1987), *Sachitra Seebani Silpa* (1966) by Jatindra Kumar Mohanty and *Sarala Silpa Sikshya* Part-I (1958) of Duryadhana Biswal are some of the manuals in tailoring and Needle Works which provide instructions and guidance on cutting, measurement, tools of the tailoring, techniques of stitching with illustrations and designs of garments and

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

dresses both for men and women. The instructions and guidances contained therein, if followed, may reduce the financial burden considerably on the part of the family, enriching artistic ability, talents, skill and expertise in all the fields of decorative arts and fashionable garment making.

The handbooks and manuals on festivals under the title *Ama Parbaparbani* (1956) covers 43 festivals, *Parbaparbani Katha* (1957) covers 22 selected festivals and *Ama Parbaparbani* (1979) deals with 30 selected festivals. The compilers in these volumes made attempts to trace out the genesis and cultural significance of each festival with rules and manners of observing rituals. *Orissara Parbaparbani, Osha Brata, Janijatra* (1979) under the auspices of Utkal Pathak Samaj is a collaborative attempt of several authors highlighting the festivals and fairs of Orissa, spreading over different regions of the state, according to Oriya calendar month based on different religious faiths.

Gruha Silpa (1940) covers information on manufacturing of 277 essential items of day-to-day use of articles at home, produced under the cottage industry.

Similarly, the scope and coverage of all other handbooks and manuals, contained in this chapter have been discussed in detail in the historical part.

Accessibility

Accessibility of information in all the handbooks and manuals under evaluation is generally made through the content pages. Provision of index is rarely given to locate a piece of information in the text. But, most of the handbooks and manuals are furnished with tables, illustrations, formulae and important notes wherever felt essential. Few handbooks meet their approach to information through alphabetical index.

Format

Majority of the handbooks and manuals under discussion are not found in bound volumes. Except a negligible few, all are in paper backs. Their physical make up too, is not attractive. Papers which do not withstand constant use have been used without taking care of good printing and neat type. A few publications under the patronage of institutions like Orissa Sahitya Akademi and Utkal Pathaka Samaj have attractive physical make up.

A random evaluation of handbooks and manuals in the foregoing paragraphs clearly reveals that they are handy and single volume ready reference sources on a specific subject in a variety of forms, dealing with established knowledge. They have been compiled mostly by the specialists in particular field of study and have been serving as :

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

— Compendiums of facts in a precise form, containing diagrams, graphs, tables, equations, formulae, principles, procedures, instructions, etc.

— Concise treatise of facts of populalr interests.

— Self instructional mannuals to operate and repair machines, to cook various kinds of recipes, to learn to play games, and muscial instruments and to carry on with hobbies, etc.

REFERENCES

1. KATZ (W A) : Introduction to Reference work, V.1. 1978. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, p.203.
2. SHORES (Louis) : Basic Reference Sources. 1954. A.L.A.; Chicago. p.136-137.
3. YOUNG (Heartsill), *Ed.* : The A.L.A. Glossary of Library and Information Science. 1983. American Library Association; Chicago. p.139.
4. Op. cit (2) p.151.
5. Op. cit (2) p.151.
6. PARKER (C C) : Information Sources in Science and Technology. 1986. Butterworth; London, p.110.
7. MUKHERJEE (A K) : Reference Works and its Tools, 2nd edn. 1971. World Press; Calcutta. p.116.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER - X

DIRECTORIES

This is the age of organisations, associations, societies and academies. Man's alround development naturally depends much on these organisations with the growth and development of science and technology in a faster rate. Many organisations of social, educational, industrial, scientific and technological knowhow have been established. Societal growth and man's involvement with these organisations, necessitate the compilation of, a sort of document, wherein information in a condensed and synthesised manner would be quite helpful to locate the addresses, designations, activities, publications, productions, etc., at the time of need. Such situations have made it imperative for production of directories of different types and sizes.

Definition

A directory is, in fact, "any work which enables the searcher to locate, identify or obtain further information about a person or organisation, or which provides the searcher with a list of persons or organisations in a particular industry, trade or group, or in a particular place".[1] Librarian's Glossary defines a directory as "a book containing list of names of residents, organisations or business houses in a town, a group of towns or a country in alphabetical order and or in order of situation in roads, or of firms in trade classification, arranged in alphabetical order; or of professional people, manufacturers or business houses in particular trade profession".[2]

Directory type of information are sometimes found in the information sources like encyclopaedias, year books, annuals and almanacs. While world almanacs cover associations and societies, Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information deals with addresses of associations also. The term 'directory' is also used for a list of events, newspapers, periodicals and so on. They vary in kind, scope, purpose and size.

Purpose and Scope

The very definition of the directory, suggests that directories are involved in answering the questions listed below :

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1. Address of an individual, firm, organisation and association, etc.
2. Brief account of products produced and services rendered.
3. Authority and team involved in specialisation.
4. Agencies concerned with advertisement, sale and subscription, and
5. Historical account of the institution, political group, business firm and profession.

Apart from these questions, it may be said that, because the directories are intimately concerned with the human beings and their organisations, they serve almost as many uses as the imagination can bring to bear on data.

Types

The directories can be categorised into two broad groups viz., general and specific. The general directories include the information on (1) International, national, regional and local organisations, whereas (2) the specific directories covers the information on scientific and learned societies, trade, profession and such other similar groups.

All these directories are generally published by the business houses, telephone departments, Government agencies, associations, learned societies and scientific organisations with necessary advertisements wherever applicable. By referring these directories, current status of a person or institution can be confirmed.

History

The idea of directory has a respectable antiquity. Since the beginning of recorded knowledge, man has been feeling the need to prepare an orderly list of people, their organisations and things; as a result of good number of such ready reference sources are produced time and again.

Origin of directories dates back to 1732 A.D. when Brown's Directory on list of principal trades in London was published. Since then, several thousands of directories have been published to suit the requirement of specific type of information. Since the scope and purview of the present study is very much limited to Oriya language, a detailed discussion on historical development of directories other than Orissa is not focussed.

Oriya Directories

Very scanty attempts are made to compile directories in Oriya, though there are several directories in English language pertaining to Orissa. The first Oriya Directory was published by Dr. Natabar Naik, a Homoeopath for the convenience of the practitioners under the title *Odisha Homoeopathic Directory*

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

(1970). This directory contains 16 chapters, providing the list of homoeopathic pharmacies in Orissa, list of important practitioners of the state and a few biographical sketch of the homoeopathic doctors. This directory has also provided a list of books on homoeopathy written in Oriya with a historical background of popularisation of homoeopathy in Orissa.

Paschima Banga Utkal Samaj under the title *'Paschima Banga Utkala Samajara Sabhyanusthanara Samkhipta Parichaya'* (1980), contains 169 pages. It is a directory of 128 cultural societies in Calcutta and its surroundings established by Oriyas living in West Bengal. The entire directory is divided into 10 zonal committees and the societies, coming under each zonal committee are listed down with addresses, date of establishment, objectives and their activities in few sentences.

Brutibhogi Kalakara Parichaya (1982-83), published under the auspices of Directorate of Tourism, sports and culture, Bhubaneswar, is a directory of artists of Orissa, receiving pensions from the Government. It contains a list of 127 pensioners to whom pension for 1982-83 has been awarded with their addresses and a brief biographical sketch under each district of the state. It also provides a yearwise index of 144 pension awardee artists of the state from 1976-77 to 1981-82 with an indication of their expertise.

Similarly, the directory of 1984-85 which was compiled under the auspices of Directorate of Culture, provides a biographical sketch of 113 artists with their addresses under each district of the state. A yearwise list of names of the artists under each district covering 127 persons is also appended to it at the last part of the volume.

Orissa Sahitya Akademi has brought out a long awaited directory of learned societies under the title *Odisara Saraswata Anusthana* (1984), listing the name and address, year of establishment, purpose, manner of governance and also the activities of about 71 societies spreading over the state, listed alphabetically under each district. Under each society, information in respect of its property, income and expenditure along with its pubication, if any, are indicated. Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts have the credit of recording 14 such societies each, under their respective districts and nothing has been mentioned about the learned societies of Koraput district.

Odia Chalachitrara Itihasa (1984) by Kartika Kumar Ghosh, contains a list of Oriya films chronologically arranged with the bit of information on name of the film, producer, director, studio, singer, casting, cameraman, play-back singer, story writer, lyricist, etc.

Krushna Chandra Tripathy Sharma, a well-known Ayurvedic doctor of Ganjam District has made a noble attempt of compiling a directory of Ayurvedic

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

doctors of Orissa under the auspices of Utkala Baidya Sammilani. The directory under the title *Baidyapanjika* (1987), records biographical details of important and experienced doctors at pages 73-110 and list of addresses of other doctors are found at pages 112 to 244.

Director of Culture, Government of Orissa, brought out a *Smaranika* in 1989 wherein a list of 196 Oriya Films written in Roman script with the indication of the name of producer and casting are given. This Smaranika has been published on the eve of 11th Film Festival of the state.

Brutibhogi Kala Parichaya (1991) is a directory of Artists, compiled by the Director of Culture, Government of Orissa. It contains biographical sketch of 181 artists receiving pension during the year 1989-91 with bust size photos. A name index of 704 artists of all the districts of the state who were and are in receipt of pensions for their outstanding contributions to art and culture of the state is provided from page 93-134.

Mukti Sangramare Bari Anchala (1991), compiled by Artabandhu Mohanty and Dasarathi Samal, is a directory of freedom fighters of Bari and its nearest areas in Cuttack District. It furnishes names of 148 persons with their addresses and brief biographical sketch indicating their role in freedom movement of the country.

EVALUATION

The historical development of literature on the publication of different types of directories presents a very poor picture from the point of view of its quantity and coverage of different areas.

It has been observed that, 10 directories have been published by the end of 1991 covering 6 areas of interest under the auspices of different organisations both government and the private. Table-25 provides a clear picture at a glance making classification of directories under different areas of interest.

An analysis of the table reveals that, there are 10 directories belong to 6 areas of interest. Of the 10 directories, 6 are published by the Government Departments while the remaining 4 are compiled by private persons and the organisations, having expertise in the subject.

While the Department of Culture alone has brought out 5 directories, the Utkal Vaidya Sammilani has made an attempt to compile 1 directory of Ayurvedic doctors of the state. Paschimabanga Oriya Samaj has the credit of compiling one directory of learned societies. Kartika Kumar Ghosh has gone to the extent of compiling a film directory under his personal supervision and, finally,

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

TABLE - 25

Directories showing the different subject fields and occupations

Sl. No.	Areas	No. of directories	Remarks
1.	Homoeopathy	1	Published by Dr. Natabar Naik
2.	Artists	3	Published by the Govt. Departments
3.	Ayurvedic doctors	1	Published by the private organisation
4.	Freedom Fighters	1	Published by the private organisation
5.	Films (Oriya)	2	Published one by the Govt. Deptt. and the other by the private organisation
6.	Learned Societies	2	Published one by the Govt. Deptt. and the other by the private organisation
	Total 6	10	Government - 6 Private - 4

Artabandhu Mohanty and his associate has brought out one directory on freedom fighters. Dr. Natabar Naik bacame the pioneer in compiling Homoeopathic Directory.

Hence, the authoritativeness of the compilers in compiling the directories goes beyond any doubt. Most of the Government organisations are competent enough to bring out the publications. The private organisations and the persons on whose initiation, other directories have been compiled are also experts having control over the subject and as such, these directories are quite dependable, authentic and serves the purpose of fulfilling the need of the users.

Odishara Saraswata Anusthana (1984), compiled by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi which covers about 71 learned societies under its purview, does not reflect an equal coverage of all the associations and societies spreading over all the districts of the state. An objective evaluation of its coverage indicates that some of the important learned societies who played a dominant role in bringing the cultural revolution in the state, do not have their place in this directory. Of course, this limitation is very well explained by the compiler owing to non-supply of the required information in time inspite of personal correspondences and advertisement made through the local newspaper. However, some of the important societies like the Universe, the Utkal Pathaka Sansada, Indira Akademi, Jadumani Sahitya Sansada, etc., need immediate inclusion in the subsequent edition.

Since most of the publications are compiled by the Government organisations, the physical get up, type, paper and printing are upto the mark. Even the

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

directories published under private bodies, have fulfilled all the physical requirements of a good directory. But all the publications are in paper-back edition.

Though there are several Government sponsored research organisations in the state, there is no directory on them. All the telephone directories are in English. Even the directories of South Eastern Railway providing information on different rail routes with the time table, which were published in Oriya version sometime back, unfortunately have been discontinued.

Though there are several Banking organisations in the state, there is no directory showing their location in different parts of the state.

Similarly, a network of co-operative societeis which bring a co-operative movement in the state, do not have their directory.

There is no educational directory, showing the location of the schools and colleges including research institutions.

A directory of Engineers and Doctors of the state is urgently needed. Similarly, a directory of Oriya periodicals has to be compiled.

Directory of book-sellers and publishers, business houses and other professionals are very much needed. Therefore, it would be quite appreciated if the respective associations of the different professionals take this task at their level.

Organisations like Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Lalita Kala Akademi, Sangeeta Nataka Akademi, Orissa Institute of Engineers, Orissa Medical Associations, Orissa Co-operative Union, Orissa Handloom Corporation, All Orissa University Teachers' Association and other Government agencies should make sincere attempts to bring out pfofessional directories at their level.

REFERENCES :

1. HENDERSON (G P). Current British Directory, 8th edition. Ed. by Kent Beckenham. 1977. CBD Research; London. Preface page.

2. HARROD (L M). Librarian's Glossary. 1987. Gower Publishing Co.; London, p.247.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

CHAPTER - XI

CRITICAL ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

The discussions in the preceding chapters reveal that the first Oriya reference tool came into existence in the year 1811, whereas the first Oriya printed book appeared in 1807. And this was a thematic dictionary under the title *'Vocabulary, Ooriya and English for the use of Students'* compiled by M.P. Takoor, the Asst. Librarian of the Fort William College, Calcutta and printed at Serampore Mission Press. It is since 1811 that no less than 522 reference tools have been published by the end of 1991. Therefore, it is felt appropriate that 1811 should be taken as the base year for statistical analysis of the total output and for the convenience of the analysis of 30 years scale should be taken. Needless to say, this scaling leaves out the year 1991 from our analysis and thus, 22 reference tools published during 1991 are separately listed. Thus, the statistical analysis, presented below covers 500 reference sources which have been produced within a span of 180 years while the total age of published literature in Oriya stands at 186 years by 1992.

Oriya Reference Sources with their Growth Pattern

A tabular representation of variety of reference works in Oriya, showing their quantity of literature produced against each item, has been given in Table-A for better appreciation and clarity with the graphical presentation.

From the table, it is observed that production of dictionaries (189 numbers) are found to be the maximum, constituting 37.8% of the total production of Oriya reference works. Next to the dictionary, the second place is occupied by the handbooks and manuals by producing 118 works, representing 23.6% of the total output. Biographical sources of information takes third place in the hierarchy of production by recording 15% of the total output. Other categories which come in seriatim in respect of production of Oriya reference works are geographical sources of information (10%), bibliographies and catalogues, etc., (5.6%), Almanacs and Yearbooks (3.2%), encyclopaedias (2.8%) and lastly, the directories (2.0%), respectively. Ultimately, this study has categorised all the reference works into 8 categories.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - A

Categories of Oriya Reference tools produced during the period from 1811 to 1990 A.D.

Sl. No.	Categories of Oriya reference tools	Total number of reference work produced	% of total output
1.	Dictionaries	189	37.8
2.	Encyclopaedia	14	2.8
3.	Biographical sources of information	75	15.0
4.	Geographical sources of information	50	10.0
	(a) Gazetteers - 1		
	(b) Maps - 5		
	(c) Atlases - 3		
	(d) Guides - 41		
	Total 50		
5.	Bibliographies, catalogues and index	28	5.6
6.	Almanacs and Yearbooks	16	3.2
7.	Handbooks and Manuals	118	23.6
8.	Directories	10	2.0
	Total	500	100%

Growth of Oriya Reference Literature in 30 years duration

The statments showing the growth of Oriya reference literature of all categories from 1811 to 1990 A.D. at an interval of 30 years duration comprising 6 blocks periods, is shown in Table-B.

Table-B indicates that there was an existence of a solitary reference tool during the period 1811 to 1840, constituting 0.2% of the total output of Oriya reference literature. In between 1841 to 1870, there was an addition of 9 more publications to its previous stock by raising its percentage of growth to 1.8% over the previous block period (0.2%). This was decreased to 1.6% by further addition of 8 publications to the previous stock during the period 1871-1900 A.D. A significant upward trend of growth was noticed during the period 1901-1930 by an addition of 44 publications, raising its stock to 8.8% over the preceding period. But the trend of growth during this period 1931-1960 was relatively less than the preceding years by recording 6% growth indicating downward trend.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

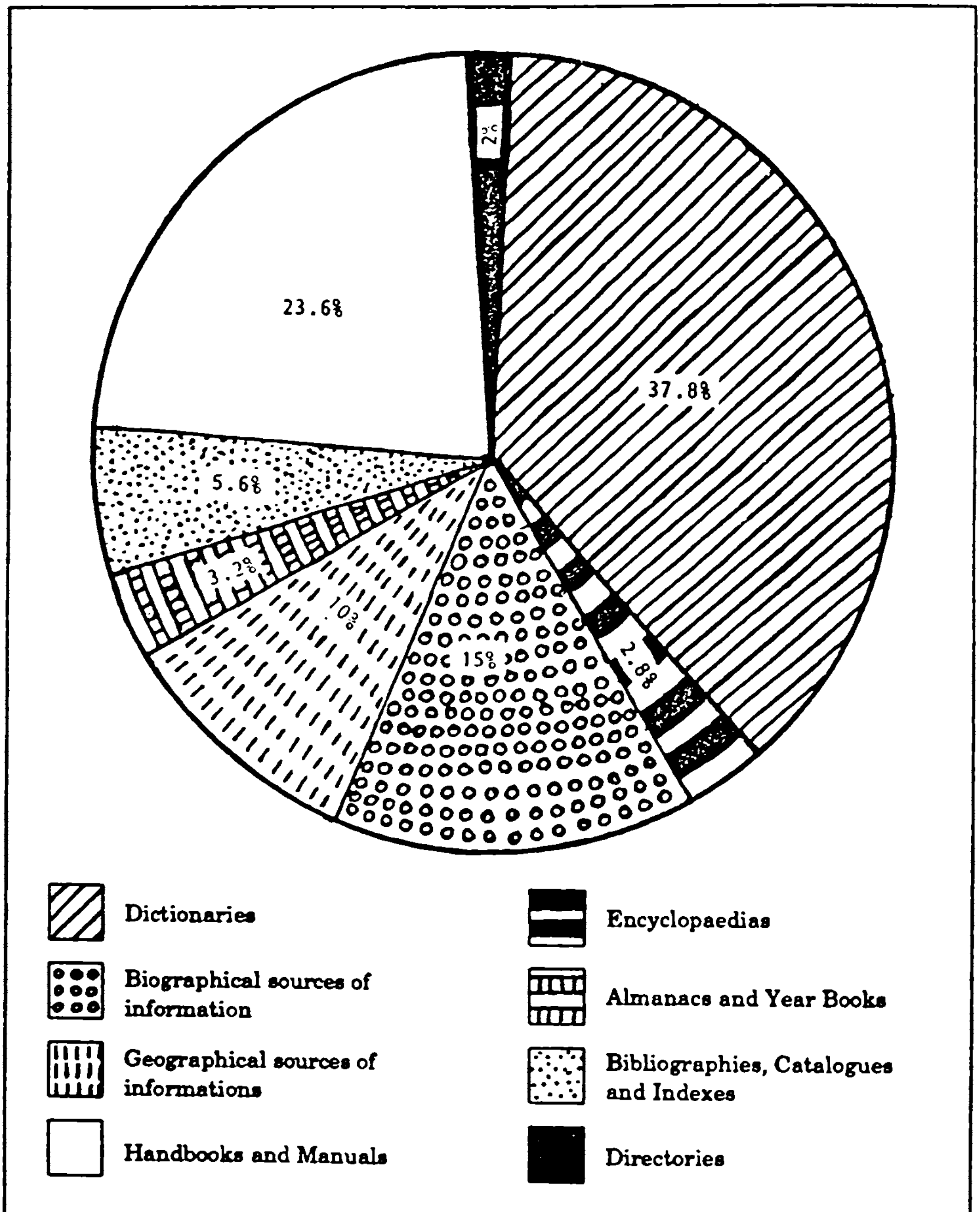


Fig. a : Varieties of Oriya reference works produced during the period 1811 to 1990 A.D.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

TABLE - B

Statement showing the Growth of Oriya Reference Literature during the period 1811 to 1990 A.D.

Block No.	Period (in years)	Total No. of publication	% of total publication	Increase over previous block period
1.	1811-1840	1	0.2	—
2.	1841-1870	10	2.0	1.8
3.	1871-1900	18	3.6	1.6
4.	1901-1930	62	12.4	8.8
5.	1931-1960	92	18.4	6.0
6.	1961-1990	317	63.4	45.0
	180 years	500	100%	—

However, during 1961 to 1990, there was a substantial rise in the number of publications, surpassing the previous figures by an addition of 225 reference tools of all categories, indicating maximum growth rate at 45% over the previous block period. A total production of 500 reference tools within a span of 180 years records an average production of 2.77 reference works annually which is very much meagre. The graphical presentation of this fact is shown in Figure-b.

Pattern of Growth in Each Variety of Reference Works During Different Block Periods at 30 Years Interval

Table-C presents a detailed picture on the pattern of production of reference works under each category, indicating their number of publications along with the percentage of growth.

(1) The first block period (1811 to 1840) shows the existence of a single reference work, i.e., a thematic dictionary.

(2) During the second block period (1841 to 1870), 10 more publications were added by raising its stock to 11. These 10 new publications, include 9 dictionaries and 1 almanac.

(3) Similalrly, during third block period (1871 to 1900), there was a further addition of 18 reference works including 17 dictionaries and 1 almanac by raising its total output to 29.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

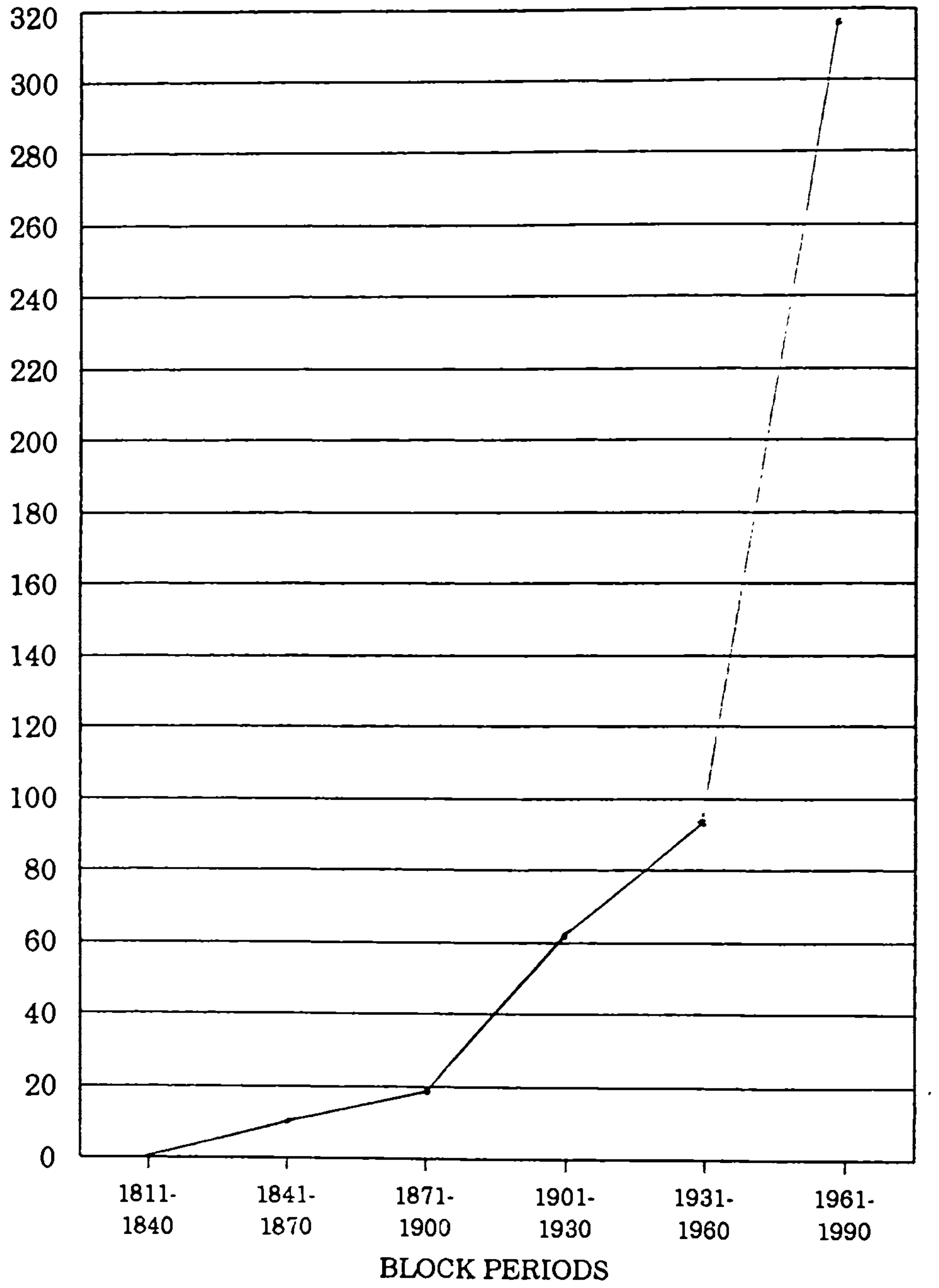


Fig. b : Growth of Oriya Reference Literature during the period 1811 to 1990 A.D.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - C

Categories of Reference Sources in Oriya (1811 to 1990 A.D.) along with their trend of growth

Sl. No.	Varieties of reference sources	1811 to 1840	1841 to 1870	1871 to 1900	1901 to 1930	1931 to 1960	1961 to 1990	Total no. of publications	% of total publications	No. of publications without date	No. of publications of 1991 not in statistical analysis	Actual no. of reference works covered in study
1.	Dictionaries	1	9	17	34	33	95	189	37.8	13	3	205
2.	Encyclopaedias	—	—	—	1	7	6	14	2.8	—	—	14
3.	Bibliographies, catalogues & indexes	—	—	—	2	3	23	28	5.6	—	—	28
4.	Biographical sources of information	—	—	—	2	13	60	75	15.0	—	—	75
5.	Almanacs & Yearbooks	—	1	1	2	3	9	10	3.2	—	—	16
6.	Geographical sources of information											
	i. Gazetteers	—	—	—	—	—	1	1				
	ii. Maps	—	—	—	—	—	5	5				
	iii. Atlases	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	10	—	—	50
	iv. Guides	—	—	—	3	4	34	41				
7.	Handbooks and manuals	—	—	—	18	28	72	118	23.0	—	6	124
8.	Directories	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	2.0	—	—	10
	Total	1	10	18	62	92	317	500	100%	13	9	522

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

(4) However, during the fourth block period (1901 to 1930), 62 more new reference works were published, as a result of which, the total output was raised to 91. Those 62 publications comprise 34 dictionaries, 1 encyclopaedia, 2 bibliographies, 2 biographies, 2 almanacs, 3 guides, and 18 handbooks and manuals. This is, perhaps for the first time, a number of reference works have been compiled from each category.

(5) During the fifth block period (1931-1960), an addition of 92 publications was made raising its previous stock to 154. Of the total of 92 publications, there were 33 dictionaries,7 encyclopaedias, 3 bibliographies, 13 biographical sources, 3 almanacs, 1 atlas, 4 guides and, 28 handbooks and manuals. But there were no production of yearbooks, gazetteers, maps and directories during this period.

(6) The 6th block period (1961-1990) records a maximum production of 317 reference works in Oriya, raising its ultimate stock to 500 numbers. These works include 95 dictionaries, 60 biographical sources of information and 72 handbooks and manuals being the highest in number. During this period, 10 directories were published for the first time. The remaining categories of reference works (100 in numbers) have shown comparatively a tolerable growth.

(7) It is quite evident from the Table-C that in each interval of 30 years beginning with 1811, the production of dictionaries has dominated over the production of all other reference tools. It is followed by handbooks and manuals which began to appear only at the commencement of the present century. Next in the line are, biographical sources of information.

If 'i' denotes the 30 years interval beginning with 1901, di, hi, and bi, denote respectively the number of dictionaries, number of handbooks and manuals; and number of biographical sources of information, then the following relationship holds :

$di \geq hi \geq bi$

Similarly, one finds that g, bci and ai denote respectively the number of guides, bibliographies and catalogues and almanacs, published during the interval 'i', then,

$gi \geq bci \geq ai$

The triplets (di, hi, bi) and (gi, bci, ai) however, cannot be compared. But if 'i' is taken to be 30 years interval beginning with 1931, then

$di \geq hi \geq bi \geq gi \geq bci \geq ai$

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

(8) The production of dictionaries had been rising at a steady rate of almost 100% per every 30 years beginning with 1841 till 1930. In the next 30 years interval, the number of dictionaries remained almost same as the number of dictionaries produced in the preceding 30 years of interval. But 30 years interval from 1961-1990 saw a spurt in the production of dictionaries and rise was almost 200%.

(9) Till the turn of the century, the available Oriya reference tools were only 27 dictionaries and 2 almanacs, whereas the production of the remaining categories of reference tools is the phenomena of present century and of these remaining categories, the directories in Oriya began to appear in the last 30 years.

(10) The number of reference tools has been progressively increasing but, the 30 years score from 1961 to 1990 contributed almost 63.4% to the total output of reference tools since 1800 A.D. Further, during this interval of 30 years, the number of publications in each category has been with the exception of encyclopaedias more than the total number of publications available in the same category till 1910.

The reasons for such a variation in the pattern of growth among the different categories of reference tools may be inferred as follows.

The publication of dictionaries as a reference tool has dominated all other reference tools in major regional languages of India like Hindi, Kannad, Bengali and Telugu as evidenced from the survey made by the Central Institute of Indian languages in 1970. Oriya language is no exception to it. The arrival of missionaries in Orissa and their zeal to propagate the teachings of Bible in Oriya language led to augment the prevailing Oriya language by certain unfamiliar words which necessitated the requirement of a dictionary. The English administration in its imperative to communicate with the natives felt the urgency of compilation of dictionaries. The movement that began in 1866 to spread education in the medium of Oriya language compelled the then educated Oriya youths who were few in number to prepare text books in vernacular language and the dictionaries were felt necessary. The political movement towards the formation of an independent state of Orissa that began in 1903 had one of the objectives to strengthen the Oriya language and literature and make it accessible to the people of Orissa speaking other dialects. The compilation of dictionaries was considered as inseparable part towards the realisation of this objective. In independent Orissa, the Government policy in 1954 accepting Oriya as the official language and later Oriya as the medium of instruction in college education, made it necessary to compile dictionaries and glossaries for the benefit of the government officials and students.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

In short, since the beginning of 19th century till date, the Oriya language was opening itself to the various influences in the fields of science, social sciences, technology and assimilating into it the terms necessary for appropriate expressions. Needless to say the necessity of dictionaries had been and is felt with the opening of the Oriya language.

The contact with English administration and missionaries which began almost concurrently in 1803 had given rise to two kinds of attitudes mainly, adaptation and preservation while there was tendency amongst some to adapt the English way of living and behaviour, simultaneously, a tendency was also growing to highlight and preserve the native ways of living with scientific institutions which undeniably has had origin in western culture. It is, therefore, we find handbooks and manuals relating to auyrved, music, dance, Oriya cuisine, indigenous industries, rituals and festival, country sports, besides translated handbooks and manuals on modern lines, compiled in western style.

Another impetus for publication of handbooks and manuals could be the emphasis given by the Utkal Gouraba Madhusudan Das on the participation of the Oriya people in trade and industry besides modern way of cultivation through mechanisation of agriculture.

The socio-political movement in the neighbouring state of Bengal and the emergence of Bengal nationalism had an impact on the people of Orissa. It is after 1860, educated Oriya youths who were a few in number involved themselves in activities towards asserting the independence of Oriya language, culture, custom and Oriya State. In short, they were preparing the grounds for growth of Oriya nationalism. It was also felt that the Oriya society for its development had to be freed from the shackles of conservatism and blind belief to achieve these goals, the people, particularly, the youth need inspiration to imbibe the values that would give them strength to help effectively to participate in socio-political movements in Orissa. Biographies were therefore, necessary.

The other historical and socio-political background which contributed for the growth of Oriya reference literature are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Till 1923, publication of reference works in Oriya was mainly the contribution of Christian Missionaries and most of them were very much engaged in compiling dictionaries for the benefit of the natives and students of Orissa to facilitate communication with the Britishers for the purpose of propagation of christianity. These attempts had highly influenced few natives who had English education and their contributions in this field is said to have been commenced from 1874, when Dasarathi Rout and J.S. Rout tried to publish dictionary of English and Oriya for general use. Similarly, Chaturbhuja Patnaik, and Shibanarayan Mohanty

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

took firm initiations to publish *Sabdanidhi* in 2 volumes in 1883 and 1935, respectively. The entry of native scholars in the field should have significantly boosted up the pace of publication of reference works, but this did not happen because of some inherent historical and political reasons. During this period, there was no political existence of Orissa as a separate state. Further, the native scholars were patronised by the native kings, few of them were encouraged by establishing schools and colleges. Students, who were then regarded as the consumers of reference tools, were significantly small in number and their purchasing capacity was very much low. The establishment of centres of higher education in the state till late 1943 and merger of the different Oriya speaking tracts with Madras presidency, Bengal presidency and also under the Bihar administration for a longer period, are mainly responsible for slow growth and less interest shown by the compilers. Government's patronage was totally absent. Constant attempts to impose Telugu, Bengali and Hindi languages as the official language in different areas of the state are perhaps another factor that have contributed for less production of reference literature in the state.

The early local scholars like Govinda Rath, Jagannath Rao, Artatrana Satapathy, Mrutyunjaya Rath, Nilamani Vidyaratna, Swapaneswar Das, Madhusudan Rao, Ratnakar Gargabatu, Gopinath Nanda, Narayan Das, Bhagaban Hota and Apanna Panda had shown their zeal to extend the publication of reference works but this zeal had experienced a sudden set back by an outburst of national movement for the independence in the beginning of the 2nd decade of 20th century. This had kept engaged a number of literary luminaries in the freedom movement, and particularly for the territorial integration of the state and her language. However, the situation had changed significantly when Gopal Chandra Praharaj took his mighty pen to record the Oriya vocabules, which ultimately gave birth to a voluminous publication during the year 1931 to 1940 having 1 lakh 84 thousand words of all types under the title *"Purna Chandra Ordia Bhashakosha"*. It has immortalised him as a genius and great scholar of the period in Oriya literature.

A real break-through in the literary field of Oriya as in other Indian languages is said to have been witnessed a sea change particularly with the formation of the state in 1936 and more vigorously after the reorganisation of the state on the basis of the language. Establishment of the Utkal University in 1943 and the introduction of Official Language Act, 1954, has significantly contributed to the growth of reference literature. With the formation of Orissa State Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production in 1970 had made a singular contribution by publishing a bulk of reference tools particularly of subject dictionaries in the form of glossaries.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

During this period, *Sisusankhali, Sankhipta Jnanakosha, Jnanamandal, Biswaparichaya* came into existence. Proliferation of dialectical dictionaries have been particularly marked during the period from 1970 to 1990.

Opening of 2 more universities at Berhampur and Sambalpur with the post-graduate Department in Oriya language and literature and also the establishment of Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi and Akademy of Tribal Language & Culture at Bhubaneswar, have had significantly contributed towards the growth of Oriya reference literature.

Last, but not the least, that the establishment of printing presses around Cuttack, Berhampur, Balasore and in other parts of Orissa, accelerated the Oriya publishing industry in the state. Birth of Publishers and Book Sellers Association and their role in conducting periodical exhibitions indirectly brought library consciousness among public paving the way for compiling new categories of reference materials in Oriya language.

Thus, there was a marked growth of 62 reference works in 1901 to 1930, 92 in 1931 to 1960 and 317 in 1961 to 1990. All these factors contributed a lot for the publication of 522 reference tools by the end of 1991.

Analytical Study of each categories or Oriya Reference Works

1. Dictionaries

As stated earlier, 189 titles of lexical literature are the dictionaries. Table-D which lists the dictionaries under 22 varieties provides a detaileld picture. On an objective analysis of the table, it is revealed that quantitatively, Glossaries occupy the highest position in the order of production of dictionaries. There are 31 titles of glossaries. Similar is the case with the dictionaries of proverbs, whose number too stands at 31.

This is followed by monolingual dictionaries whose number is 27. The bilingual dictionaries, viz., English to Oriya (19 titles) and Oriya to English (16 titles) dictionaries stand at respectively third and fourth position in this order.

It seems that all types of dictionaries have been slowly emerging due to social force and literary warrant among Oriya speaking people. The glossaries in different subjects have been compiled to facilitate text book writing in regional language and their number grows due to patronisation of the Government through the Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production. Still there are few subjects like Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology, Geography, Geology, Marine Science, Journalism, Management and Business Administration, Computer Science, Oceanography, Textile Engineering and others in which glossaries are wanting.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - D
Different Categories of Dictionaries Published during the period 1811-1990

Sl.No.	Types	Total	Percentage
1.	Sanskrit-Oriya and Oriya-Sanskrit	10	5.29
2.	Oriya-Oriya	27	14.28
3.	Oriya-English-Oriya	16	8.46
4.	English-Oriya-English & English-Oriya	19	10.05
5.	Oriya-Hindi and Hindi-Oriya	6	3.17
6.	English-Telugu-Oriya	1	0.52
7.	Odia-English-Bengali-Hindi	1	0.52
8.	Hindi to other Indian languages including Oriya	3	1.58
9.	Portuguese to other Asiatic languages including Oriya	1	0.52
10.	Glossaries (English-Oriya)	31	16.40
11.	Proverbs	31	16.40
12.	Quotations	14	7.40
13.	Dialectical Dictionaries	8	4.23
14.	Dictionaries of Numerical compound words (Sankhya)	4	2.11
15.	Synonyms, Antonyms and Homonyms	3	1.58
16.	Dictionary of dreams	1	0.52
17.	Illustrated dictionary	1	0.52
18.	Ayurved	4	2.11
19.	Dictionary of incorrect and correct words	2	1.05
20.	Dictionary of Etymology	2	1.05
21.	Dictionary of Apavramsa	1	0.52
22.	Dictionary of idioms and phrases	3	1.58
	Total	189	99.86 Say (100%)

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Though the first item of the table indicates the existence of 10 dictionaries against Sanskrit-Oriya and Oriya-Sanskrit, in reality, they cannot be claimed as dictionaries from the modern sense of the term. While some of them are in verse form, others are thematic in nature without fulfilling the requirements of a dictionary in the strict sense of the term.

Therefore, there is a compelling necessity to compile Sanskrit-Oriya and Oriya-Sanskrit dictionaries.

This study further indicates that certain publications like dictionaries of dreams and Sankshya, which are rarely found in other languages, are very well compiled by Oriya speaking people. Publication of 8 dialectical dictionaries by following a scientific method of compilation through well trained personnel is definitely a good indication in respect of the development of dialectical language in Orissa. Very few states can come closer to Orissa in this respect.

This study finds the dictionaries of etymology, synonym, phrases, idioms to have been very meagre in number. Further, such dictionaries are very much limited in the treatment of words and coverage. This needs complete revision, reallocation and redesigning following the principles of lexicography.

In addition to the above-mentioned quantitative analysis, this study further observes the following with regard to the compilation of dictionaries.

1. Except the *"Purna Chandra Ordia Bhashakosh"* and *"Promod Abhidhana"* very few dictionaries provide all types of lexical information like transliteration in Roman or Devanagari script, Origin tag - Sanskrit, Persian, English, etc., transitivity of verb, punctuational structuring, idioms with glosses, citation from literary texts and etymology. Thus, majority of the dictionaries under evaluation provide only entry word in local script with parts of speech and occasionally derivation with their meaning. Information on pronunciation is usually missing. There is no co-ordination with grammer and listing of morphological irregularities. No consistent policies are formulated while selecting an entry word. There is no relationship with either descriptive or historical or dialectological linguistics.

2. As regards the quality of the paper, printing and binding, typography, etc., there is a good deal of variation depending on the place of publication and region and on the agencies under whose auspices the publication is undertaken like Government, autonomous institutes, universities, research organisations, commercial publications, etc. The following observations are made in the course of investigation.

   (a) Pictures, diagrams and other visual aids are totally absent; if present, tend to be inadequate and of poor quality.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

(b) There is a marked variation within the same edition in respect of commercial publications. Few copies which are generally meant for the circulation on approval basis, are printed on better paper with good binding whereas the later copies of the same edition lack similar qualities.

(c) Instances are hardly found to show that multi-volume dictionaries are ever reprinted or revised. Even though, *Purna Chandra Ordia Bhashakosha* has completed more than 50 years of existence, it is neither reprinted nor revised. *Pramod Abhidhana's* second volume is yet to see the light of the day although it was proposed to reprint and revise it in 3 volumes. Incorporation of addenda and corrigenda is almost absent.

(d) The method of providing cross references is either absent or done in a limited and haphazard manner.

(e) Type faces, symbols, spacing and layout are not clearly and uniformly followed.

(f) Steps have hardly been taken to standardise and define a scheme of alphabetization and orthography.

(g) Prefactorial materials like introduction and guide to use the dictionary are almost absent except in a very few ones, where only introduction appears.

3. It is also observed that most of the dictionaries are compiled by school teachers or Sanskrit Pundits.

4. Though the Telugu, Hindi and Bengali speaking population constitute 2.31, 2.28 and 1.45 per cent of the total population of the state of Orissa respectively, (as per distribution of household population by language according to 1981 census), there is hardly a standard dictionary on Telugu to Oriya or Oriya to Telugu, Hindi to Oriya or Oriya to Hindi and Bengali to Oriya or Oriya to Bengali. It is unfortunate to mention that though Telugu, Hindi and Bengali are the languages of the neighbouring states, no attempt has been taken to compile standard dictionaries at the respective language levels except few Hindi-Oriya and Oriya-Hindi dictionaries by the Central Hindi Directorate. For the sake of cultural exchange, comparative study of literature, and literary development of both the languages, there is an urgent need to compile standard dictionaries in these languages by associating scholars of respective languages.

5. This study also reveals the non-existence of bi-lingual dictionaries like Oriya-Urdu and Oriya-Arabic for the purpose of comparative study of

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

languages and literature. Non-existence of foreign language dictionaries namely Oriya-Russian, Oriya-German, Oriya-Chinese, Oriya-French and the vice versa is also noted. Dictionaries of Oriya-Chinese and Oriya-Japanese need compilation. Dictionaries of place names, Dictionary of Surnames, Dictionary of Temple dialects, concordances, particularly on Sarala Das, Upendra Bhanja and Kavisurya are some of the long awaited works which need be taken up on priority basis.

2. Encyclopaedias

It is quite evident that altogether 14 encyclopaedias are so far publisheld in Oriya language out of which 7 are single volume general encyclopaedias, 2 are children's encyclopaedias, 2 are multivolume general encyclopaedias and 3 are subject encyclopaedias concerning Purana and mythology. It is further observed that of these 14 encyclopaedias, only two are published with institutional support whereas the rest are published by the private agencies.

But it is largely found that these encyclopaedias do not conform to the standard practices followed towards the preparation of encyclopaedias. None of these encyclopaedias, except Sankhipta Jnankosha, has an editorial board to supervise their preparation. The articles in these encyclopaedias neither carry the names of the contributors nor mentioned the bibliographies/references on the basis of which these articles are prepared. This creates a scope to question the authenticity of the information provided in these encyclopaedias. Needless to say the authenticity and the objectivity are the hall marks of the encyclopaedias. In respect of coverage, these encyclopaedias are a little biased towards language and literature while subjects such as the science and technology, fine arts and contemporary topics are poorly represented. Further, it is also observed that more number of illustrations, charts, graphs, tables etc., are required to supplement the subject matters covered. The practice of updating encyclopaedia is also absent as a result of which, the contemporary subjects do not find their place. Further, the encyclopaedias on different subjects covered by science and technology, social sciences, education and humanities await immediate publication.

This study also indicates that though 7 general encyclopaedias were edited by the end of 1990, majority of them do not have an editorial board except two, edited by Professor Mayadhar Mansinha. Index and supplements are totally absent. No encyclopaedias on science and technology is edited and published. Subject encyclopaedia in several fields of knowledge are totally absent. Encyclopaedias of social sciences, education and humanities need immediate publication. Table-E along with its graphical representation, provides an overall picture of different types of encyclopaedias in Oriya.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - E

Types of Oriya Encyclopaedias published during the year 1811-1990

Sl. No.	Type	Total No. of publications	Percentage of the total
1.	Single volume General Encyclopaedia	7	50.00
2.	Childrens' Encyclopaedia (More than one volume)	2	14.28
3.	Multi-volume General Encyclopaedia	2	14.28
4.	Puranic Encyclopaedia (subject)	3	21.42
	Total	14	99.98

3. Biographical Sources

Literature on biographical sources of information in Oriya has considerably emerged due to solo research. It completely depends on the inner urge and resources of the individual. Table-F gives a bird's eye view on the production of ,number of biographical literature on each type along with its graphical representation.

Table - F

Types of Biographical sources of information from 1811 to 1990

Sl.No.	Types	Total Production	Percentage
1.	Women	5	6.6
2.	Saints	11	14.6
3.	Writers	19	25.3
4.	Scientists	4	5.3
5.	Freedom fighters	3	4.0
6.	Puranic persons	1	1.3
7.	Notable persons state/national/international	32	42.6
	Total	75	99.7

While analysing the Table-F it is clearly revealed that 32 numbers of biographical sources of information of notable persons encompassing all branches of knowledge of regional, national and international aspects have been compiled. But comparatively, biography of writers stands at the highest percentage and

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

next being the biography of saints and women. Biographical sources of information on persons of science and technology are poorly represented. Many other forms of biographical sources of information are yet to be developed. These unexplored areas need to be tapped. Such areas which hardly covered, are biography of artists, medical persons, engineers, educationists, lawyers, women, social reformers and legislatures. Journal of current biography particularly relating to Orissa needs immediate publication.

4. Bibliographies, Catalogues and Indexes

Several methods are commonly employed by students and researchers to identify the literature relalting to a subject. One such method of locating information in the literature is through the use of bibliographies or bibliographical tools which primarily intend to point out where to go for information, rather than to convey information directly.

Table - G
Types of Bibliographies, catalogues and Book Review digests published during the year 1811 to 1990

Sl. No.	Type	Total number	Percentage of the total
1.	Catalogue of manuscripts	10	35.71
2.	General bibliographies	10	35.71
3.	Subject Bibliographies	4	14.28
4.	Book Review digests	2	7.14
5.	Special Bibliographies on dictionaries, encyclopaedias, grammar, etc.	2	7.14
	Total	28	99.98%

It is observed that index to periodical literature and abstracting journals is not available though a few stray attempts have been made in this direction. Similarly, one finds that the printed catalogues of the Oriya books in the State Library, Orissa State Museum Library and Kanika Library are not maintained. The importance of such catalogues for the purpose of research need not be overstated. Further, the Ph.D dissertations submitted to the different universities on Oriya literature, history and heritage await cataloguing. It is also found that the available bibliographical sources of literature need augmentation by the publication of subject bibliographies like bibliographies on Oriya poetry, drama, etc.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

5. Geographical Sources

Literature on geographical sources of information, particularly of gazetteers, maps and atlases are very much meagre in comparison to guide books for the travellers. Of the 50 such publications there are 1 Gazetteer, 5 maps, 3 atlases and 41 travel guides. Though there is a high demand for the Oriya Gazetteer of each district including the state, due to lack of co-ordination and disinterestedness of the personnel in the government organization, the project is not materialising. Consequently, one gazetteer of Dhenkanal district has been published by translating the English version of 1972 in 1981. Though there is an agency like Survey and Map publications, Government of Orissa at Cuttack with adequate manpower, machinery and technical knowhow, it has failed to produce required number of maps in vernacular language, possibly on the part of employees and authorities. This is notwitstanding the fact that there is a heavy demand on the maps and atlases at the school level which has been exploited by certain private publishers from outside Orissa, whose maps and atlases do not dissiminate authentic information. Therefore, in the interest of the people of Orissa as well as in the interest of the organisation, it is necessary that this organisation be made productive.

Travel guides in Oriya have been recently published beginning from 1912 onward with literary slant, but still there are important places, religious centres, picnic spots and hill stations, on which more publications are yet to come. The production of railway time tables, air time tables and bus routes should be speed up by the respective authorities to act as distance guides to the travellers of the state.

6. Handbooks and Manuals

A fairly good number of handbooks and manuals have been published in Oriya language by enriching reference literature to a considerable extent. Quantitatively it has 118 publications forming 23.6% of the total reference tools in Oriya. Table-H furnishes 118 publications grouped under 14 types with an indication of the total production under each type.

The analysis of the table states that handbooks and manuals on medicine and medical treatment seems to be highest by recording 21 numbers (17.79%) of the total output. Administration and engineering branches have very less literature. This table indicates that handbooks in the field of science and technology are poorly represented. The highest number of literature produced under the subject agriculture, medicine, music and dance, sports, etc., very well indicates that these activities are quite prevalent and require further expansion.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - H
Types of Handbooks and Manuals in Oriya from 1811-1990

Sl. No.	Type	Total publications	Percentage of the total
1.	Administration	2	1.69
2.	Agriculture	15	12.71
3.	Engineering	2	1.69
4.	Festivals	7	5.93
5.	Folk Art	4	3.38
6.	Medicinal Plants	7	5.93
7.	Home Industry	7	5.93
8.	Medicine/Treatment	21	17.79
9.	Music and Dance	12	10.16
10.	Orissa Handbooks	5	4.32
11.	Recipe	8	6.77
12.	Sports	15	12.71
13.	Yogasana	5	4.32
14.	Miscellaneous	8	6.77
	Total	118	100.00

This study further reveals that majority of the handbooks and manuals are compiled by the experts in their individual capacities; whereas professional associations, industrial organisations, recreation clubs and scientific organisations remained aloof from this endeavour except a negligible few. They are to be stimulated. The existing handbooks and manuals should be redesigned and reorganised with factual information rather than the detailed narration by developing a standardised format.

7. Almanacs and Yearbooks

Publication of Oriya Almanacs and Yearbooks provides a dismal picture. This study points out the existence of 7 number of almanacs which are culture and tradition oriented. Though the printing of almanacs in Oriya has been started from 1865 A.D., they have not changed their style and approach in respect of information content and format on the line of western almanacs. Thus, there is a need to redesign the format of the almanac by following internationally accepted standards.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

In respect of publication of yearbooks, this study shows the existence of 3 yearbooks of which one deals with the international, national and state level information, another with the provincial information and the other with national information on different aspect of subjects. All these yearbooks are compiled by the private individuals and there is not a single instance to show the existence of government sponsored year book, which would contain authentic information on all aspect of knowledge. Compilation of subject yearbooks is a dream. The State Bureau of Economics and Stastics, does not feel the necessity of having a statistical abstract in Oriya, though majority of the population read and speak Oriya. This has deprived majority of population from right to information.

8. Directories

In respect of publication of directories as source of information, this study presents a very poor picture, up to 1969, there was no evidence to show the existence of any Oriya directory. It was only in the year 1970, Orissa Homoeopathic Directory, compiled by Dr. Natabar Naik came into existence. Thereafter, its progress has been very much disappointing. Though several professional organisations, associations are in existence, none of them have felt the need for a directory in the sphere of their profession. In the absence of such a publication, difficulty is experienced to locate a particular institution, organisation or a professional at the time of need. Hence, publication of 10 directories at a later stage does not seem to be justified. Of these 10 directories, 6 are published by the Government and the remaining 4 are published by the individual concerned. It is therefore, right time to explore the areas, where more publications are to be ensured.

FINDINGS

On the basis of the available data and the interpretation made under each category of traditional Oriya reference sources, following are the findings :

Identification and Evaluation of Reference Works

1. Value and usefulness of reference sources in Oriya language was first realised by a few dedicated and enlightened individuals. In sensing the need of the society, information requirement of the generalist and specialist readers was emphasised. This ultimately led to the proliferation of varieties of reference works in Oriya, namely, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, biographies, bibliographies, maps, atlases and guide books, handbooks and manuals, almanacs and yearbooks, directories, etc.
2. The published reference tools in Oriya are 522 in number, constituting less than 1% of the total number of publications in Oriya language since

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

1800 A.D. Considering the age of published literature in Oriya which stands at 186 years, the total production of reference literature is quite meagre. This is because of the fact that publication of reference literature has its own problems and peculiarities like limited clientel, changing social attitude, updating, lack of primary sources, lack of terminology, marketing and heavy investment, etc.

3. Barring a few institutional efforts, compilation of reference works in Oriya language have largely and solely been undertaken by a few individuals.

4. Dictionaries (37.8%), Handbooks and manuals (23.6%), Biographical sources (15%) and Geographical sources of information (10%), taken together alone constitute 86.4% of the total output. Bibliographical tools are comparatively less than the above sources.

5. Compilation of subject dictionaries, encyclopaedias, biographies, bibliographies, gazetteers, maps, atlases, directories, almanacs and year books, available in Oriya language are relatively few.

6. Encyclopaedias in scinece and technology and social sciences are yet to be published.

7. Though subject dictionaries are utility oriented and need of the hour, they are a few in number.

8. In respect of content, format and style of presentation, Oriya almanacs differ from western almanacs. The former is primarily culture and tradition oriented.

9. Non-publication of current biography, abstracts and indexes of periodical literature in Oriya including the union catalogue of Oriya periodical holdings in different libraries of the state is very much disappointing.

10. Universities, Research institutes, learned societies, state library, library associations and above all, the state government have failed to realise the value and importance of bibliographic literature in Oriya language. They act as the silent spectators without converting their organisations as the centre of bibliographical activities in regional languages.

11. Absence of explicit policy, methodology and a standardisation for ensuring an organised and co-ordinated effort in the development of reference works is responsible for the production of sub-standard reference tools in Oriya language.

12. Majority of the users and particularly of the educated mass are not aware of the rich heritage and value of Oriya reference work as they labour

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

under the impression that the preparation of such reference tools are without having any immediate utility for the society.

13. Lack of the government patronisation and ways of popularising the use of reference sources have adversely affected the production of Oriya reference tools both qualitatively and quantitatively.

14. For the first time, this study could be able to identify a variety of reference tools along with their authors/compilers/editors, as the case may be which ultimately helped the scholar to prepare a working bibliography of Oriya reference literature. While identifying the literature, it enabled the present scholar to point out and locate the uncultivated area of research where new avenues of investigation is possible.

Pattern of Growth of Reference Literature

Following are the findings in relaltion to the specific objectives of the study in respect to pattern of growth :

15. During the period under study, a total number of 522 reference works have been compiled and published in Oriya literature. The growth in the number of publication was very much slow and gradual in the initial stage. While it was 18 at the close of 19th century, it raised to 62 at the end of third decade of 20th century, i.e., by 1930. In the succeeding 30 years, its rate of growth was relatively slow than the previous period. However, the peak period of growth was visibly marked in 1961 to 1990, when as many as 317 reference works, constituting 63.4% of the total output were published.

16. The pattern of growth of reference literature in Oriya was in conformity with the socio-political environment prevailing during the time in question.

17. Compilation of earlier reference works prior to 1923 was very much undertaken by the Christian missionaries, printed at Serampore Mission Press and Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack. It was only after 1923, the task of compiling and developing Oriya reference tools was undertaken by the native scholars.

18. The pattern of growth in the last block period was very much high consequent upon the reorganisation of the state on the basis of the language, establishment of institution of higher learning, implementation of official language, and the encouragement and incentives given by the different governments of the country as well as by the activities of the learned societies and research institutions interested in the promotion of reference works in Oriya language.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Having discussed briefly the array of findings based on the available data, this study has further focussed its light on some of the burning problems and issues which are mostly responsible for the slow and unorganised growth of standard reference tools in Oriya language.

Problems, difficulties and issues involved in compilation of Oriya reference sources

Reference literature in Oriya language as the sources of approach materials to research and study has assumed great importance in modern days. Despite such recognition in academic parlance and particularly in library and information centres, it has become a herculian task to edit, compile and publish them because of their own problem, both editorial and commercial.

Compilation of reference tools in regional language not only requires heavy financial investment but also the choice of appropriate persons as editors, editorial staff, contributors, becomes quite difficult. Further, the situation becomes all the more grave when one looks for quality of paper, printing, colour reproduction, etc.

Even if the demand for initial investment in the compilation of reference tool is considered, the recurring investment necessary for revising, updating and modifying from time to time discourages the publishers to undertake the venture. Apart from the problems listed above, there are a few issues and hurdles in the publishing industry which are discussed below with certain solutions by way of suggestions.

1. Limited Customers for Reference Literature

It is quite but natural that reference tools in vernacular language have limited customers. Further, in a state like Orissa where per capita income is quite low, the population of educated people is quite meagre with highly disappointing reading habits, the size of the customers for reference literature is obviously very small. So unless the production of such reference literature are subsidised either by Government or by industrial houses and charitable organisations, these literature cannot be made available to the people at an affordable price. Only in such a situation, it could be ensured that the reference tools are prepared by the competent people, paying them proper remuneration.

2. Publication of Oriya Reference Sources are not profit-making business

It is a valid notion among the publishers that the production of reference tools in Oriya language is not a profitable business. Because, besides the limited individual customers, the libraries, which are also a few in number have the constraint of limiting their purchase to one or two copies of the reference tools.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

To augment the market for the reference literature, the following steps may be taken :

(a) The production of the reference literature should be subsidised as a result of which, the price of the published work can be affordable and the size of the individual customers would increase.

(b) A fixed percentage of the book grants to the libraries should be separated for the purchase of reference literature published during the year.

(c) A network of public libraries should be instituted and established through legislation as it has been done in the neighbouring states like West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) There should be an executive directive to schools and colleges to necessarily include the reference literature as prize books.

(e) The government should institute and award to honour the compiler/publisher every year for producing best reference books.

3. Difficulty in Identifying Writers for Encyclopaedia

Of all the reference tools, the preparation of encyclopaedia is highly expensive involving men, material and time, and requires appropriate persons for the subjects to be covered. To find such persons to prepare encyclopaedia in vernacular languages is very difficult, particularly when the subjects pertaining to science and technology and social sciences are intended to be covered by vernacular encyclopaedia. So in Orissa where higher education is hardly imparted through mother tongue and the people proficient in science, technology and social sciences are trained in such subjects in English, their potential to write the subjects for the vernacular encyclopaedia could not be harnessed. To overcome this problem it is necessary that the subject experts should sit together with the linguists to develop the appropriate way of expression of the subjects.

4. Updating

Reference tools are dynamic in nature. A reference tool outlives its purpose, once it begins to stagnate. So it is necessary that a reference tool in order to be ever utilisable has to remain up-to-date. This requires updating and revision which can be undertaken by a permanent staff who will remain vigilant towards the newly emerging ideas, concept, terms and knowledge. Unfortunately, this is not the practice in respect of reference tools in Orissa.

5. Lack of Accessibility to Primary Sources

Primary sources of information located in the articles of the scientific journals and learned periodicals are very much required to write down articles

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

for the encyclopaedias, dictionaries and other reference sources in Oriya. Research reports, dissertations, seminar papers, project reports, standards, patents, etc., equally contribute for the accessibility to new information. But lack of finance and heavy budget cuts in planning process make the task more deplorable.

Unless Government and national institutes come to the rescue of the projects in question, in the shape of liberal grants in aid, it is not possible to build up the primary sources of information along with the core collection on representative standard reference tools to serve as a base for compiling reference books in Oriya.

6. Lack of Technical Terms :

On account of overflow of new terms in every moment to the world of languages, efforts are being taken to evolve standardised terms in each language by appointing a permanent expert committee, which is not available in Oriya language. Though a number of glossaries have been compiled, their potentialities in communicating scientific and technical knowledge in a palatable manner are not up to the mark. Thus, the difficulty is experienced to write down science encyclopaedias and handbooks in Oriya. These aspects should be taken care of by the teachers of technical universities, medical colleges, engineering colleges and polytechnics in the State.

Oriya reference tools like reference tools in English language are not adequate and up-to-date in respect of all branches of knowledge. Much of the English language dictionaries, encyclopaedias, yearbooks, almanacs, directories, guide books and the like, are published by the reputed publishing concern with the qualified editorial board, huge investment and a permanent revision policy. None of these requirements which make the work more dependable and authentic are available with publishing industries of the state. Therefore, the answer to these problems are to be found through a regular intercourse, discussions, symposia, conventions of the publishers, writers, experts, library professionals and the representatives of the government so that an agreed solution to the problem can be sorted out for the future.

7. Lack of Standards and Methodology for Compilation of Reference Tools

Compilation of reference works in a regional language involves collection of data, arrangement of data, consolidation of information, layout of entries, suitable notational system, use of suitable aid to exposition through tables, graphs, charts, illustrations, bibliographical references and appendixes. Developing aids to the reader is also a tidious work involving accuracy of presentation through index, list of abbreviations and symbols. For these tasks, a suitable methodology is to be evolved by a band of technically trained staff most suitably

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

students of library and information science with background knowledge in bibliographical control. This aspect is conspicuously absent in Orissa since library science education in the state is only one decade's existence. Further, there is no state bibliographical centres, who would take up the issue before the appropriate authorities.

Whatsoever may be the complexity of the problem of publishing reference works in Oriya language, the state cannot sit idle without making concerted efforts to overcome some of the problems if not all at a time. With these views in mind, this study has made few attempts to suggest some ways and means, considered appropriate for publishing standardised reference sources.

SUGGESTIONS

The problems discussed in the preceding sections needless to say, were responsible for the delay in the publication of reference tools in Oriya language.

In the following lines, suggestions are listed to overcome such problems and accelerate the publication of reference tools. As such it should be understood that compiling, editing and publishing Oriya reference tools should be the concern of all, particularly of the Government, the universities, the research institutes, the learned societies, professional associations, Government undertakings and above all, the intelligentia of the state.

1. Sensing the User's Need

Before launching any systematic project for designing and developing reference tools in Oriya language, the information needs of the society in general and the needs of the specialists in particular have to be ascertained. While assessing the information requirements of the user community, their approach to one and the same piece of information from different angles need proper and careful study. The librarian, particularly the reference librarian who has ample opportunities to sense such neeeds of the society through his close contact with readers and his attempt to meet their respective document needs, provides a clue. As such, close participation of the librarians in this work is a prerequisite and in no way can be ignored.

2. Formulation of Policy

An explicit policy has to be formulated by the Government of Orissa in collaboration with other institutions involved in the promotion and development of Oriya language. This policy will ensure an organised and coordinated efforts in the compilation and development of various types of reference works in Oriya.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

3. Formulation of Separate Body

It would be most befitting if a corporate body is formed to be designed as *"Orissa Bureau of Reference Books Preparation, Promotion and Production"* with the overall responsibility of designing and development of standard reference works in Oriya language. It should function as a state depository for all reference works in Oriya language.

4. Designing Methodology for Preparation and Production of Reference Works in Oriya

An immediate step has to be taken to design and develop a methodology for compilation of Oriya reference sources in confirmity with laws of Library Science with particular emphasis on reference books. The standards prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards in respect of physical structure, arrangement of entries, lay out of the books, paper, type of binding, etc., are to be taken into consideration. Information on specific kind of work involved the preparation and production of reference books can be found in the standards, specifications, draft standards and other documents prepared by the experts. Some features of reference books which are not covered by the existing guiding principles of standards and specifications, need be standardized by developing standards and specifications through consultation.

5. Factors to be Considered for Preparation of Guidelines

While developing guidelines for preparation and production of Oriya reference works, the following factors should be taken into consideration :

1. Scope of the work
2. Selection and collection of information
3. Presentation of information
4. Facilities for accessing the relevant information retrieval tools
5. Terminological control
6. Resource Sharing

Resource sharing does not mean the sharing of books and other materials. It also means sharing of ideas, expertise, printing materials, like colour reproduction, graphs, charts, tables, etc. If all these things are provided by mutual arrangement at the Government and institutional level, it may reduce the amount of investment to a considerable extent. Therefore, it is suggested that all the publishers and compilers engaged in compiling Oriya reference tools should be provided with the resources like papers, manpower and other materials through subsidised rate or some financial aid by the Government.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

6. Co-production through Joint Venture

It is the only way to overcome the problem of encyclopaedia industry. In this proposed system, the publishers of different languages will finance the project jointly. Once the work is developed in a preferable language, say Hindi, it would be translated in different languages after being edited by respective board of editors which would involve addition, alteration and deletions according to the local needs. In the suggested system all the state Governments of different languages should come together through some mutual agreements to produce an encyclopaedia representing all human knowledge and Indian culture. This would help the process of national integration and achieve maximum objectivity, uniformity, reliance and economy. There must be some agency to co-ordinate these activities. Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, and Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi would be appropriate agencies to take up such responsibilities.

7. Reference Tools on Science and Technology

Since this study has pointed out that a negligible attempt has been made to incorporate few topics on science and technology in the general encyclopaedias in Oriya language, there is an urgent need for the compilation of encyclopaedia on Science and Technology, including handbooks, manuals, biographies and dictionaries. In this context, the involvement of scientific institutions of the state is imperative. Co-ordination and co-operation from the university departments in the state as well as scientific societies namely, *Odisha Bigyana Prachar Samiti, Orissa Academy of Science* and the *Society of Engineers and Doctors* are absolutely needed. All the scientific institutions located around Bhubaneswar and Cuttack including Engineering and Medical Colleges should be pulled together for the purpose.

8. In-house Subscription Method

To cope with marketing problem, the publishers and the compilers of Dictionaries, encyclopaedias, yearbooks and the directories including modern almanacs may try to push their sales through In-house Subscription Methods. As the price of the Oriya reference tools would generally be too high due to the limited circulation and consequently individual purchase remains very poor, publishers should try to sell their products in instalment basis by declaring prepublication price with advance payment. It would be also possible for the publisher to collect huge orders and assess market prior to their final publication. This method will ultimately ensure huge publication, more users and wide circulation. Thus, the initial cost will be cheaper and less. This system has already been experimented in the State of Karnataka and found to be most successful.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

9. Formation of an Expert Committee for Oriya Reference Sources

An expert committee should be constituted by the Department of Culture consisting of experts in Oriya language and literature, Science and Technology, Library Scientists, linguists and other experts in the subjects who would primarily make a survey of existing reference literature in the state and point out the existing tools to be revised and propose for designing and developing new reference sources where no literature is available.

10. Development of Index to Periodical Literature

The UNESCO conference on the improvement of bibliographical service held at Paris in November, 1950 stressed the need for an index of important articles in periodicals including newspapers and for a directory of periodicals and newspapers, currently published in the country. It is also suggested that National Bibliographic Centre should take up this. But in a polyglot country like India, it is not feasible to bestow such huge responsibility on a single institution. The delay in the publication of I.N.B. and Index India has proved that such attempts may be futile. To avoid these problems, this study suggests the following :

(a) Directory of Oriya periodicals or the indexes of periodical literature may be brought out, preferably by the State Central Library.

(b) Universities of the linguistic areas may take up such projects as one of their extension activities. Even subject institutes may undertake such projects to publish the indexes, abstracts or directories in their field.

(c) As the cost of production of such indexes and abstracts is too high and the market for such works is too less, it is difficult to publish them by the individuals or private organisations. As such, only government sponsored organisations should take up this task.

(d) Orissa press index may be brought out by the respective leading Oriya Newspapers like The Samaj, The Prajatantra and The Sambada at their cost.

11. Compilation of Subject Reference Tools

Different variety of subject reference tools, which are not taken as yet, should be compiled by the proposed Bureau in collaboration with the different departments, universities and institutions.

12. State Library as Bibliographical Centre

The HKM State Library for the purpose of compilation of state bibliography should be declared as the centre for state bibliography and all infrastructural facilities be made available to it.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

13. Indentification of Institutions for Collaborative Efforts

During the course of investigation, this study has identified certain institutions, societies and publishers, who could be able to extend their co-operation in compiling the different categories of reference sources. These institutional sources are indicated where appropriate work to be done against each reference tool has been allotted, vide Table-J.

14. Popularisation of Oriya Reference Tools

Reference literature are not utilised to the maximum because of the lack of knowledge of its existence and its availability. Majority of the users are not aware of their informative value. Though they carry the rich heritage of the state, they are generally looked upon as outdated. The best way to make them familiar among the reading public is to declare them as prize books for different competitions besides giving wide publicity to these books through different media. Their informative values should be brought to the notice of the potential readers through lecture, T.V. programmes, radios, book exhibitions, etc. The Director, Culture and Higher Education should encourage bulk purchase by all the libraries of the state through standing executive orders. The best reference book publisher and compiler should be given state awards to popularise publication. Further the Department of Library and Information Science in the State should include a chapter in the already existing syllabus on Oriya Reference Sources, their genesis, development and informative value. This would make the students familiar with the existence of Oriya Reference Sources and provide them opportunity to contribute their mite towards its improvement.

15. To give theoretical and methodological training in compiling dictionaries, Departments of Oriya in each University should introduce a paper on theory and principles of lexicography so that students of Oriya literature will get some theoretical knowledge regarding technique of compilation.

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing discussion unambiguously reveals that the importance of the reference tools in vernacular language need not be over emphasized.

In recent times, more emphasis has been given on the development of regional languages by the respective State Governments. It is in this context a review of the existing situation in Oriya language is thought to be in order. With a view to study the production and growth of Oriya reference work since 1800 A.D., this project has been carefully undertaken and it is found that documentation of the earlier reference works was almost absent or very slowly done. To make documentation a brisk activity, exhaustive treatment has all

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Table - J
Identification of institutional sources for collaborative compilation of reference tools

Type of reference tool	Function to be done	Institutions to work in collaboration
1. Dictionaries	To compile, up-date and produce	State Institute of English language, Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Orissa Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production, All the Departments of 5 Universities in the state, Orissa State Council of Technical Education and Training, Orissa, Akademi of Tribal Dialect and Culture, Eastern Language Training Centre, Orissa Akademi of Science, Department of Culture, Reputed publishers and renowned linguist and lexicographers. Rastrabhasha Prachara Samiti, Cuttack branch and Indian Institute of Applied Language Sciences, Bhubaneswar
2. Encyclopaedias	- do -	All the Departments in the State Universities, Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Dept. of Culture, Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore, Central Hindi Directorate, Jnana Mandal Foundation, Bhubaneswar, Rama Krishna Mission, Bhubaneswar, ISKCON, Bhubaneswar branch, Vigyana Prachara Samiti, Orissa Akademi of Science, Utkal Pathaka Sansada and National Encyclopaedia Centre, Bhubaneswar.
3. Dictionary of State Biography (Science, Humanities and Social Sciences)	To compile, up-date and publish	All the Departments in the State Universities, Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Vigyana Prachara Samiti, Orissa Akademy of Science, Pujyapuja Sansada, Orissa Lekhaka Sahajoga Samiti, Writers' Co-operative Society, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Lalita Kala Akademi, College of Music and Dance, College of Arts, etc.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Type of reference tool	Function to be done	Institutions to work in collaboration
4. Bibliographies, catalogues and indexes	To compile, up-date and publish	State Library, State Archieves, Orissa State Museum, All University Libraries in the State, Department of Oriya, Library and Information Science, Library Association, Sampratika, Respective Publishers of the important Oriya periodicals and the renowned bibliographers, Book Sellers and Publishers' Association.
5. Newspaper Indexes	To compile, up-date and publish	Newspaper Publishers, Press Club, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Berhampur University.
6. Geographical sources	To compile, up-date and publish	Gazetteer organisation, Revenue Department, Survey and Map Publication, Government of Orissa, Survey of India, Geological Survey of India, Department of Geography, History, Archaeology, Bureau of Statistics, OTDC, Dept. of Tourism.
7. Handbooks and Manuals	To compile, up-date and publish	Orissa Sahitya Akademi, State Universities, Industrial Organisations, Department of Library and Information Science, Vigyana Prachara Samiti, Orissa Academy of Science, Sangeeta Nataka Akademi, Lalita Kala Akademi.
8. Directories	To compile, up-date and publish	Department of the Govt. of Orissa, Industrial Organisations, Professional Societies, Library Science Department, Orissa Sahitya Akademi, Publishers and book sellers.
9. Almanacs and Yearbooks	To compile, up-date and publish	Private Publishers, Public Relations Department, Newspapers' Organisations, Astrologers' Association, Mathematicians, Meteorological Departments.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

along been the guiding principle towards identifying, locating and evaluating the various categories of reference works in Oriya language. Inspite of necessary care and appropriate handling of published reference literature, its bibliographical control may not be exhaustive and there may be some omissions. But if this study wins favour of the users, it would definitely become a standard work and motivate the users to contribute more to this new field of research on Oriya reference sources. This study may also be useful towards organising reference departments in libraries in future and the listed reference tools may form an essential part of the reference service.

The methodology and guiding principles suggested in this study may help publishers, compilers and the library professionals to improve their publications to a desired standard. The different organisations identified in this study if properly persuaded and the appropriate jobs as suggested in the study are allocated to them, it would immensely facilitate the development of standard reference tool in Oriya.

Exhaustive bibliography given at the appendix would help Oriya academicians and professionals in their research persuit in one hand and the library personnel in providing better reference service on the other.

Since the conventional reference tools in conformity with modern demands have been found non-serviceable, inadequate and cumbersome, they are to be made purpose oriented rendering reference and information service to time pressed and need based users.

Perhaps this challenge can be met in three ways, viz., (i) create new tools, (ii) renovate the old ones and (iii) create ancillary and supplementary tools as adjuncts to the major tools. A real breakthrough in this direction can be achieved if the authors/editors/compilers, publishers and the librarians can put their heads together to detail out priority by planning, designing and finding new formulae for purpose oriented and time pressed reference materials. But at present, there is no agency to bring them together on one platform. Sincere efforts and honest purpose is the need of the hour.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

APPENDIX - I

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ORIYA REFERENCE TOOLS
(Published from the period from 1811 to 1990)

[Where bibliographical details are wanting, it is due to non-availability of information in the title page, rarity of the documents and damage of the books]

A. ORIYA-ORIYA DICTIONARIES

1. ACHARYA (Baikuntha Nath), *Comp. Byabaharika Bidyarthi Abhidhana*. 1984. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.
2. BHANJA (Upendra). *Geetavidhana*. 1870.
3. BHANJA (Upendra). *Geetavidhana* commented by Sridhara Satapathy. 1977. Bhanjanagar.
4. BISWAL (Deenabandhu) and BISWAL (Krupasindhu), *Comp. Odia Biswakosha Darpana*. 4 Vols. 1986-88. Biswakosha Foundation; Lokpal.
5. DAS (Bhubaneswar), *Comp. Tathya Deepika*. 1960. Harihar Kar, Kedar Gouri Press; Bhubaneswar.
6. DAS (Kulamani), *Comp. Sarala Utkal Abhidhana*. 1932. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
7. DAS (Kulamani), *Comp. Sarala Odia Abhidhana*. 1932. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
8. DAS (Nimai Charana), *Comp. Odia Sabda Sampada*. 1965. Rekha Publishing House; Cuttack.
9. DAS (Swapneswara), *Comp. Kosankura*. 1907. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
10. DEBA (Pramoda Chandra), *Comp.* 2 Vols. *Pramod Abhidhana*. 1942. Ambika Press; Cuttack.
11. GARGABATU (Ratnakara), *Comp. Pratisabdabodhini*. 1916. Utkal Printing Works; Cuttack.
12. GARGABATU (Ratnakara) and BASU (Radhakrushna), *Comp. Ganabodhini*. 1913. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
13. GARGABATU (Sridhara), *Comp. Biparitabodhini*. 1913. Radha Ramana Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
14. KAR (Krushna Chandra), *Comp. Taruna Sabda Kosha*. 1966. Grantha Mandira; Cuttack.
15. KENDRIYA GABESANA AYURVEDIC PRATISTHANA, Bhubaneswar. *Rogahara Sadharana Banausadhi*. 1984. Author; Bhubaneswar.
16. MAHAPATRA (B K), *Comp. Sabdabodhini*, 1927. Utkal Book Co.; Cuttack.
17. MAHAPATRA (Chandra Sekhara), *Comp. Odia Bhasabhidhana*. 1961. Prasad Prakashan; Berhampur.
18. MAHAPATRA (Narayana) and DAS (Sridhara), *Comp. Bibidhakosha*, Part-I. 1969. Grantha Mandira; Cuttack.
19. MILLER (William) and MISHRA (Raghunath), *Comp. Utkal Bhasharthabhidhana*. 1868. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
20. MISHRA (Nrusinha Prasad), *Comp. Samkhipta Odia Abhidhana*. 1983. Manorama Publications; Cuttack.
21. NANDASHARMA (Gopinatha), *Comp. Sabdatatwabodha Abhidhana*. 1916. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
22. NATH (Sribatcha Prasad), *Comp. Odia Asudha Abhidhana*. 1969. Author.
23. NAYAK (S S), *Comp. Bruhat Baidika Abhidhana*, 1942. Dasarathi Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
24. ORISSA STATE BUREAU OF TEXT BOOK PREPARATION AND PRODUCTION, *Comp. Chhabila Abhidhaa*. 1988. OSBTBP & P.; Bhubaneswar.
25. PANDA (Laxmana). *Chhatra Abhidhana*, *Comp.* 1966. Nabjuga Book Store; Berhampur.
26. PATTANAYAK (Chaturbhuja) and NAYAK (Shivanarayana). *Comp. Sabdanidhi* : An Oriya Dictionary with Oriya Synonyms. 1883. B. Das; Balasore.
27. PATNAIK (Kali Charana), *Comp. Odia Pocket Abhidhana*; 1956. Vidyabhabana; Cuttack.
28. PUJARI (Uma Charana). *Comp Sukti Sangraha*. 1970. Geeta Prakashani; Digapahandi.
29. RAO (Jagannatha); *Comp. Utkal Abhidhana*. 1891. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
30. RAO (Jagannath); *Comp. Sankhipta Utkala Abhidhana*. 1895. Cuttack.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

31. RAO (Madhusudana), *Comp. Sukhabodha Abhidhana.* 1912. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
32. RATH (Gobinda), *Comp. Baidika Abhidhana.* 1909. Gobinda Rath Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
33. RATH (Jagannath), *Comp. Swapna Rahashya.* 1968. Author; Cuttack.
34. RATH (Jameswar), *Comp. Ajanta Odia Abhidhana,* Part-I (A to GHA). 1989; Ajanta Prakashan; New Delhi.
35. RATH (Mrutyunjaya), *Comp. Mulasabda Bodhika.* 1901. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
36. _____. *Odia Pocket Abhidhana.* Mukur Press; Cuttack.
37. RATH (Mrutyunjaya) and MISHRA (Banchhanidhi), *Comp. Odia Abhidhana.* 1963. Cuttack Trading Co.; Cuttack.
38. RATH (Nilakantha), *Comp. Adhunika Odia Abhidhana.* 1957. Das Brothers; Berhampur.
39. SATAPATHY (Artatrana), *Comp. Apabhraansabodhini.* 1892. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
40. _____, *Ganabodhini.* 1894. Cuttack.
41. _____, *Sudhibodhaka.* 1894; Cuttack.
42. SUTTON (Amos) and NIAYALANKAR (Bhobunanda), *Comp. A Dictionary with Oriya Synonym.* Vol. II. 1843. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
43. TRIPATHY (Brajabandhu), *Comp. Drabyaguna Kalpadrum,* 1953. Sarada Press, Berhampur.
44. TRIPATHY (Jagannatha), *Comp. Sankhipta Odia Abhidhana;* 1903.
45. _____. *Odia Abhidhana.* 1950. Satyabrata Press; Cuttack.

B. ORIYA-ENGLISH DICTIONARIES

46. BROOKS (William), *Comp. Oriya English Dictionary.* 1874. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
47. CUTTACK PRINTING COMPANY, *Comp. Dwibhasi.* 1911; Author; Cuttack.
48. DAS (Mohan Charana). *Pocket Guide.* 1938. Author; Cuttack.
49. DAS (Nimai Charana). *Book of Words and Phrases.* 1965. Rekha Publishing House; Cuttack.
50. DAS (Sridhara), *Comp. Naba Abhidhana.* 1969. Grantha Mandira; Cuttack.
51. GRUNDY (R J), *Comp. Concise Oriya-English Dictionary.* 1916. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
52. KAR (Ramala), *Comp. Abhinaba Sarala Utkal Abhidhana.* 1961. Utkal Sahitya Press, Cuttack.
53. MISHRA (Krushfna Chandra), *Comp. Pocket Dictionary.* 1951. Krushna Bhandar; Cuttack.
54. PADHI (Baba Baidyanath), *Comp. Bruhat Odia Abhidhana* 1964. Friends Publishers, Cuttack.
55. ROY (Satish), *Comp. Sarala Odiya Abhidhana.* 1967. Friends Publishers; Cuttack.
56. SAMAL (Kulamani), *Comp. Home Dictionary of Physics* 1976, OSBTBP & P.; Bhubaneswar.
57. SINGH (R P). MISHRA (N P), *Comp. Students' Oriya English Dictionary.* 1970. Cuttack Students' Store; Cuttack.
58. SUTTON (Amos), *Comp. Oriya and English Dictionary.* Vol. I. 1843. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
59. _______. *Official Terms.* 1843.
60. TAKOOR (Mohunpersaud), *Comp. Vocabulary: Ooriya and English for the use of students.* 1811. Serampore Mission Press; Serampore.
61. TRIPATHY (Jagannath), *Comp. Samkhipta Odia Abhidhana.* 1953; Cuttack.

C. ENGLISH-ORIYA DICTIONARIES

62. ACHARYA (Binayaka), *Comp. Modern English Oriya Dictionary.* 1976. Biswabharati Pustakalaya; Berhampur.
63. ACHARYA (Rama Chandra), *Comp. Concise English Oriya Dictionary.* 1931. Pustaka Bhandra; Berhampur.
64. ACHARYA (B N). *Comp. Byabaharika Vidyarthi Abhidhana.* 1986. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.
65. DAS (Dwarakanath), *Comp. Study of House-hold work.* 1881. Author; Balasore.
66. DAS (Nimai Charana). *Comp. Dictionary of Idioms.* 1965. Rekha Publishing House; Cuttack.
67. GOSWAMY (Purusottama), *Comp. Biswanath Dictionary.* 1964. Biswanajth Pustakalaya; Berhampur.
68. KAR (Krushna Chandra), *Comp. New Method of English-Oriya Dictionary.* 1961. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.
69. MAHAPATRA (Basudeva), *Comp. Concise English Oriya Dictionary.* 1951. Smt. Kusuma Kumari Devi, Sakhigopal.
70. MILLER (William), *Comp. English and Oriya Dictionary.* Ingraji Odia Abhidhana. 1873. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

71. MISHRA (D), *Comp. Students' Popular Dictionary*. 1964. Cuttack Students' Store; Cuttack.
72. NATH (Satrughna), *Comp. Abhinaba Abhidhana*. 1963. Cuttack Trading Co.; Cuttack.
73. PADHI (Binayaka), *Comp. Jyotirmaya Ingraji Odia Ingraji Abhidhana*. 1947. Author; Paralakhemundi.
74. PATTANAYAK (J M), and ROY (Girija Sankara), *Comp. Students' Diamond Dictionary*, Vol. I. 1962. Cuttack Publishing House; Cuttack.
75. ________, *Students' Diamond Dictionary*, Vol. II, 1964. Cuttack Publishing House; Cuttack.
76. PIKE (J G) and WILKINS (G S), *Comp. Comprehensive English Oriya Dictionary*. Vol. I. 1916. Orissa Mission press; Cuttack.
77. RATHA (Gobinda), *Comp. Bakyabali*. 1877. Mukur Press; Cuttack.
78. ROUT (D R) and ROUT (J S), *Comp. Dictionary, English and Oriya for general use*. 1874. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
79. SATHIA (N P), *Comp. Dictionary of Idioms*. 1967. Grantha Mandir, Cuttack.
80. SUTTON (Amos), *Comp. Dictionary in English and Oriya*. 1841. Vol. I. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
81. WILKINS (G S) and PANDA (Ram Krishna), *Comp. Comprehensive English Oriya Dictionary*. Vol. II. 1923. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.

D. HINDI-ORIYA-ORIYA-HINDI DICTIONARIES

82. INDIA. EDUCATION (Ministry of), New Delhi, *Comp. Hindi Words Common to other Indian Languages*. 1958. Author; Delhi.
83. INDIA CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE, *Comp. Hindi-Oriya Vyabaharika Laghukosha*. 1987. Author; New Delhi.
84. ________, *Oriya-Hindi Vyabaharika Laghukosha*. 1989. Author; New Delhi.
85. PATRA (Nihar), *Comp. Hindi Odia Sabdakosha*. 1951. Rastrabhasha Prachara Sabha; Cuttack.
86. PRADHAN (Apana). *Hindi and Oriya Vocabules*. 1985. Oriya Bhasha Sansthan; Bhubaneswar.
87. SHARMA (B R), *Comp. Hindi Odia Sabda Kosha*. Ajanta Publications; New Delhi.
88. TRIPATHY (Padma Charana), *Comp. Hindi Odia Abhidhana*. 1951. Orissa Publishing House; Berhampur.

E. GLOSSARIES (ENGLISH-ORIYA)

89. DAS (S N), *Comp. Dictionary of Legal Terms*. 1986. Legal Miscellany; Cuttack.
90. MAHAPATRA (Gokulananda), *Comp. Baigyanika Paribhasha Sabdabalee*. 1986. Bigyana Prachar Samiti; Cuttack.
91. MOHANTY (A K), *Comp. Official Language Glossary*. 1987. Snehaprabha Mohanty; Cuttack.
92. ORISSA LAW DEPARTMENT (Government of). *Prashasana Sabda Kosh*. 1984. Author; Bhubaneswar.
93. ORISSA POLITICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT (Government of), Bhubaneswar. *Oriya Glossary of the English Terms*, Vol. I. 1955. Author; Bhubaneswar.
94. ________, *Oriya Glossary of the English Terms*, Vol. II, 1959. Author; Bhubaneswar.
95. ORISSA TEXT BOOK PREPARATION AND PRODUCTION, Bhubaneswar (State Bureau of...). *Agricultural Science Glossary*, 1974. Author; Bhubaneswar.
96. ORISSA TEXT BOOK PREPARATION AND PRODUCTION, Bhubaneswar (State Bureau of...). *Botany Glossary*, 1974, Author; Bhubaneswar.
97. ________. *Chemical Engineering Glossary*, 1974. Author; Bhubaneswar.
98. ________. *Chemistry Glossary*. 1980. Author, Bhubaneswar.
99. ________. *Civil Engineering Glossary*. 1974. Author; Bhubaneswar.
100. ________. *Commerce Glossary*, I. 1972. Author; Bhubaneswar.
101. ________. *Commerce Glossary*, II, 1975. Author; Bhubaneswar.
102. ________. *Economic Glossary*, 1974. Author; Bhubaneswar.
103. ________. *Education Glossary*, 1972. Author; Bhubaneswar.
104. ________. *Electrical Engineering Glossary*, 1975. Author; Bhubaneswar.
105. ________. *Electronic Engineering Glossary*, 1974. Author; Bhubaneswar.
106. ________. *History Glossary*, 1976. Author; Bhubaneswar.
107. ORISSA TEXT BOOK PREPARATION AND PRODUCTION, Bhubaneswar (State Bureau of...). *Library Science Glossary*. 1985. Author; Bhubaneswar.
108. ________. *Linguistic Glossary*. 1976. Author; Bhubaneswar.
109. ________. *Mathematics Glossary*. 1976. Author; Bhubaneswar.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

110. _______. *Mechanical Engineering Glossary*. 1974. Author; Bhubaneswar.
111. _______. *Medical Science Glossary*. 1977. Author; Bhubaneswar.
112. _______. *Philosophy Glossary*. 1981. Author; Bhubaneswar.
113. _______. *Political Science Glossary*. 1976. Author; Bhubaneswar.
114. _______. *Science Glossary*, Part. I. 1971. Author; Bhubaneswar.
115. _______. *Science Glossary*, Part. II. 1972. Author; Bhubaneswar.
116. _______. *Statistics Glossary*. 1985. Author; Bhubaneswar.
117. ORISSA TEST BOOK PREPARATION AND PRODUCTION, Bhubaneswar (State Bureau of...). *Zoology Glossary*. 1975. Author; Bhubaneswar.
118. UTKAL UNIVERSITY, Bhubaneswar. *Technical Terms : Botany*. 1963. Author, Bhubaneswar.
119. WILSON (H H). *Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms*. 1855. W.H. Allen and Co.; London.

F. DICTIONARIES OF PROVERBS

120. AZIZ (Abdul). Comp. *Prahelimalika O' Utkal Prahelika*. 1926. Dasarathi Das; Cuttack.
121. ARUNODAYA PRESS, Cuttack. *Dhagamali*, 1920. Arunodaya Press; Cuttack.
122. BIDYABHUSHAN (Kapileswar), Comp. *Dhagamala*. 1875.
123. BIDYARATNA (Nilamani), Comp. *Prabada Puspanjali*. 1903.
124. DAS (Bhagabana), Comp. *Dhagamalika*. 1931. Nityananda Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
125. DAS (Mohan Charan), Comp. *Dhagadhamali Pedhi*. 1939. Manamohan Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
126. DAS (Kunjabibari), Comp. *Lokabani Sanchayan*, 6 Vols. 1973-1982. Premalata Das; Cuttack.
127. DASH (Sapneswara), Comp. *Prabachana Taranga*. 1957. Rastrabhasa Pustaka Bhandar; Cuttack.
128. DASH (Sarbeswara), Comp. *Prabachana O' Prabadamala*. 1961. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.
129. _______. *Prabada O' Prabachana Sankalana*. 1985. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.
130. DWIBEDI (Bamana), Comp. *Dhagamalika*. 1893. Cuttack.
131. HOTA (Bhagabana), Comp. *Prabadamala*. 1914. Cuttack Trading Co.; Cuttack.
132. _______. *Riddles in Oriya*. 1939. Khurdha High School; Khurda.
133. _______. *Odia Prabadamala*. 1923. Jagannath Press; Puri.
134. JAGANNATH PRESS. Puri. *Dhagamalika*. 1916. Jagannath Press; Puri.
135. KANAKADURGA, Comp. *Dhagadhamali Pedi*. 1952. Manamohan Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
136. KOHINOOR PRESS, Cuttack. *Dhagamalika* 1940. Author; Cuttack.
137. LONG (James), Comp. *Prbadamala*. 2 Vols. 1868.
138. MAHAPATRA (C), Comp. *Utkal Gaunli Geeta*. 1959. Sumana Mohanty; Cuttack.
139. MISHRA (Mukunda), Comp. *Jeeban Sangeeta*. 1984. Mukunda Mishra; Puri.
140. MUKUR PRESS, Cuttack. *Prabad Manjari*. 1924. Author; Cuttack.
141. PANDA (Apanna), Comp. *Dhagadhamali*. 1921. Arunodaya Press; Cuttack.
142. PRAHARAJ (B K), Comp. *Odia Prahelika Sangraha*. 1963. Cuttack Trading Company; Cuttack.
143. PRAHARAJ (G C) and DEVI (P), Comp. *Odiya Laukikapada Ba Dhagadhamali Bachana* (Pt.-I). 1925. Cuttack Trading Company; Cuttack.
144. PRAHARAJ (G C) and DEVI (P), Comp. *Odiya Laukika Pada Ba Dhagadhamali Bachana* (Pt-II). 1927. Cuttack Trading Company, Cuttack.
145. RATH (Gobinda), Comp. *Dhagadhamali*. 1893. Author; Cuttack.
146. SAHOO (Biswanath), Comp. *Krushi Bachana*. 1966. Utkal Vihar; Cuttack.
147. SAHOO (Nityananda) Comp. *Dhagamali*. 1907. Author; Cuttack.
148. SINGH (Jagannath), Comp. *Brihat Dhaga Ratnamala Ba Dhagamalika*. 1893.
149. SINGH (Bharata Chandra), Comp. *Samastanka Janiba Prabadamala*. 1960. Vani Bhandar Pustakalaya; Baripada.
150. SINHA (K C). *Prasnottara Saha Brihata Dhagamalika*. 1928. Arunodaya Press; Cuttack.

G. DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS

151. BEHERA (Kartika Chandra) and others, Comp. *Neetiratnamala*. 1967. Author. Alipa, Bankeswar.
152. DAS (Birakishore), Comp. *Bapujinka Amaravani*. 1960. Odissa Book Store, Cuttack.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

153. DAS (Balarama), *Comp. Mahabharatiya Sukti.* 1985. Odia Bhasha Sansthana; Bhubaneswar.
154. DAS (Surendra Nath), *Comp. Kabi Bani.* 1990. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.
155. MANSINHA (Mayadhara), *Comp. Mahatbani.* 1979. J. Mahapatra and Co.; Cuttack.
156. MISHRA (Nilamani), *Comp. Bhagabata Sadukti Ratnabalee.* 1985. Granth Mandir; Cuttack.
157. MISHRA (Sarata Kumar), *Comp. Bapujeenka Bani.* 1990. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.
158. MOHANTY (J B), *Comp. Subhashita Padabalee.* 1968. J. Mahapatra and Co.; Cuttack.
159. MOHANTY (Kishore Chandra), *Comp. Satyabachana.* 1983. Tilottama Mohanty; Cuttack.
160. NAYAK (Ashutosha), *Comp. Amara Suktimala.* 1979. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.
161. PATANAIK (Bhikhari Charana) *Hitoktimuktavali.* 1958. Mukura Press; Cuttack.
162. ROY (Jugal Kishore), *Comp. Quotable quotations.* 1978. J. Mahapatra and Co.; Cuttack.
163. SAHOO (Radha Krushna), *Comp. Budha Bachanamala.* 1981. Granth Mandir; Cuttack.
164. SENDHA (Anadi Charana). *Mahapurusha Bani.* 1990. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.

H. DIALECTICAL DICTIONARIES

165. DAS (Gopabandhu), *Comp. Kui,* 1990. Academi of Tribal Dialects and Culture, Orissa; Bhubaneswar.
166. GOSWAMY (Girija Sankara), *Comp. Kissan.* 1989. Academi of Tribal Dialects and Culture, Orissa; Bhubaneswar.
167. MAJHI (Lasa), *Comp. Santali.* 1990. Academi of Tribal Dialects and Culture, Orissa; Bhubaneswar.
168. MAHAPATRA (Khageswara), *Comp. Desia : A Tribal Oriya Dialect at Koraput.* 1985. Tribal & Hill Research Committee; Bhubaneswar.
169. MAHAPATRA (Sabita), *Comp. Oran.* 1990. Academi of Tribal Dialects and Culture; Bhubaneswar.
170. PANDA (Pramoda Kumari), *Comp. Didayi.* 1989. Academi of Tribal Dialects and Culture; Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
171. TRIPATHY (Kunja Bihari), *Comp. Anchalika Sabdakosha* 1974. Berhampur University; Berhampur.
172. TRIPATHY (Prafulla Kumar), *Comp. Sambalpuri Sabdakosha.* 1987. Orissa Sahitya Academi; Bhubaneswar.

I. SANSKRUTA-ODIA AND ODIA-SANSKRUTA DICTIONARIES

173. DAS (Chandra Sekhara), *Comp. Byabaharika Sanskruta Sabdavali.* 1984. Smt. Uma Das; Bhubaneswar.
174. DAS (Narayana), *Comp. Anubadabodhaka.* 1918. Baikunthanath Dutta; Cuttack.
175. GHOSH (A K), *Comp. Parjyaya Muktavali.* 1927. Cuttack Trading Co.; Cuttack.
176. MAYURBHANJA MAHARAJA, *Comp. Mugdhabodha Abhidhana.* 1915. Dutta Press; Cuttack.
177. MISHRA (Kumar Chandra), *Comp. Byabaharika Sanskruta Sabdakosha.* 1988. Lokabhasha Prachara Samiti; Puri.
178. PURUSOTTAM DEV, *Comp. Dhwanimanjari : A vocabulary of synonyms.* 1908; Cuttack.
179. RATH (Gobinda), *Comp. Sabdamala Abhidhana : a metrical Vocabulary of Synonyms.* 1985. Author; Cuttack.
180. SADANGI (Brahmananda), *Comp. Ekakshyara Kosha.* 1911. Orissa Patriot Press; Cuttack.
181. SIMHA (Amar), *Comp. Amarakosha.* 1845. Orissa Mission Press; Cuittack.
182. SUTTON (Amos) *Comp. A Vocabulary of Current Sanskrit with Oriya Definition.* 1844. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.

J. TRILINGUAL, QUADRILINGUAL AND MULTILINGUAL DICTIONARIES

183. ACHARYA (K C) and KHALARI (Laxman), *Comp. Tribhashi* 1942. Author, Singhbhum, Saduikala.
184. DALGADO (S R), *Comp. Portuguese Vocabules in Asiatic language* tr. from Portuguese by Anthony Xavier Soares. 1936. Baroda Oriental Institute; Baroda.
185. GUNNAYYASASTRI (R), *Comp. Tribhashi.* 1903, Berhampur.
186. INDIA. CENTRAL HINDI DIRECTORATE, New Delhi. *Bharatiya Bhashakosh.* 1984. Author; New Delhi.
187. NARAVANE (Viswanatha Dinakara), *Comp. Bharatiya Vyavahara Kosha.* 1961. Triveni Sangam; Bombay.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

188. PRAHARAJ (G C), *Comp. Purna Chandra Ordia Bhashakosha*, 7 Vols. 1931-40. Bhashakosh Ashram, Cuttack.

189. SADEKARA (Dattatraya Govinda), *Comp. Bhasapandita Kimva Sola Bhasanca Kosa.* 1927. Kanpur.

K. ENCYCLOPAEDIAS

1. CHAKRABARTY (Akshyaya Kumar), *Ed. Bibidha Sara Sangraha.* 1951. Cuttack Trading Co.; Cuttack.
2. KANUNGO (Vinod), *Ed. Shishu Jnanamandal*, 2 Vols. 1988. Jnanamandal Foundation; Cuttack.
3. KANUNGO (Vinod), *Ed. Jnanamandal*, 40 Vols. 1960-1988. Jnanamandal Foundation; Cuttack.
4. KAR (Balakrushna), *Ed. Shishusankhali*, 3 Vols., Saraswata Sahitya Mandir; Cuttack.
5. LALA (Madhabalal), *Ed. Bibidha Sangraha.* 1923. Satyabadi Press; Cuttack.
6. MAHAPATRA (Bhagirathi), *Ed. Ratnakosha Ba Bruhata Bibidha Sangraha.* 1935. Arunodaya Press; Cuttack.
7. MANASINHA (Mayadhara), *Ed. Sankhipta Odia Jnanakosha*, 4 Vols. 1963. Utkal University; Bhubaneswar.
8. _______. *Odia Jnanakosha* (Encyclopaedia Utkalensis), 1955. New Student's Store; Cuttack.
9. NANDA (Rama Krushna), *Ed. Biswa Parichaya.* 1962. Cuttack Publishing House; Cuttack.
10. NARAYAN MURTI RAJU (B R), *Ed. Purbakatha Manjari*, Part-I. 1968. Author; Berhampur.
11. RATH (Nilakanth), *Ed. Charita Chintamani* (Purana Khanda). 1962. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
12. ROY (Lala Nagendra Kumar), *Ed. Bibidha Ratna Sangraha Kimba Sankhipta Utkal Directory.* 1936. Manmohan Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
13. SADANGI (Basudeva), *Ed. Jeevani Kosha* (Pt.I - Purana Khanda). 1962. Prafulla Smruti Mandir; Berhampur.
14. SADANGI (Udayanath), *Ed. Bruhat Bibidha Sarasangraha Ba Jnana Bhandar.* 1955. Dasarathi Pustakalaya; Cuttack.

J. BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

1. BALA (Gangadhara). *Srashta O' Srushti.* 1960. Routray Prakashini; Cuttack.
2. _______. *Amruta Putra.* 1960. New Students' Store, Cuttack.
3. BARMA (Rajendra). *Beeramala.* 1963. Aloka Sahitya Pratisthana; Cuttack.
4. BHUYAN (K C). *Odia Lekhaka Parichaya.* 1968. Puspagiri Parishada; Calcutta.
5. BRAHMACHARY (Banamali). *Maranajayi.* 1978. Nabajuga Granthalaya; Cuttack.
6. DAS (Nilakantha). *Rushi Jeevani.* 1930 Students' Stores; Berhampur.
7. DAS (Maguni). *Ganjam Swadhinata Sangram Jeevani.* 1985. Ganjam Zilla Swadhinata Sangrami Sangha; Hinjilikatu.
8. DAS (Suryanarayan). *Pruthibira Amaramanisa*, 4 Vols. 1971. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
9. DAS (S N) & others. *Naree Prativa.* 1976. Orissa Book Stores; Cuttack.
10. _______. *Prativa Parichaya.* 1976. Orissa Pathaka Sansada; Cuttack.
11. _______. *Jeevani O' Jagarana.* 1980. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.
12. _______. *Amara Jeebani.* 1. 1981. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
13. DAS (Ram). *Dardhyatabhakti.* 1933. Arunodaya Press; Cuttack.
14. DAS (Sridhara). *Panchapradeepa.* 1972. United Book House; Cuttack.
15. DAS (Sridhara) and PATANAIK (Pathani). *Jeebani Bartika.* 1977. Granthamandir; Cuttack.
16. DAS (Subodha). *Galpa Konark.* 1982. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.
17. DASH (Biranchi Narayan). *Neeladrisha Bhaktamala.* 1985. Books and Books; Cuttack.
18. DAS (Kunjabihari). *Jeevani O' Jeebana.* 1977. P. Das. Cuttack.
19. _______. *Jeevanayana.* 1978. Nalanda; Cuttack.
20. _______. *Kabi Kahani.* 1984. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
21. DAS (Siba Prasad). *Ama Deshara Kabi.* 1960. Cuttack. Trading Company; Cuttack.
22. _______. *Ama Deshara Sadhu.* 1988. Cuttack Trading Co.; Cuttack.
23. _______. *Ama Deshara Odia Raja.* 1988. Cuttack Trading Company; Cuttack.
24. DAS (Siba Prasad). *Ama Deshara Jodha.* 1989. Cuttack Trading Co.; Cuttack.
25. DHAL (G B). *Amar Kahani.* 1961. Routray Prakashini; Cuttack.
26. _______. *Amar Jatree.* 1961. Vanibhandar; Cuttack.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

27. DHAL (Ramesh Chandra). *Jugamanaba.* 1960. Das Brothers; Berhampur.
28. JENA (Rama Mohan). *Kabi Parichaya.* 1986. Ashok Kumar Jena; Kavisuryanagar.
29. KAR (Bichitrananda) and others. *Sapta Shree* 1980. Utkala Pathaka Sansad; Cuttack.
30. KAR (Gokulananda). *Amar Pratibha.* 1982. United Book House; Cuttack.
31. KAR (K C). *Sadhana O' Sidhi.* 1961. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.
32. MANSINHA (Hemalata). *Mahiyasi Naree.* 1961. Cuttack Publishing House; Cuttack.
33. MISHRA (Debakanta). *Bharatiya Bigyan O' Baigyanika,* 4 Parts. 1975. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
34. MISHRA (Debakanta) and others. *Amar Baigyanika Granthamala,* 3 Vols. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
35. MISHRA (Nilamani). *Odishara Sanskruta Lekha O' Lekhaka.* 1962. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
36. MISHRA (Prasanta Kumar). *Bharatiya Nari,* 3 Parts. 1983. Dimond Publication; Cuttack.
37. MISHRA (Raghunath) and JENA (Babaji Charana). *Patra Patrika O' Lekhaka Parichaya* - Phulbani. 1989. Dinabandhu Hota; Phulbani.
38. MISHRA (Ramakanta). *Saptasikha.* 1978. Sathi Mahal; Cuttack.
39. _______. *Smaraniya Mahapurusha.* 1978. Lingaraja Panda; Cuttack.
40. MOHANTY (Bichitrananda) and others. *Sapta Jyoti.* 1981. Utkal Pathaka Sansada, Cuttack.
41. _______. and others. *Sapta Puspa.* 1982. Utkala Pathaka Sansada; Cuttack.
42. _______. *Odishare Sadhu Santha,* 3 Parts. 1982. Utkal Pathaka Sansada; Cuttack.
43. _______. and others. *Sapta Raga.* 1983. Utkala Pathaka Sansada; Cuttack.
44. _______. and others. *Odishara Bhaktakabi,* 2 Parts. 1984. Utkal Pathaka Sansada; Cuttack.
45. MOHANTY (Brajamohan) and others. *Sapta Rashmi.* 1977. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.
46. MOHANTY (Brajamohan) and others. *Sapta Pradeepa.* 1979. Utkal Pathaka Sansada; Cuttack.
47. MOHANTY (Jagannath). *Amari Matira Amar Shaheed.* 1983. Cuttack Publishing House; Cuttack.
48. MOHANTY (Janakiballava). *Bhaktamala.* 1960. Utkal Sahitya Samaja, Cuttack.
49. _______. *Saraswata Gauraba,* Part-I. 1982. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.
50. _______. *Saraswata Gauraba,* Part-II. 1983. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.
51. MAHAPATRA (Kulamani). *Rutijugiya Kabi O' Kabya.* 1981. Kitab Mahal; Cuttack.
52. NANDA (Lokanatha). *Amara Manaba.* 1981. Dasharathi Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
53. NANDA (Saileswara). *Bharatiya Baigyanika.* 1986. Bigyana Prachar Samiti; Cuttack.
54. NAYAK (Parikhita). *Bhakta Jeevani.* 1955. Odia Dalita Jatisangha; Bhubaneswar.
55. PANDA (Prahallada) and PATI (Subas Chandra). *Sapta Sarathi.* 1972. Bijaya Book Store; Berhampur.
56. PANDA (Ram Chandra). *Sadhaka Jeebanimala.* 1972. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.
57. PANIGRAHI (Kaushika). *Ama Deshara Kabi.* 1957. Dasharathi Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
58. PANIGRAHI (Radha Mohan). *Purana Pratiba* (Veera Charita). 1961. Orissa Book House; Cuttack.
59. PATANAIK (Bibhutibhushana). *Amadeshara Badamanisha.* 1959. Das Brothers; Berhampur.
60. PATNAIK (Bibhutibhushana). *Amajugara Badamanisha.* 1958. Das Brothers; Berhampur.
61. PATANAIK (Mahendra). *Utkala Pratiba.* 1935. Students Store; Berhampur.
62. PATANAIK (Trinath). *Bhakta O' Bhagaban.* 1984. Rashmi Prakashini; Cuttack.
63. PRADHAN (Utchhabananda). *Odissa Azad Hind Fauz Jeevani Smaranika.* 1988. Azad Hind Fauz Sangha; Hinjilikatu.
64. RATHA (Mrutyunjaya). *Naree Darpana,* 2 Parts. 1923. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
65. SADANGI (Udayanatha). *Mahapurusha.* 1961. Janashakti Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
66. SAHOO (Brajakishore). *Bhakta O' Jagannath,* 4 Vols. 1978. Cuttack Student's Store; Cuttack.
67. SAHU (Krushna Charana). *Odiya Lekhaka Parichaya* (1450-1850). 1981. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
68. SAHU (S). *Purana Charitamala.* 1985. Sudarshan Prakashan; Cuttack.
69. SARALA DEVI. *Bishwa Biplabini.* 1958. Odisha Publishing House; Cuttack.
70. SATAPATHY (Ghanashyam). *Maha Purusha Kahani.* 1960. Kamala Book Store; Cuttack.
71. SINHA (Purusottama). *Swadhinata Sangramare Banara Sena.* 1986. Author; Cuttack.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

72. SRICHANDAN (S K). *Oriya Sahityare Lekhika*. 1986. Banabasini Srichandan; Cuttack.
73. TRIPATHY (Chittaranjan). *Ganjam Zilla Lekhaka Parichiti*. 1990. Lekhaka Parishada; Berhampur.
74. TRIPATHY (P K). *Jubalekhaka*. 1969. Swarajya Sahitya Samaroha; Sambalpur.
75. TRIPATHY (Jameshwar). *Bigyana Prativa*. 1976. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.

K. MAPS, ATLASES AND GAZETTEERS

1. AJANTA PRAKASHAN, New Delhi. *Ajanta Bhu Chitrabali*. 1985. Author; New Delhi.
2. INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, Delhi. *Bharata*. 1984. Author; Delhi.
3. _______. *Odisha Manachitra*. 1985. Author; Delhi.
4. INDIA SURVEYOR GENERAL. *Odisha Rajyamanachitra*. 1985. Author; Deharadun.
5. _______. *Bharatara Rajanaitika Manachitra*. 1989. Author; Deharadun.
6. MISHRA (Arati P), tr. *Oxford School Atlas*. 1985. Oxford University Press; Calcutta.
7. NEW STUDENTS STORE, Cuttack. *Manachitrabali*. N.D. Author; Cuttack.
8. ORISSA SURVEY AND MAP PUBLICATION (Government of -) *Odisha Sadaka Manachitra*. 1985. Author; Cuttack.
9. SENAPATI (Nilamani) and TRIPATHY (Premananda). Odisha Zilla Gazetteer - Dhenkanal. 1981. Gazetteer Organisation, Revenue Department, Government of Orissa; Bhubaneswar.

L. TRAVEL GUIDES

1. ACHARYA (Chintamani). *Bhubaneswar*. 1912. Author; Cuttack.
2. BRAHMA (Gouri Kumar). *Jagannathpuri*. 1976. Author; Bhubaneswar.
3. DAS (Bipin Bihari). *Bhanjabhumi Kendujhari*, 1980. Nilachala Printing Works; Badbil.
4. DAS (Suryanarayan). *Lingaraja Mandir*. 1960. Odia Sahitya Prachar Mandira; Puri.
5. DASH (Baishanaba Charana). *Jajpur Biraja Kshetra Parikrama*. 1980. Sarojini Dash; Chandeswar.
6. INDIA. PUBLICATION DIVISION (Government of ---). *Bharata Bisayaka Tathyabali*. 1967. Author; New Delhi.
7. KAR (Biswanatha). *Deshadarshan*. 1966. Jayaguru Pratisthan; Choudwar.
8. MAHAPATRA (Chandra Sekhar). *Karnataka*. 1981. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
9. MAHAPATRA (Golaka Chandra). *Baleswar*. 1976. Author; Balasore.
10. MAHAPATRA (Narasinha). *Puri Badadeula*. 1962. Rastra Bhasha Pustaka Bhandar; Cuttack.
11. MAHAPATRA (Rabinarayana). *Odissa*. 1979. K.K. Mishra & Co..
12. _______. *Jammu & Kashmir*. 1981. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
13. _______. *Dillee*, 1981. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
14. MOHANTY (Debendranatha). *Punjab*. 1979. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
15. _______. *Rajasthan*. 1979. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
16. _______. *Sikkim and Mijoram*. 1979. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
17. _______. *Haryana*. 1979. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
18. _______. *Bharatara Deepapunja; Andaman, Nicobar & Lakshyadeep*. 1979. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
19. _______. *Arunachala Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya*. 1979. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
20. _______. *Assam, Manipur and Tripura*. 1979. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
21. _______. *Bharatabarsha* 1979. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
22. MOHANTY (Debendranatha). *Ladakha*. 1983. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
23. MISHRA (Balaram). *Sri Jagannath*. 1977. Author; Bhubaneswar.
24. _______. *Konark*. 1981. Biswajit Mishra; Ashoknagar; Bhubaneswar.
25. _______. *Bhubaneswar*. 1983. Swarnalata Mishra; Bhubaneswar.
26. _______. *Kakatapur Mahamangala*. 1983. Author; Bhubaneswar.
27. MISHRA (Prabhakara). *Rajadhani Delhi*. 1956. Cuttack Trading Co.; Cuttack.
28. MISHRA (P C). *Srikhetra Darshan*. 1977. Sadgranthaniketana; Puri.
29. NALLA (Arjuna). *Koraput Darpana*. 1976. Sisuprava Karjyalaya; Balinda, Koraput.
30. NANDA (Chandra Sekhara). *Sakhigopal—Mahatmya and Charita*. 1923. Author; Sakhigopal.
31. PANDA (Radha Charana). *Kakatapur Mahamangala*. Author; Cuttack.
32. _______. *Chilika*, 1977. Cuttack Students' Store; Cuttack.
33. PARIDA (Dwijakishore) and DALA BEHERA (Manoj). *Mayurbhanja - Eka Drustipata*. 1988. Jnanabazar; Baripada.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

34. PATANAIK (M M) and SATAPATHY (D). *Bharatiya Teertha Darshana*. 1927. Mukur Press; Cuttack.
35. PATANAIK (C S). *Nilachala Madhuri*. 1977. Gorachand Patanaik; Bhubaneswar.
36. PATANAIK (Rajakishore). *Pandicheri*. 1984. K.K. Mishra and Co.; Cuttack.
37. _______. *Goa, Daman, Diyu*. 1984. K.K. Mishra & Co.; Cuttack.
38. PATI (Harshabardhan). *Parmahansanath*. 1981. Author; Cuttack.
39. RATH (Rama Chandra). *Japan*. 1957. Das Brothers; Berhampur.
40. SINGDEO (Gourendra Pratap) and others. *Sambhu Kshetra Kapilasa*. 1980. Dasharathi Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
41. SRI JAGANNATH PARICHALANA COMMITTEE, PURI. *Srikshetra Parichaya*. 1975. Author; Puri.

M. BIBLIOGRAPHIES, CATALOGUES AND INDEXES

1. BLUMHARDT (J F). Comp. *Catalogue of the Library of the India Office*. 1905. India Office Library; London.
2. _______. *Catalogue of the Oriya Manuscripts*. 1924. Oxford University Press; London.
3. DAS (Dasarathi). *Ed. Sampratika* - 1985. 1986 Sampratika; Bhubaneswar.
4. DAS (Dasarathi), *Ed. Sampratika* - 1986. 1989. Sampratika; Bhubaneswar.
5. DAS (Saral), *Comp. Odia Prakashana* - 1990. 1990. Legend Publications; Bhubaneswar.
6. DEB (A K). *Comp. A descriptive Alphabetical Catalogue of Manuscripts in the collection of Parija Library*. 1988. Parija Library, Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.
7. JENA (Abakash). *Ed. Jatiya Granth Suchi*, 1979-80. (Odia Bibhaga). 1984. Central Reference Library; Calcutta.
8. KESAVAN (B S). *National Bibliography of Indian Literatures* (1951-53), Vol. III. 1970. Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi.
9. KESAVAN (B S) and JENA (Abakash). *Jatiya Granth Suchi*, 1958-59 (Odia Bibhaga). 1960. Odisha Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
10. _______. *Jatiya Granth Suchi*, Jan 1960-61 (Odia Bibhaga). 1963. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
11. _______. *Jatiya Granth Suchi*, Jan-June 1963. (Odia Bibhaga). 1963. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
12. _______. *Jatiya Granth Suchi*, July-December 1963 (Odia Bibhaga). 1972. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
13. KULKE (Hermann) and others. *Orissa Bibliography*. 1981. Vidyapuri; Cuttack.
14. MAHAPATRA (Khageswar). *Comp. Descriptive Catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts in the Collection of the Department of Oriya, Viswabharati*. 1983. Viswabharati; Shantiniketan.
15. MAHAPATRA SHARMA (Sridhara); *Comp. Odia Prakashana O' Prasaranara Itihas*. 1986. Granth Mandir; Cuttack.
16. MISHRA (Ganeswar), *Comp. Odia Upanyasa Granth Suchi O' Parichaya*. 1988. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
17. MISHRA (Nilamani). *Odia Rama Sahitya*. 1960. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
18. MISHRA (Nilamani), *Comp. Descriptive Catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts, (Kavya) in the collection of the Orissa State Museum*, Vol. VII, 1970. Superintendent of Museum, Orissa; Bhubaneswar.
19. _______. *An alphabetical catalogue of Oriya and other manuscripts in the collection of the Orissa State Museum*. 1972. Superintendent of Museum, Orissa; Bhubaneswar.
20. _______. *Descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts*, (Oriya-Kavya) in the collection of Orissa State Museum, Vol. VIII. 1973. Superintendent of Museum, Orissa; Bhubaneswar.
21. _______. *Descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts (Oriya kavya) in the collection of Orissa State Museum*, Vol. IX, 1974. Superintendent of Museum Orissa; Bhubaneswar.
22. _______. *Descriptive catalogue of Oriya manuscripts, (Oriya kavya) in the collection of Orissa State Museum* Vol. X. 1979. Superintendent of Museum, Orissa; Bhubaneswar.
23. MULAY (Y M). *Bibliography of Dictionaries and Encyclopaedias in Indian Languages*. 1964. National Library; Calcutta.
24. PATNAIK (Debiprasanna). *Kabi Lipi*. 1959. Viswabharati; Shantiniketan.
25. PATNAIK (D P), *Comp. Indian Language Bibliography of Grammars, Dictionaries and Teaching Materials*. 1966. Educational Research Centre; New Delhi.
26. PATNAIK (Kailash), *Comp. Upanyasa Alochana Sahitya*, 1988. *Visva Bharati Deepika*; Shantiniketan.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

27. PRADHAN (Manoranjan) and PRADHAN (Sabita), *Comp. Upanyasa Granth Suchi.* 1987. Agraduta; Cuttack.
28. SAHU (Basudeva), *Comp. Descriptive Catalogue of Oriya Manuscripts.* 1975. Author; Bhubaneswar.

N. ALMANACS AND YEARBOOKS

1. *ASALI KHADIRATNA PANJIKA*, 1988 __________. Asali Khadiratna Press; Cuttack.
2. *BIRAJA PANJIKA*, 1972 __________. Radha Ramana Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
3. *BISUDHA KHADIRATNA PANJIKA*, 1972 __________ Radharamana Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
4. *JATIYA KHADIRATNA PANJI* __________ Dharmagranth Store; Cuttack.
5. MISHRA (Sadashiba). *Samant Panjika*, 1969. Rajashree Prakashini, Calcutta.
6. NANDA (Kartika Chandra). *Satika Panjika*, 1871-2005. 1918. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
7. *NUTAN PANJIKA*, 1896-1972. Arunodaya Press; Cuttack.
8. *NUTAN PANJIKA*, 1865-1896. Cuttack Printing Company; Cuttack.
9. *ODISHA KOHENOOR PANJIKA*, 1935 __________. Orissa Kohenoor Press; Cuttack.
10. PANIGRAHI (Dasarathi). *Melaka Panjika*, 2 Parts-1912. Orissa Mission Press; Cuttack.
11. *PATHANISAMANTANKA ASALI SAMANTA PANJIKA*, ________ Dharmagranth Store; Cuttack.
12. *SAMANTA PANJIKA*, 1940 __________. Orissa Kohenoor Press, Cuttack.
13. *RASTRIYA PANCHANGA*, 1958 __________ Director General of Meteorology, New Delhi.
14. PANI (Ghanashyam), *Ed. Ajira Bharata.* __________.
15. PANI (Ghanashyam), *Ed. Ajira Odisha.* __________.
16. MOHANTY (Balaram), *Ed. Konark Gyana Bigyana Parichaya.* 1976 ________. Author, Bapujinagar; Bhubaneswar.

O. HAND-BOOKS AND MANUALS

Administration

1. MOHANTY (Balaram). *Odisha Sasana.* 1980. Rastrabhasha Samavaya Prakashan, Cuttack.
2. ORISSA LAW DEPARTMENT, Bhubaneswar. *Sarakaree Bhasha Sahachara.* 1984. Author; Bhubaneswar.

Agriculture

1. MAHAPATRA (Raghunath). *Odishare Phala Chasa.* 1955. Kanhu Charan Mahapatra; Berhampur.
2. ________. *Pariba O' Phula Chasha.* 1966. Kanhu Charan Mahapatra; Berhampur.
3. MOHANTY (Kamala Lochan). *Phala Chasha.* 1967. Jagannath Rath; Cuttack.
4. MISHRA (Debiprasad). *Sara, Kana, Kete, Kipain,* 1965. Purnima Prakashani; Sambalpur.
5. ORISSA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY. EXTENSION EDUCATION (Director of ---). Chasheemananka Pain Barta. 1990. Author; Bhubaneswar.
6. PATNAIK (Ananta Padmanava). *Krushaka Sankhali.* 1930. Students' Store; Berhampur.
7. PATNAIK (Binaya Kumar). *Dali Jatiya Khadya Phasala.* 1958. P.C. Samantaraya; Rangailunda, Berhampur.
8. PRADHAN (Madanmohan). *Krushak Bandhu.* 1939. Author; Cuttack.
9. SAHU (Biswanath). *Piaja Jati Phasala.* 1953. Bharati Mahal; Kendrapada.
10. ________. *Kobi Phasala.* 1956. Utkal Book Agency; Cuttack.
11. ________. *Ghasa O' Gokhadya Phasala.* 1956. Utkal Book Agency; Cuttack.
12. ________. *Phala Chasha,* 7 Parts. 1956. Cuttack Trading Company; Cuttack.
13. ________. *Puspa Chasha O' Puspabagicha.* 1957. Orissa Publishing House; Cuttack.
14. ________. *Panipariba Chasha.* 1965. Cuttack Trading Company; Cuttack.

Festivals

1. JENA (Suresh Chandra). *Ama Osha Brata Katha.* 1982. Author; Bhubaneswar.
2. MISHRA (Baman Charan) and MISHRA (J K). *Ama Parbaparbani.* 1956. Author; Bhubaneswar.
3. MISHRA (Narasimha). *Parbaparbani Katha.* 1957. United Book House; Pabitranagar.
4. MOHANTY (Bhagavan). *Ama parbaparbani* 1979. Author; Cuttack.
5. MOHANTY (Braja Mohan) and others. *Odishara Parbaparbani.* 1979. Odissa Book Store; Cuttack.
6. MOHANTY (Braja Mohan) and others. *Comp. Odishara Deva Devi.* 1980. Odissa Book Store; Cuttack.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

7. NATIONAL BOOK TRUST OF INDIA, New Delhi. *Bharatara Parbaparbani.* 1989. NBT; New Delhi.

Folk Art

1. PANDA (Radha Charan). *Utkalara Silpa Chaturi.* 1936. Author; Cuttack.
2. MISHRA (Annapurna). *Odishee Chitta Muruja.* 1979. Cuttack Students' Sores; Cuttack.
3. ROUTRAY (Binod). *Odissi Chitra.* 1958. P.K. Routray; Kalikapur; Cuttack.
4. ROUTRAY (Binod). *Loka Kala O' Loka Sanskruti.* 1976. Author, Vanivandar; Cuttack.

Engineering

1. PATNAIK (Prafulla Chandra). *Bidyuta Pumpset Sthapana O' Parichalana Sahaja Sikshya.* 1986. Author; Bhubaneswar.
2. PATRA (Gopinath). *Byabaharika Janaswasthya Engineering.* 1988. Smt. Sasirani Patra; Bhubaneswar.

Hand-Book on Orissa

1. KANUNGO (V). *Utkal Darpana.* 1954. Cuttack Trading Co.; Cuttack.
2. MOHANTY (Balaram). *Odisha Parichaya.* 1951. Konark Prakashana; Bhubaneswar.
3. ________. Adhunik Odisha. 1964. Konark Prakashana; Bhubaneswar.
4. NANDA (Chandra Sekhara). *Odisha Darpana.* 1984. Rashmi Prakashani; Cuttack.
5. PATANAIK (Jadumani). *Bartaman Odisha.* 1939. Observer Press; Cuttack.

Herbal Plant

1. DAS (N C). *Brukhyalata.* 1958. Rekha Publishing House; Cuttack.
2. MADHAB RAO PRUSTY (J). *Bharatiya Aoushadhabali.* 1979. Modern Publishing House; Berhampur.
3. MOHAPATRA (Pitabas). *Bana O' Bana Bigyana.* 1984. Satyabrata Prakashani; Cuttack.
4. MISHRA (Gadadhara). *Bibidha Masala.* 1967. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.
5. MISHRA (Niranjan) and MISHRA (Malaya Kumar). *Udvida Parichaya.* 1985. Taratarini Pustakalaya; Berhampur.
6. NANDA (Bijayalaxmi). *Adarsha Banaushadhi Bigyana.* 1988. Ekram Store; Cuttack.
7. PADHI (Bidyadhara). *Scdharana Brukshya* translated work of S. Santapao. 1979. National Book Trust of India; New Delhi.

Home & Cottage Industries

1. BISWAL (Duryadhan). *Sarala Silpa Sikshya.* 1958. Cuttack Students' Store; Cuttack.
2. CHAKRAVARTY (Manoranjan). Sachitra Silai O' Cutting Sikshya. 1955. Paresh Nath Ghosh; Calcutta.
3. LALA (Sacheendra Kumar). *Hastatanta Silpa.* 1989. Kanakalata Publication; Bhubaneswar.
4. MAHAPATRA (S K) and SWAIN (S N). *Buniadi Shilpa Sikshya.* 1974. Ananda Agency; Calcutta.
5. MOHANTY (Jatindra Kumar). *Sachitra Seebana Silpa.* 1966. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
6. PATNAIK (Bhikari Charan). *Gruhasilpa.* 1940. Utkal Sahitya Samaj; Cuttack.
7. SAMAL (Mandakini). Suchi Silpa. 1963. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.

Medical Treatment

1. AZIZ ASAK (Sk. Abdul). *Drabyaguna Abhidhana Ba Drabyaguna Sikshya.* 1924. Dasarathi Das; Cuttack.
2. ________. *Batikamaba.* 1928. Author; Cuttack.
3. ________. *Sarala Drabyaguna.* 1953. Nityananda Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
4. CHAUDHURY (Janardana). *Gruhachikitcha,* 3 Parts. 1920 Author; Hatkhola, Calcutta.
5. ________. *Sarala Sahaja Daktari Pustaka.* 1923. Author; Hatkhola, Calcutta.
6. JAGATI (Giridharee). *Sahaja Jala Chikitcha.* 1926. Author; Cuttack.
7. MISHRA SHARMA (Harikrushna). *Drabyaguna.* 1917. Chandrodaya Press; Cuttack.
8. MISHRA (Laxman). *Anubhuta Jogamala Ba Sahaja Chikitcha* 2 Parts. Kamala Devi, Puri.
9. MISHRA (S P). *Anubhuta Suryakirana Chikitcha,* translated from the original book 'Chromopathy' by Dwarakanath Naranga in Hindi. 1987. Niyati Jyotirgabeshana Kendra; Cuttack.
10. PATHY (M K). *Abyartha Nirnaya.* 1985. Smt. M. Routray; Taleswar.
11. ________. *Sisuroga Chikitcha.* 1986. Prasanta Kumar Mishra; Sampatia, Balasore.
12. ________. *Stri Roga Chikitcha.* 1989. R.C. Pathy; Khalina, Balasore.
13. ________. *Roga O' Chikitcha.* 1990. Smt. Santilata Bhuyan; Nampo, Balasore.
14. PATRA (Gangadhara A). *Samkhipta Ayurveda Gruha Chikitcha.* 1953. Bishwas Pharmacy; Belguntha.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

15. _______. *Adarsha Jwara Chikitcha*. 1956. Bishwas Pharmacy; Belagunatha.
16. _______. *Homoeo Striroga Chikitcha*. 1970. Bishwas Pharmacy; Belagunatha.
17. RATH (Jagannath). *Chikitcha Pradeep*. 1926. Satyabadi Press; Cuttack.
18. SAHOO (Bhramarabara). *Thunuthunukia*. 1928. Dutta Press; Cuttack.
19. SHARMA (Kamakshi Prasada). *Ayurveda Darpana*. 1925. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
20. TRIPATHY (B B). *Abhinaba Dhanwantari*. 1959-60. Jeebanbandhu Aushadhalaya, Bhanjanagar.
21. TRIPATHY (K C). *Paribarika Sachitra Drabyaguna*. 1981. P.K. Tripathy; Aska.

Music and Dance

1. DAS (Brundabana Bihari). *Sangeeta Jnanabhandar*. 1926. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
2. _______. *Geeta, Badya, Tarang*. 1927. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.
3. DAS (Hemanta Kumar). *Odiya Lokanataka*. 1983. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack.
4. DAS (Upendra Kumar). *Bharatiya Sangeeta*. 1963. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
5. GHOSH (Kartika Kumar). *Abhinaya Sikshya*. 1982. New Students Store; Cuttack.
6. HARICHANDANA (Jagadev). *Sangita Sarvaswa*. 1914. Somanath Mahapatra; Itchapur.
7. MOHANTY (Prahllad Charan). *Odiya Jatra O' Lokanataka* 1984. Sahitya Mandir; Balasore.
8. MOHANTY (Ramahari). *Sangeeta Prabesh*. 1986. Chandra Prabha Mohanty; Bhadrak.
9. PANDA (Niranjana) and DAS (Dhiren). *Odishara Pala*. 1986. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
10. PATNAIK (Dhirendranath). *Odissi Nrutya*. 1974. Orissa Sangeeta Natak Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
11. _______. *Bharatiya Nrutyakala*. 1971. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
12. SAMANTA (Basudev). *Sangeeta Kalakara*. 1929. Satyabadi Press; Cuttack.

Recipe

1. BHARAT SARKAR. SUCHANA O' PRASARANA MANTRANALAYA PRAKASANA BIBHAGA. *Phala O' Paniparіba Sarnkshyana*. 1976. Author; New Delhi.
2. CHAUDHURY (Sarojini). *Gruhini Sarbaswa*. 1928. Dutta Press; Cuttack.
3. GARGABATU (Sridhar). *Paka Pranalee*. 1926. Radharamana Pustakalaya; Cuttack.
4. ISLAM (Kiranabala). *Randhuni Ba Pakapranalee*. 1973. Odisha Kohinoor Press O' Pustakabhandra; Cuttack.
5. PATNAIK (Dipti) and KANUNGO (Mira). *Paka Shastra*. 1984. Basundhara Prakashini; Laxmisagara, Bhubaneswar.
6. SAMAL (M). *Chuli Chatura Chamatkara*. 1989. Author; Cuttack.
7. SAHU (Shishirakanta). *Randhana Bigyana*. 1983. Cuttack Students' Stores; Cuttack.
8. SAMAL (S). *Randha O' Randhuni*. 1990. Cuttack Students' Store; Cuttack.

Sports

1. ACHARYA (Suryanarayana). *Hockey*. 1980. Nabajuga Granthalaya; Cuttack.
2. _______. *Cricket*. 1981. Nabajuga Granthalaya; Cuttack.
3. _______. *Khela O' Khelali* : Foot Ball. 1983. Nabajuga Granthalaya; Cuttack.
4. BRAHMACHARY (Banamali). *Bibidhakhela*. 1927. Cuttack Trading Company; Cuttack.
5. DAS (Manamohan). *Nuakhelabahi*. 1959. Saraswata Bhandra; Cuttack.
6. _______. *Desi Khelabahi*. 1959. Saraswata Bhandara; Cuttack.
7. GURU (Bhagban). *Khela Shataka*. 1965. Students' Store; Bolangir.
8. MISHRA (Gyana) *Cricket Barnabodha*. 1990. Khidirpur Oriya High School, Calcutta.
9. PATNAIK (Bibhutibhusana). *Asakheliba Basketball*. 1989. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
10. _______. *Asa Kheliba Foot Ball*. 1989. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
11. _______. *Asa Kheliba Hockey*. 1989. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
12. _______. *Asa Kheliba Cricket*. 1989. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
13. _______. *Asa Kheliba Volley Ball*. 1989. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
14. SAHOO (S C). *Cricket*. 1983. Grantha Prakashini; Cuttack.
15. RAO (Mihir). *Atheletics*. 1958. Prajantatra Prachara Samiti; Cuttack.

Miscellaneous

1. DAS (N C). *Sarbapuranasara*. 1967. Dharmananda Das; Cuttack.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

2. DAS (Suryanarayana). *Jatisangha*. 1963. Odisha Book Store; Cuttack.

3. KAR (Biswanatha). *Prani Rajya*, Part I. 1929. Utkal Sahitya Press; Cuttack.

4. MOHANTY (Balarama). *Odishara Nirbachana*. 1990. Rastrabhasha Samavaya Prakashana; Cuttack.

5. MOHANTY (Bansidhar). *Sri Jagannatha Seba O' Sebak*. 1985. Jagannath Publishers; Bhubaneswar.

6. MOHANTY (Braja Mohana). *Comp. Odishara Debadebi*. 3 Parts, 1980-81. UtkalPathaka Sansad; Cuttack.

7. MISHRA (P K). *Odishara Kimbadanti*. 1981. Granth Mandir; Cuttack.

8. PANDA (Bhagaban). *Odishara Dharma*. 1979. Granth Mandir; Cuttack.

Yogasana

1. GOSWAMY (Bhupen). *Sarala Jogashan*. 1978. Sarada Store; Cuttack.

2. GRAHACHARYA (Akshya Kumar). *Sachitra Jogasana Sikshya Padhati*. 1983. Gopabandhu Sahitya Mandir; Cuttack.

3. MISHRA (Raghunath). *Yoga Parichaya*. 1982. Granth Mandir; Cuttack.

4. SHARMA (Kamakshi Prasad). *Sachitra Asana, Abhyasa Sikshya*. 1961. Swarajya Press; Berhampur.

5. SWAMI SIVANANDA. *Jogasana*, translated from English by Swami Ram Prakash. 1971. Modern Bharati Test Papers; Cuttack.

P. DIRECTORIES

1. GHOSH (Kartika Kumara). *Odia Chalachitrara Itihash*. 1984. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.

2. MOHANTY (A B) and SAMAL (Dasarathi). Ed. *Mukti Sangramare Bari Anchala*. 1990. Akshyaya Kumar Mohanty; Koraput.

3. NAIK (Natabara); *Odisha Homoeopathic Directory*, 1970. Orissa Homoeo Store; Jagatsinghpur.

4. ODISHA PARJYATANA, KRIDA O' SANSKRUTI BIBHAGA NIRDESHALAYA, Bhubaneswar. *Brutibhogi Kalakara Parichaya*, 1982-83. Author; Bhubaneswar.

5. ODISHA SAHITYA AKADEMI, Bhubaneswar. Odisara Saraswata Anustana. 1984. Author; Bhubaneswar.

6. ODISHA SANSKRUTI NIRDESHALAYA, Bhubaneswar, *Brutibhogi Kalakara Parichaya*, 1989-91. Department of Culture; Bhubaneswar.

7. ODISHA SANSKRUTI NIRDESHALAYA, Bhubaneswar. *Brutibhogi Kalakara Parichaya*, 1984. Author; Bhubaneswar.

8. ODISHA SARAKARA, SANSKRUTI BIBHAGA, *Comp*. Bhubaneswar. *Smaranika* (11th Film Festival). 1989. Author; Bhubaneswar.

9. PASCHIMA BANGA UTKAL SAMAJA, Calcutta. *Paschimabanga Utkala Samajara Sabhayanustanara Samkhipta Parichaya*. 1980. Author; Calcutta.

10. TRIPATHY SHARMA (K C). *Comp. Baidya Panjika*. 1987. Nikhila Utkal Baidya Sammilani; Aska.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

APPENDIX - II

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS (Without year of publication) WHICH ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1. AJANTA PRAKASAN, New Delhi, *Comp.* Ajanta Comprehensive English-English-Oriya Dictionary. Author, New Delhi.
2. _______. *Ajanta Concise English-Oriya Dictionary.*
3. _______. *Ajanata Comprehensive Hindi-English-Oriya Dictionary.*
4. _______. *Ajanta Comprehensive Oriya-Oriya Dictionary.*
5. _______. *Ajanta Standard Oriya Dictionary.*
6. _______. *Ajanta Standard English-Oriya Dictionary.*
7. _______. *Ajanta Standard Oriya-English-Oriya Dictionary.*
8. _______. *Little Standard English Oriya Dictionary.*
9. _______. *Little Standard Oriya-English Dictionary.*
10. PADHI (B B). *Comp. Dictionary of Idioms and phrases.* J. Mohapatra and Co.; Cuttack.
11. PANDA (C S). *Comp.* Gandhi Bani. Author. Bolangir.
12. PANDA (Ranjan), *Comp.* Oriya-English Dictionary. Read Well Publications; New Delhi.
13. PANDA (Ranjan), *Comp.* English-Oriya Dictionary. Read Well Publishers; New Delhi.

LIST OF ORIYA REFERENCE TOOLS PUBLISHED DURING THE PERIOD 1991

14. GOUDA (D). Gadaba. 1991. Academy of Tribal Dialects and Culture, Orissa; Bhubaneswar.
15. MOHANTY (J B). Oriya Subhashita Sankalana. 1991. Orissa Book Store; Cuttack.
16. MOHAPATRA (C). Odia Loka Mukhara Boli. 1991. Gopabandhu Sahitya Mandir; Cuttack.
17. ORISSA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY, Bhubaneswar. Extension Education (Directorate of --). Rasayanika Pranaleere Anabana Gacha Damana. 1991. Author; Bhubaneswar.
18. SAMAL (Santilata). Randha O' Randhuni. 1991. Cuttack Students' Store; Cuttack.
19. _______. Amisha. 1991. Cuttack Students' Store; Cuttack.
20. SAMAL (Santilata). Niramisha. 1991. Cuttack Students' Store; Cuttack.
21. _______. Achara. 1991. Cuttack Students' Store; Cuttack.
22. ORISSA SANGEETA NATAKA AKADEMI, Bhubaneswar. Orissa Sangeeta Nataka Akademidwara Puraskarprapta Kalakar. Author, 1991.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. ACHARYA (Satyanarayana). Prathama Odia Abhidhana *Jhankara*. 30, 4; 1978. pp. 336-338.
2. BAHIDAR (Balabhadra). Odia Abhidhanara Samkshipta Itihasa ebam Sudha O' Asudha Sabda. *Jhankara*. 4, 2; pp. 219-226.
3. BANERJEE (P K). Story of the Encyclopaedias. *Indian Librarian*, 15, 2; 1960. pp. 58-65.
4. BARTON (M N). Reference Books. 1959. Enoch Pratt Library; Baltimore.
5. CHAKRAVARTI (Manmohan). Notes on the language and literature of Orissa. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. 16, 1; 1897. p. 317.
6. CHATTERJEE (S K). Indian Calendars. Proceedings of an International Astronomical Union colloquium No.91, New Delhi, 13-16 Nov. 1985. 1991. Cambridge University Press; New York. p. 91.
7. CHATTERJEE (S K). The people, Language and Culture of Orissa. 1966. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
8. CRANSTON (R). Encyclopaedias : Theory and practice. *Encounter*. Sept., 1968; p. 81.
9. DAS (Chittaranjan). A glimpse into Oriya Literature. 1982. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
10. DAS (H C) and KAR (I B). *Ed.* Select Annotated Bibliography on Orissan Literature and Culture. 1992. Orissa Sahitya Akademi; Bhubaneswar.
11. DAS (Radhagovinda). Reference Books in Oriya. *Orissa Review* XLIII, 10; 1987. pp. 1-8.
12. DAS (Sisir Kumar). *Ed.* A History of Indian Literature (1800-1910), Vol. VIII : Western Impact : Indian Response. 1991. Sahitya Akademi; New Delhi.
13. DASH (Gauranga Charana). Utkala Bhasharthabhidhan O' Amos Sutton. *Konark*. 48; 1982. pp. 16-30.
14. DASH (G N). Odia Bhasha Charchara Parampara. *Eshana*. 1; 1980. pp. 1-24.
15. DAVINSON (D). Reference Service. 1980. Clive Bingley; London.
16. DECHANT (Emerald V). Improving the teaching of Reading. 1969. Prentice Hall of India Private Ltd., New Delhi.
17. DE (S C). Guide to Orissan Records, 7 Vols. Orissa State Archives; Bhubaneswar.
18. DOCUMENTATION RESEARCH TRAINING CENTRE, Bangalore. Seminar on Reference Service (1971). Working papers and proceedings. 1971. DRTC; Bangalore.
19. FOSKETT (D J). Information Service in Libraries. 1961. Crossby Lockwood & Co.; London.
20. FREIDES (Thelma). Literature and bibliography of the Social Sciences. 1973. John Wiley and Sons; California.
21. GIDWANI (N N) and NAVALANI (K). *Eds.* Guide to Reference materials on India, 2 Vols. 1974. Saraswati Publications : Jaipur.
22. GRIERSON (G A). Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. V; Indo-Aryan Family Eastern Group: Specimens of the Bihari and Oriya language. 1908. Motilal Banarasidass; Varanasi. pp. 367-433.
23. GROGAN (Davis). Science and Technology : An information to the literature, 4th ed. 1982. Clive Bingley; London.
24. HAINES (H E). Living with Books. 1956. Columbia University; New York.
25. HOUSEHOLDER (F W) and SAPORTA (S). Problems in Lexicography. 1960. Indiana University; Indiana.
26. HULBERT (James R). Dictionaries : British and American, 2nd rev. ed. 1969. Deutsch, London.
27. HUMAYUN KABIR. Revision of Indian Gazetteers. *Economic Studies*. 6, Aug.; 1965. pp. 147-149.
28. HUNTER (W W). Orissa, 2 Vols. 1872. Smith, Elder & Co.; London. Appendix.
29. JNANAMANDAL FOUNDATION, Cuttack. Vinod Kanungo Smaranika Grantha. 1991. Author; Cuttack. p. 231.
30. KOTHARI (D S). Problems of Scientific Terminology in Indian Languages. 1964. Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology; New Delhi.
31. KRISHN KUMAR. Reference Service, 4th ed. 1984. Vikas; New Delhi.
32. LOUGH (John). Encyclopaedia. 1971. Davis Mc Kay Co. Inc.; New York.
33. MAHAPATRA (B P). Odia Bhasare Abidhana. *In* Odia Bhasha Tatwika Prabandha. 1983. Cuttack Students' Stores. Cuttack. pp. 47-67.
34. MAHAPATRA (Godavarish). Purnachandra Bhasakosa Samparkare Ketoti Katha. *Sahakar*. V. 14 and 15, p. various.
35. MAHAPATRA (K). Oriya language and literature. 1984. Department of Oriya; Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan.
36. MAHAPATRA (K). Tribal Languages of Orissa. *Orissa Review*. XLVI, 9; 1990; p. 22.
37. MAHAPATRA (K). *Ed.* Demographic profile of Tribal Orissa. *Banaja* 1992. Academy of Tribal Dialects & Culture; Bhubaneswar. p. 4.
38. MAHAPATRA (Khageswar). Purnachandra Odia Bhasa Kosha. *Nabarabi*. 6; 1975.
39. MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA SAMANTA CHANDRASEKHARA STATUE

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

COMMITTEE, Cuttack. Samanta Chandrasekhar Statue installation Souvenir. 1992. Author; Cuttack.
40. MAJUMDAR (P C). Historical Phonology of Oriya. 1970. Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
41. MANSINHA (M). History of Oriya Literature. 1962. Sahitya Akademi; New Delhi.
42. MATHEWS (M L). Survey of English Dictionaries. 1933. Oxford University Press; London.
43. Mc Cormick (M). Who - What - When - How - Why - made easy : A guide to the practical use of reference books. 1971. New York Times Book Co.; Chicago.
44. Mc GARRY (K J). The changing context of information. 1981. Clive Bingley; London.
45. MISHRA (Balakrushna). Ketoti Sambalpuri Prabachana. *Saptarshi*. 11; 1982. P. 145.
46. MOHANTY (Bansidhara). Early Oriya Lexicons. their importance. *Bharati*. 4; 1969.
47. MOHANTY (Debendra). Odia Sabda Sambhara. 1979. Friends' Publishers; Cuttack.
48. MOHANTY (J B). An approach to Oriya literature. 1988. Panchasila; Bhubaneswar.
49. MOHANTY (Manindra). Paschima Odishare Dhaga Dhamali Parikrama, *Saptarshi* 11; 1982. p. 34.
50. MOHANTY (Surendra). Literature (Oriya). *In*. Encyclopaedia of Indian Literature, Ed. by Amaresh Datta. V. 3; 1989. Sahitya Akademi; New Delhi. p. 2403.
51. MUKHERJEE (Prabhat). Prathama Chalishibarshara Mudrita Odia Pustaka. *Paurusha*. 15; 4; 1981-82. p. 10.
52. MURPHY (Mary). Atlases of the Eastern Hemisphere: a summary survey: *Geographical Review*. 62, 1; 1972. pp. 92-119.
53. NICHOLS (Harold). Map Librarianship. 1976. Clive Bingley; London. pp. 60-80.
54. ORISSA. DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, Bhubaneswar. Provisional Population Totals, Census of India 1991 (Series - 19, Orissa).
55. PANIGRAHI (K C). History of Orissa. 1981. Kitab Mahal; Cuttack.
56. PANIGRAHI (K C). Origins of Oriya Language and Literature. *Orissa Review*. XLVI, 9; 1990; p. 10.
57. PATNAIK (D P) Odia Bhasha O' Bhasha Bigyana. 1985. Grantha Mandir; Cuttack; pp. 40-50.
58. PATIL (P K). Bibliographical Services for Indian Studies : A guide to Printed sources of information. Institute of Development Studies; Mysore University; Mysore.
59. PATRIDGE (Eric). Gentle art of lexicography. 1963. Andrew Deutsch; London.
60. RANGANATHAN (S R) and SUNDARAM (C). Reference Service and Bibliography. Vol. 1, Pt. 1-4 (Theory). 1940. Madras Library Association; Madras.
61. RANGANATHAN (S R). Reference Service. 1961. Asia; Bombay.
62. ROTHSTEIN (Samuel). Development of Reference Service through academic traditions, Public Library Practice and Special Librarianship. 1956. Association of College and Reference Libraries; Chicago.
63. ROYCHWDHURY (P C). Story of the Gazetteers. *Modern Review* (Calcutta). 4; 114; 1963. pp. 448-451.
64. SAMANTRAY (Natabara). Odia Sahityara Itihas, (1803-1920). 1964. P.K. Dhal and H.N. Bhola; Bhubaneswar.
65. SENGUPTA (Benoyendra). Indian reference and information sources. An annotated bibliography of select reference and representative books and periodicals on different aspects of Indian life and culture. 1981. World Press; Calcutta.
66. SEN (P R). Modern Oriya Literature. 1947. Calcutta University; Calcutta.
67. SHARMA (H D), MUKHERJEE (S P) and SINGH (L M P). Indian Reference Sources : An annotated guide to Indian reference books. 1972. Indian Bibliographic Centre; Varanasi.
68. SHEEHY (Eugene P). Guide to reference books, 4th ed. 1976. American Library Association; Chicago.
69. SHERA (J H). Sociological foundations of librarianship. 1970. Asia Publishing House; Bombay.
70. SHORES (Louis). Encyclopaedias Beware. *In* Library Science To-day. *Ed.* by P.N. Kaula. 1965. Asia; Bombay.
71. SINHA (B N). Geography of Orissa. 2nd ed. 1982. National Book Trust of India; New Delhi.
72. THOMAS (D M). HINCKLEY (ann T) and KISRNBACH (E R). Effective reference Librarian. 1981. Academic Press; New York.
73. TRIPATHY (K B). Evolution of Oriya Language and Script. 1962. Utkal University; Bhubaneswar.
74. VISWANATHAN (C G). A books on books. 1988. Prachi (Professional) Publishers; Lucknow.
75. WALFORD (A J). Guide to reference materials, 3 Vols. 1973. The Library Association; London.
76. WAYER (J I). Reference Work. 1930. American Library Association; Chicago.
77. WELLS (J M). Circle of Knowledge : Encyclopaedias, Past and Present. 1968. New Beery Library; Chicago.
78. ZELL (H). *Ed.* New Reference Tools for Libraries. 1964. Robert Maxwell & Col; Oxford.
79. ZIDA (Norman H). Changing Tribal Languages. *In Banaja*, edited by K. Mahapatra. 1992. Academy of Tribal Dialects & Culture; Bhubaneswar. pp. 1-3.

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1.	Col.	Column
2.	Contd.	Continued
3.	Comp.	Compiler
4.	Comps.	Compilers
5.	Dept.	Department
6.	Ed. by	Edited by
7.	Edn.	Education
8.	HKM	Hare Krushna Mahatab
9.	ICSSR	Indian Council of Social Science Research
10.	INB	Indian National Bibliography
11.	ISI	Indian Standard Institution
12.	ISKCON	International Society for Krishna Consciousness
13.	MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
14.	MLIS	Master of Library & Information Science
15.	MP	Member of Parliament
16.	M/s	Messrs
17.	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
18.	No.	Number
19.	OSBTP&P	Orissa State Bureau of Text Book Preparation and Production
20.	OTDC	Orissa Tourism Development Corporation
21.	OUAT	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology
22.	P.G.	Post Graduate
23.	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
24.	Prof.	Professor
25.	Pubn.	Publication
26.	Rev.	Reverend
27.	Sl. No.	Serial Number
28.	Vol.	Volume
29.	w.r.t.	with reference to

LIST OF TABLES

1. Varieties of Reference Books with their Informative Value 31
2. Chronological Publication of Sanskrit-Oriya Dictionary 43
3. Word Treatment, Scope and Coverage of 'Geetabhidhana' 47
4. Chronological Publication of Oriya-Oriya Dictionary 50
5. Quantitative Analysis of Oriya-Oriya Dictionary 56
6. Chronological Publication of Oriya-English Dictionary 58
7. Chronological Publication of English-Oriya Dictionary 66
8. Scope and Coverage of Purna Chandra Ordia Bhashakosh 70
9. Chronological Publication of Glossary : English-Oriya 74
10. Chronological Publication of Dialectical Dictionary 78
11. Chronological Publication of Dictionary of Proverbs 83
12. Chronological Publication of Dictionary of Quotations 89
13. Chronological Publication of Oriya Encyclopaedia 102
14. Scope and Coverage of Sankhipta Odia Jnanakosha 106
15. Scope and Coverage of Biswa Parichaya 106
16. Scope and Coverage of Jnanamandal compiled by Vinod Kanungo 107
17. Scope and Coverage of Shishu Jnanamandal 109
18. Different topics and characters in three Puranic Encyclopaedias 114
19. Chronological Publication of Biographical Sources of Information in Oriya 121
20. Types of Bibliography on the basis of Seven Characteristics 167
21. List of Books included in the Bibliography prepared by the Organisers of 'Sarala Puraskar' during 1979 to 1987 173
22. Catalogues and bibliographies 176
23. Catalogues of Oriya Books and Manuscripts in different Libraries 181
24. Total Coverage of Language Fascicules of Indian National Bibliography under the title "Jatiya Granth Suchi (Odia Bibhaga)" 185
25. Directories showing the different subject fields and occupations 232

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

INDEX

A
Accessibility, 226
w.r.t.
Handbooks and manuals
Administration, 205
w.r.t.
Handbooks and manuals
Agriculture, 206
w.r.t.
Handbooks and manuals
Almanac/and year books
Definition, 190
Distinction between, 191
Evaluation, 199
Indian, 193
Oriya, 194
Study/analytical, 252
Western, 192
Analysis/Critical
findings and suggestions, 234
w.r.t.
Almanac and year books, 252
Bibliographies, Catalogues and
indexes, 250
Dictionaries, 244
Directories, 253
Encyclopaedias, 248
Handbooks and manuals, 251
Information Biographical sources of, 249
Information Geographical sources of, 251
A quick reference tool, 35
w.r.t.
Dictionaries
Arrangement
w.r.t.
Information/Biographical sources of, 141
Art/folk, 211
w.r.t.
Handbooks and manuals
Assamese, 9
w.r.t.
Reference books/select in Indian
languages
Atlas, 145
Authority
w.r.t.
Bibliographies/catalogues and
indexes, 180
Encyclopaedias, 104
Handbooks and manuals, 223
Information/Biographical sources of, 136

B
Bengali, 9
w.r.t.
Reference books/Select in Indian
languages
Bengali, 119
w.r.t.
Information/Biographical sources of
Bibliographies/catalogues and
indexes, 164
w.r.t.
Book review - digest, 179
Distinction between, 165
Evaluation, 179
aid to use and location, 188
authority, 180
Coverage, 183
entry/format of, 186
frequency and cumulaltion, 187
Physical format, 188
History, 166
early period, 168
Pre-independence period, 170
Post-independence period, 171
Index and abstract to periodical
literature, 175
Index to doctoral dissertation. 179
Need and purpose, 165
Origin and definition, 164
Oriya books, 172
Bilingual, 38
w.r.t.
Dictionaries/translating, 33

C
Categories, 145
w.r.t.
Information/Geographical sources of, 144
Charita chintamani, 111
w.r.t.
Encyclopaedia/subject, 110
Compilation/Problem of, 5

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

w.r.t.
Reference literature in modern Indian language/emergence of, 1
Conclusions, 141
w.r.t.
Information/Biographical sources of
Bibliographies/Catalogues and indexes, 189
Contents/Informational, 146
w.r.t.
Information/Geographical sources of
Contents/normatives, 117
Coverage,
w.r.t.
Bibliographies/Catalogues and indexes, 183
Encyclopaedia, 105
see also
scope and coverage

D

Definition
w.r.t.
Almanacs/and year books, 190
Bibliographies/Catalogues and indexes, 164
Conceptual, 91
w.r.t.
encyclopaedia
Directories, 228
Information/Biographical sources of, 116
Geographical, 145
Reference books, 29
see also
Origin and definition
Development/Historical
w.r.t.
Almanacs/and year books, 192
Bibliographies/catalogues and indexes/ of Oriya, 168
Dictionaries/Oriya, 41
Directories, 229
Encyclopaedia making, 93
Handbooks and manuals, 204
Information/Biographical sources of, 118
Geographical sources of, 147
Dictionaries,
Alternative names of, 34
A quick reference tool, 35
Contexts/normative, 39
Dialectial, 76
Early, Oriya, 45
Evaluation, 88
Feature, of ..., 40
Glossaries, 71
History and development of, 47
In languages with special reference to Oriya language/emergence of, 48
Bilingual, 57
English-Oriya, 61
Hindi-Oriya, 65
Oriya-English, 57
Hindi-other languages including Oriya, 68
Multilingual, 69
English-Telugu-Oriya, 71
Oriya-English-Bengali-Hindi, 69
Portugese to other Asiatic languages, 71
Language/General, 36
Recorder, 35
Standiser, 35
Notation and format, 40
Origin and definition, 33
Proverbs, 77
Purpose and use, 34
Quotations, 82
Sanskrit/with Oriya commentary, 42
Serampore Mission Press and Fort William College/Role of, 46
Special, 37
Subject, 39
Types of/
in the context of Modern Indian Languages, 39
Typology of, 36
Translating, 38
Bilingual, 38
Multilingual, 38
Vocabulary builder, 35
Directories
Analysis/critical finding and suggestions, 253
Definition, 228
Evaluation, 231
History, 229
Oriya, 229
Purpose and scope, 228
Types, 229

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

E

Encyclopaedias
- Definition/conceptual, 91
- Development/Historical, 93
  - in Indian languages, 95
  - Making in the East, 95
  - Oriya, 96

Evaluation, 104
- Authority, 104
- Feature/Special, 109
- Format, 109
- Scope and Purpose, 105
- Treatment, 109
- Subject, 110
  - Charita chintamani, 111
  - Jeevan Kosha, 111
  - Purbakatha manjari, 112
- Scope/Purpose and function, 91
- Types/General, 93
  - Special, 93

Engineering, 212
- w.r.t.
- Handbooks.

English-Telugu-Oriya, 71

Entry/format of, 186

Evaluation
- w.r.t.
- Almanacs and year books, 199
- Atlas, 162
- Bibliographies/catalogues and indexes, 179
- Biographical sources, 135
- Dictionaries, 88
- Directories, 231

Encyclopaedia, 104
- Gazetteers, 161
- Maps, 150

F

Feature/special, 109
- w.r.t.
- Encyclopaedia/Oriya

Feature of ...,40

Festivals, 209
- w.r.t.
- Handbooks and manuals

Findings, 253

Format
- w.r.t.
- Encyclopaedia, 109
- Physical
- w.r.t.
- Bibliographies/catalogues and indexes, 188
- Handbooks and manuals, 226

Freedom fighters/Biography of, 132

Frequency/and comulation, 187
- w.r.t.
- Bibliographies/Catalogues and indexes

G

Gazetteers
- Definition, 146
- Development/Historical, 147
- Orissa/list, 149

Glossaries, 71

Guide books, 145
- Tourist, 155
- Travel, 162

Growth/Pattern of, 235
- w.r.t.
- Reference books

Gujarati, 11
- w.r.t.
- Reference books/select in Indian languages

H

Handbooks/and manual, 203
- Administration, 205
- Agriculture, 206
- Art/Folk, 211
- Definition, 203
- Handbook, 203
- Manual, 203
- Development/Historical, 204
- Engineering,212
- Evaluation, 223
- Accessibility, 226
- Authority, 223
- Format, 226
- Scope and Coverage, 225
- Festival, 209

Handbooks and manuals
- Home and cottage Industries, 215
- Miscellaneous, 217
- Music/and Dance, 218
- on Orissa, 212
- Plant/Herbal, 213
- Purpose/and scope , 204

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Recipe, 219
Sculpture 212
Sports/and Games, 221
Treatment/medical, 216
Typology, 204
Vegetables/fruits and flower-cultivation, 206
yogasana and exercise, 222
Hindi
w.r.t.
Information/Biographical sources of, 119
Reference books/select in Indian languages, 12
Oriya-Dictionaries, 65
Other languages, 68
History
w.r.t.
Almanacs/and year books, 192
Bibliographies/catalogues and indexes, 166
Directories, 229
Encyclopaedia, 93
Handbooks/and manuals, 204
Information/Biographical sources of, 118
Geographical sources of, 147

I
Index/and abstract to
literature
Periodical, 175
Information/Biographical sources, 116
Geographical sources of, 144
in Oriya language/Biographical sources of, 120
International conference/on lexicography, 40

J
Jeevankosh, 111

K
Kannada
Information/Biographical sources, 119
Reference books/select
in Indian languages, 14
Kashmiri, 15

L
Language/and dialect, 76
Language/and literature
genesis of/Indian, 1

recorder, 35
Standardiser, 35

M
Malayalam, 15
Manipuri, 16
Manual, 203
Map, 145
and atlases, 162, 150
Marathi, 17
Miscellaneous, 217
Mission Press..../Role of, 46
Multilingual, 38
see
Dictionary - Translating
Music/and Dance, 218

N
National/Indian, 134
w.r.t.
Information/Biographical sources of
Nature/and characteristics, 144
and purpose, 116
Need/and purpose, 165
Nepalese, 18
Notation/and format, 40

O
Origin/and definition, 33
conceptual, 203
Oriya, 120
Books/Bibliography of, 172
Development of
early period, 68
Post-independence period, 171
Pre-independence, 170
Dictionary/History and development, 41
English-Bengali-Hindi, 69

P
Person/Literacy
Biography of, 128
Notable/Biography of, 133
Portugese/and other Asiatic languages, 71
Post-independence period, 150
Pre-independence period, 149
Problems/difficulties and issues, 256
Punjabi, 19
Purba Katha Manjaree, 112
Purna Chandra Ordia Bhasakosha, 69

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com

Purpose, 192
Purpose and Scope, 204, 228,
Purpose and Use, 34

Q
Quadrilingual/Dictionary, 69

R
Recipe, 219
Reference books/Definition, 29
    Literature in Modern Indian Languages/
        emergence of, 1
    Types and classes of, 30
    varieties of, 31
Reference book,
    select in Indian languages
    Assamese, 9
    Bengali, 9
    Gujarati, 11
    Hindi, 12
    Kannada, 14
    Kashmiri, 15
    Manipuri, 16
    Malayalam, 15
    Marathi, 17
    Nepali, 18
    Punjabi, 19
    Sanskrit, 20
    Sindhi, 21
    Tamil, 22
    Telugu, 24
    Urdu, 25
Reference tools/Nature and characteristics
    of, 29
    in Library Science/Role of, 32
Regional - Orissa, 133
Restricted use, 30

S
Saints et al/Biography of, 127
Sanskrit, 20
Scientists/Biography of, 132
Scope/and Coverage, 138, 225
Scope/and purpose, 105,
Scope/Purpose and function, 91
Sculpture, 212
Sindhi, 21
Sources/Biographical, 249
    Geographical, 251
    Reference/in Indian literature, 2
        Oriya/with their growth pattern, 235
Sports/and games, 221
Study/Analytical, 244
Subject/Dictionary, 31
Suggestions, 259

T
Tamil, 22, 120
Telugu, 24, 120
Treatment, 109
    medical, 216
Types, 166, 229
Typology, 117, 204

U
Universal - International
    Standing
    w.r.t.
    Information/Biographical sources of, 134
Urdu, 25
Use/and location
    aid to, 138
    w.r.t.
    Bibliographies/catalogues and indexes

V
Vegetables/Fruits and Flower cultivation, 206
Vocabulary builder, 35

W
Women/Biography of, 127

Y
Year books, 197
    Oriya, 197
Yogashana/and exercises, 222

Digitized by srujan ka@gmail.com